43a-1943

Readers Feel Race Papers Speaking Their Sentiments

Negro Digest Poll Shows Majority Backs Newspapers

Jan. 17, 1943

By WALLACE LEE

CHICAGO — (ANP) — a vast majority of black America feels that its newspapers with an estimated two million circulation are speaking for the rank and file of the Negro population in demanding equality during wartime.

Answering one of the most disputed points in the current debate concerning the nature and character of Negro journalism, this month's Negro Digest poll departed from its conventional practice of canvassing both white and Negro opinion on controversial questions to find whether colored newspaper readers agreed with the opinions of most of their papers. The circulation of Negro papers among whites is but a fraction of one per cent.

The question submitted to Negroes throughout the country and tabulation of votes were:

"Does the Negro Press Speak For Most Negroes in its Opinions?"

Yes ..... 86 per cent
No ..... 10 per cent
Undecided .. 4 per cent

Biggest volume of support to the affirmative came from the north, where it is agreed the Negro population is far more militant and divorced from the pressures of the south where jim crow and segregation are virtually the law of the land.

A sectional tabulation in the poll, which is based on a typical sampling of a cross-section of the population, disclosed these results:

	Yes (Percentage)	No	Un.
North	93	6	1
West	94	4	2
South	81	14	5

While some of these polled expressed agreement that the Negro press does go too far occasionally, there was a surprising number who felt that on many occasions the newspapers are not sharp enough in their criticisms. A number declared that Negro papers feared censorship by the government if they took a stronger stand on such issues as segregation in the army and were toning down their editorials as a result.

In the south many of those who felt the Negro press was stepping out of line declared that continuation of the campaign for equality would probably bring race riots such as occurred after the last war.

On the other hand, even in the south, most of those questioned admitted the possibility of riots but despite this, the fight must be waged. An inevitable part of the struggle for achieving equality in America will be made if the Negro is ever to become a first rate American citizen, they said.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.
WEEK-END
1/16/43

CH-A-T-S

By

JAMES A. HAMLETT Jr.

WE HAVE ALWAYS had "Uncle Tom" Negroes in our midst . . . they were here in the days of slavery and some are still expounding their degeneracy and diabolically behavior. The latest half-cocked scheme of leading the sheep to slaughter comes from a "PHD" mind, wrapped up in the personality of Warren Brown, who styles himself as "Directo of Race Relations of the Council for Democracy." Brown, or rather Dr. Brown, if you please, made a literary contribution to the Saturday Review of Literature and the Reader's Digest in which he seeks to tell the NEGRO PRESS to take the road of least resistance. His message was delivered under the caption of "A NEGRO WARNS THE NEGRO PRESS." . . . I don't know what his game is, but I do know that the NEGRO PRESS is not an appeaser and no handkerchief head Negro is going to make it so, just because one or two white journals publishes his bosh.

In the first place, the "PHD" was inconsistant and so misleading until I won't take up your time trying to correct him. . . . I can, however, because I have the facts and if I don't I know where to find them . . . at least, that is more than "PHD" Brown took time to do. But it has always been the game of paid stooges to tell white people just anything . . . as long as it is something to block the progress of the Negro race. White people have been fooled, tricked and fooled by "Quarter Raised" Negroes and paid stooges for many years. The real truth about the Negro race cannot be found among people of that character.

THE ORIGIN OF the Negro Press came about as a defense weapon to express the sentiments and opinions of the Negro people and at the same time create race pride and racial solidarity. . . . The isolation of the Negro people from white society in the midst of an advanced social pattern, surrounded by cultural influence and the pressure of a dominant white race has kept the attention and interest of the Negroes centered upon themselves The Negro Press is bound up with the Negro's destiny and has assumed the role of a leader to speak out and champion the cause and rights of a people that would not be heard, if the Negro press did not exist . . . the white press does not speak the sentiment of Negroes. The average white newspaper is only interested in Negro subscribers so as to increase the advertisement in order that (Ad Rates) might be increased or to get (Ad Contracts) which requires a certain amount of circulation. . . . (Those publications that carried Brown's bosh probably had a big circulation turnover). Why didn't Brown submit his advice to the Associated Negro Press, if he was sincere in his warning giving? Yes, why didn't he?

THE ATTITUDES and thinking of Negroes is largely controlled by race interest, rather than the whole of society, because he is jim crowed and not looked upon by the white people as an integral part of America. The white man's double race pattern forces public opinion among Negroes to automatically become of a negative type and the Negro's expression of opinion in resentment to that which is displeasing assumes the nature of a protest. . . . Because of the Negro's solation, he places high social, political and economic values to the unconsidered views of white people, increasing race consciousnes, and thus keeping him on the defense. To the outsider, who is not interested in the Negro's problems, he is judged as a radical . . . because the outsider lacks knowledge and experience of the Negro race. The Negro Press has assumed the task of informing all Americans (130 million) strong about what is happening where Black Americans are concerned. The Negro Press is not going to do that job in an appeasing way as suggested by Dr. Brown. We have too much at stake and have advanced too far to start playing the role of retreating. Dr. Brown would surpress the Negro Press with a "Hitler" policy. . . . Hitler says

THE RACE CAN boast of more than 200 weekly publications with circulations running far into the millions. They represent an investment of more than 4 million dollars in equipment and buildings. The men who started those publications made big sacrifices to build up to the present status. 15 million black souls have made it possible for the Negro press to bring them the real facts about what is happening to Negroes. From the wash tub to "penthouses," the humble nickles and dimes have supported the Negro press, because they had faith that the press is one medium that their sentiments and opinions can be expressed.

LET ME QUOTE the words of the late Clarence Darrow made in his closing argument before a Detroit jury in 1925 in the famous Dr. Sweet Case. I quote:

"Now gentlemen, I am not going to convert you, or seek to convert you. I cannot do it, at least in the few minutes that are left me. How would I do it?

Do you think that these people, simply because their color is black, are to be forever kept as slaves for the whites? Do you think that all the rights which you claim for yourselves are to be denied them? Do you think they should be like the beasts of the field who can do no better than to obey the white man's demands? Who are we anyhow? What is this white race that arrogates all of that authority to itself, what is it? Is it knowledge? Is it tolerance? Is it understanding or, is it pure conceit and force? What is it, that they must be made, with law or without, to keep their place, and their place is the foot-stool for the white man's feet.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. FDR's O.K. Of Brown Tirade Startles Negroes

JAN 17 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—(ANP)—Falling in line with the rest of the thinkers who feel that Warren Brown has done a decided service through his recent villification of the Negro press, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt startled her readers when on Wednesday they read her praise of the article written by Brown.

While, of course, it is Mrs. Roosevelt's opinion as expressed in her column, nevertheless when she says that the author had done an "extraordinarily fair and constructive piece of writing" she followed right in line with what the "liberal southerners" are wanting real liberals to feel.

Getting down to the story behind the story—some one should advise magazines when they are rendering a disservice as well as praising them for real service.

It is reliably reported that the magazine which reproduced Brown's article saw it first and sought to have it printed in a Negro publication. The editor of the publication accepted the offer to read the article, being glad of an opportunity to render a topnotch magazine such a favor. But when he read it, he returned it with a scathing note of rejection. The story was then, it is related, peddled around until it was accepted by the Saturday Review of Literature which originally published it.

JAN 17 1943

When the full impact of this reaches the general public then those who wish to flay the Negro press won't have so much to rejoice over—they had been sold down the river.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Working Out Salvation

"Kansas City Call"

Warren Brown, who describes himself as a southern born Negro, writes in a current magazine: "The drive to embitter the Negro has been aggressively promoted by the Negro press since America entered the war . . . Most Negro papers are what they condemn most prejudiced whites for being . . . They foster segregation by being race-conscious first and American second."

The nation being at war, for Brown to say that the Negro press puts America second, is little short of charging it with treason. JAN 9 - 1943

This Solomon who blithely sits in judgment upon his fellows is wrong. He sacrifices accuracy for emphasis. After damning all Negro leaders and papers for being useless to their country and their race, he belatedly admits "Some Negro newspapers are edited with noteworthy skill and high ethical standards." Having admitted that we are typically American, in that we have better and worse among us, he should not single us out for attack, unless he has a plan for betterment. Instead he asks that "Negroes of high skill and intelligence . . . establish newspapers that will be worthier representatives of the real mind and character of the American Negro."

Having admitted belatedly that some papers already exist, which are "well edited" and of "high ethical standards," Brown himself refutes the sweeping denunciation in his opening paragraph which says "My race in the United States can be divided into two groups: Negroes and sensation-mongering Negro leaders." To restore his charge to any sort of standing, he must pile up instance on instance of harm done race and country by the papers and the leaders. He does not, for the very good reason that Negroes are loyal and their spokesman, for all their mistakes, have made a record of accomplishment unequalled by any subject people in history. Seventy five years from cabin to Congress is something to brag about! Seventy five years from slave to citizen working at skilled trades in a thousand factories is more to brag about. JAN 9 - 19

Because Negroes have done so much, they thirst for more, Brown along with the rest of us. This paper is known to be free of scandal-mongering. But for all its belief that all things are working together for good and that its white and its black citizens have done a wonderful job in democracy in this country, we are like the rest of Americans in trying to get more. That struggle is the democratic process at work. JAN 9 - 19

Because the loyalty of the Negro press is brought up, it is timely to say that it has rendered a great service to America by calling attention to conditions which Brown evidently thinks should have been suffered in silence. It is not true as he says that the race is divided, with all the people on one side and all the leaders on the other, the one wholly good and the other wholly bad. Negroes taken into the armed forces when subjected to the usual practices of race prejudice, objected! The press voiced their complaint. The government responded with remedial steps. This paper is proud of its people for wanting a man's treatment, and it is proud of its government that is intelligent and human enough to try to make conditions better.

N.Y. Amsterdam Star-News
JAN 16 1943

Negro Press Rs. Warren Brown

WARREN BROWN, Ph. D., director of race relations for the Council for Democracy, unleashed a double-barreled dose of venom against the Negro press in an article in the Saturday Review of Literature and condensed and released at almost the same instant by the Reader's Digest. Dr. Brown accused the Negro press of allowing agitators to inflame race prejudices and in general gave the colored newspapers a thorough going over. He charges that "most Negro newspapers are what they condemn the most prejudiced whites for being. They foster segregation by being race-conscious first and American second. They play up news that portrays the Negro at his worst; when they publish news of the white community it is generally an account of the white man at his worst. They seize upon every incident that can be used to breed ill-will between the races. In season and out," he claims, "they present a distorted, dishonest picture of America—and of the progress and opportunity of the Negro in it."

The eminent Dr. Brown, whose chief claim to fame seems to be some behind the scenes maneuverings for the New York Urban League, for which, it is said, he won the Jim Crow job of "Director of Race Relations" for the Council for Democracy, has thus attempted to raise himself from obscurity to a place in the sun among the good white people who tactfully suggested that he write such an article and then provided the medium for its expression. He now hopes to bask in the radiant sunshine of Massa's phony good-will for the complete sell-out job he has accomplished. His reward? Certainly not a crown of gold. Neither could it be a halo. Such heads as his are not shaped for royal adornment nor for saintly radiance. Instead, a bright red bandanna handkerchief would and does best suit this purpose. He accuses us of being race conscious first and American second. He closes his eyes and ears to the fact that ALL races in the American polyglot take pride first in their racial origin and in their political ties second. What of the Jew, the Irish, the German, the Spaniard, the Czech, the Italian and, most of all, the Anglo-Saxon? It is insipid, downright stupid for such a comparison and statement to be made by anyone with a claim to intelligence with the overwhelming evidence at hand that such a viewpoint is completely false. JAN 2 - 1943

That we play up news that portrays the Negro at his worst, as the eminent doctor avers, is another misstatement of fact, since a yardstick check of practically any Negro newspaper will reveal the alarming fact that for every story involving crime, violence and other misbehavior there are five of the uplift variety. In fact, the Negro newspapers are more consistent in this respect than the white papers Dr. Brown so fervently admires. When the Negro papers write of the white community, as Dr. Brown accuses, "it is generally an account of the white man at his worst." We might point out that the Negro's general contact with the white man is with him at his worst. How about the lynch mobs in the South? What of the reactionaries in the labor unions; those in residential districts who refuse to live with Negroes as their neighbors? What of those in our midst who make a profession of exploiting us? Is Dr. Brown so innocent to believe that every white person in the Council of Democracy, which retains him as a "front," has any deep love or regard for him and his kind, even after he has sold out to them? He might try to digest the fact that his very presence in New York City is due in a measure to the ceaseless campaigning of the Negro press for civil rights and its constant vigilance on behalf of his people.

That we seize upon every incident that can be used to breed ill-will between the races is as false as the pen that wrote it. The ill-will we breed is necessary, since no fight for citizenship rights can be effective without breeding the ill-will of someone. The charge that we present a distorted, dishonest picture of America, in season and out, is a deliberate lie born of an unreasoning hatred for an institution that has failed to recognize the author of the falsehood. There is no distortion in our presentation of what is happening to the Negro. Instead, we could be accused of withholding much material from the general public which would become rightly alarmed at what is actually going on. The dishonest picture we are accused of presenting is in reality the dishonesty of Dr. Brown in feeding the ego of the whites in his Council for Democracy, telling them "everything is all right among my people" and "we all love you," etc., the regulation Uncle Tom approach. The Council for Democracy can do without such Negroes as Dr. Warren Brown if it plans to do any work at all among colored people. We don't tolerate such persons. Neither should the council.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Editor Raps Snipers at Negro Press

JAN 16 1943

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—Writers of articles criticizing the Negro press who are more concerned about the leading in the advancement of their people than in the volume of crime news published, William O. Walker, editor of the Cleveland Call and Post, charged today in a talk before the St. James A. M. E. Church Literary Forum.

"What they are really concerned about are the constant stories that we carry week after week about racial discrimination in the army, in industry and in government, and the stories about the one-sided law enforcement in the south, about the poll tax and other such matters," asserted Walker, who is a Cleveland City Councilman and President of the National Negro Press Association. JAN 16 1943

"They don't mind Negroes killing and cutting each other," he continued, "but they do mind Negroes intelligently and determinedly demanding their rights as citizens."

Referring to two recent magazine articles by supposed friends of the Negro people, Warren Brown and Virginius Dahney, who charge that Negro leaders and the Negro press are demanding too much, Walker replied: "Just as a defending army seeks to annihilate the spearhead of the attacking force, so are the defenders of the status quo in America centering their attack on the spearhead of the Negroes who, seeking full American citizenship, believe the time is now ripe to strike for some real gains."

Outgoing Negro News Not Censored, Official Says

New York age
JAN 16 1943
New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Byron Price, director of U. S. censorship, answering an NAACP query about the barring of sending from the United States news regarding Negro and white relations, said this week that the Bureau of censorship had made no such rule and that news about Negroes is sent from the United States constantly, but that censorship authorities have "sometimes suppressed inflammatory utterances regarding racial and religious conflict simply because of a desire to withhold prime ammunition for promotion of the material from the enemy."

The NAACP had also charged months ago, from them, Mr. Price stated that no news stories on "we understand the situation and there is no barrier to free expression. The enemy not only does not understand it, but also finds it articles dealing with the problem

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Opportunity Magazine Enters Its 21st Year

JAN 29

NEW YORK CITY — From its first cover, which presents a striking camera study made by a New City apartment house elevator operator, to the closing article, the January OPPORTUNITY Magazine shows greater public appeal as it enters its twenty-fifth year of uninterrupted publication.

"Negro Air Casualties" is the surprising title of one of the editorials in the New Year number of the magazine. This particular editorial recalls the contributions of Colored American aviators to the science of air navigation during the last 25 years, and compares these contributions with the amount of combat flight training permitted Negro youths at the segregated 99th Pursuit Squadron Air Base near Tuskegee institute, Alabama. What this training will mean in post-war air commerce expansion is frankly discussed.

Among the feature articles, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, the National Urban League, leads off with a timely and authoritative comment bearing the title "Nineteen Forty-Three and the Victory Goal." In a swiftly moving, effective style, Mr. Granger's article points out seven important items of unfinished, wartime business which must engage the energies of the National Urban League and its affiliates during the year 1943. The part which Negro Americans are playing in the war effort, through the work of the Urban League movement, is the dominant theme in this "Victory Goal" article.

The January issue of OPPORTUNITY Magazine features a survey of the main events which affected colored citizens in 1942. "Twelve Rounds for the Championship" is the title of this survey written by the much-discussed Charley Cherokee, author of "The National Grapevine," a popular column which has appeared in The Chicago Defender for over two years. In his own inimitable style, packed with satire and wisdom, Mr. Cherokee gives a round-by-round description of the fight between "Battling Kid" Democracy and "Bruiser" Jim Crow.

Each month in the year 1942 is presented as a "round" for the "Championship." Events favorable to the Negro are telling ring blows struck by either Demrocracy or Crow. The fast pace of the fight described in this exclusive year's survey by Mr. Cherokee is highly entertaining, and comes as the most unique feature of its kind ever published in OPPORTUNITY Magazine.

Other items highlighting the January issue of the Journal of Negro Life are: A photo-series on Bell Aircraft' workers in Buffalo, New York; an inside story on "Radio at Bennett College," by John G. Turner; "Faith," a compelling short story of the war as told by Doris Peters; Sherman Briscoe's impressive article "People Hvae Strength Together"—an example of cooperative living in Valley View, Texas; and "Tuskegee Center Combats Infantile Paralysis," by Dr. John W. Chenault. Welford Holmes shares honors with Ulysses Lee in reviewing "Books Worth Reading."

"The Survey of the North" in the New Year issue of OPPORTUNITY gives the readers a walth of information on persons and affairs worth knowning about. "The Urban League News Front" digests the work of the National Urban League branches in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Milwaukee, Wis. Lorenzo P. Davis, acting industrial secretary, Brooklyn Urban League, writes the feature article for the News Front—"1942 Gave Negroes Jobs—Greater Progress Urged for 1943."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE RIGHT TO CRITICIZE

One of the Four Freedoms is freedom of speech and it is also one of our sacred constitutional rights.

Freedom of Speech means freedom to criticize and protest or it is a fraud.

The Negro press before and through out the war effort has been a critical press because there has been so much to criticize where Negroes are concerned.

And discrimination for or against any citizen or citizens because of color, creed or national origin is unconstitutional and should be condemned.

Any segregation of a citizen or citizens on the basis of color or religion is vicious and undemocratic and should be condemned.

These practices breed bitterness, prejudice, injustice and disunity and should be severely criticized regardless of whether or not the country is at war.

If there were no Negro newspapers to headline and editorially criticize these vicious and short-sighted practices, they would still breed bitterness, prejudice, injustice and disunity.

Colored Americans want these practices ended so that they will not have to go on believing that the pronouncements of American spokesmen about freedom equality and democracy are arrant hypocrisy and hokum.

White Americans take democracy, freedom and equality for granted because they have always enjoyed these rights, so their newspapers are not inclined to headline and criticize that which they do not feel.

Colored Americans do not enjoy these rights for everywhere they occupy a pariah status.

The role of the Negro press is to voice their aspirations and their anger and if that voice is occasionally shrill and bitter in denunciation, the facts will justify it.

It is all very well for our white "friends" in and out of the government to urge that the Negro newspaters be calm, judicial and objective, but from the hysterical tone of the white press since the attack on Pear Harbor, we gather that it all depends upon who is hurt

Apparently there is an understanding among certain influential white people to keep shooting at the Negro press in order to discridit it, to lessen its influence and to "ready" it for suppression.

This effort is an admission that these in power intend to continue regarding the Four Freedoms and the Constitution as inoperative where colored Americans are concerned.

If the fundamental objective is to make the masses of Negroes like discrimination and jim crowism, the effort is doomed to failure because it is not the Negro press that is making the Negroes "radical," but just the other way around.

To a greater extent than the white newspapers, the Negro press is dependent upon the support of its readers, not only because it receives less advertising revenue but because the editors and their assistants are in the same boat as the lowliest victims of militant crackerism, being unable to make a living in the broader field of journalism.

If influential white people want the Negro press to "be good," they only have to "be good" themselves and practice the democracy they preach.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

A Simple Explanation

(From The Lighthouse and Informer)

If a man be shot death and a witness to the slaying reports the incident to a jury, to police officers or discusses it with his friends, no one thinks the less of him nor ac-

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cuses him of the crime. He has only disclosed the evil deed of somebody else and were it not for him, "justice" could not prevail.

As simple as the case of the witness is that of the Negro newspaper. It does not commit the un-American crimes it reports. It is only a witness to the incident and, like the man who tells his friends, passes on what happened, so far as it can determine; it should be regarded in the same fairness as the witness.

Time and time again we have said that opposition to the Negro press as an American institution comes from those who have felt its weight. Instead of hunting down the criminal and enforcing justice they prefer to extinguish the witness so that the murderer can commit other crimes. The colored people (and they are 99.5 per cent of readers of Negro papers) should not be deluded by the critics who spew their juices through the large white papers and magazines. The intention is obvious.

From Dorothy De Lain Wagner, Freeport, Ill.

BLOWER OF BUBBLES.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.
MAR 6 1943

Voice for Unity

The Negro people of the United States, from Feb. 28th to March 6th, celebrate the founding of their press. The occasion is called National Negro Newspaper Week. The following article testifies to the importance of the Negro press to all the people of the country at a time like the present.

MAR 6 1943

By Eugene Gordon

MAR 6 1943

The Negro press today, as it has been since **Freedom's Journal** first appeared in New York on March 30, 1827, is a reflection of the Negro people as a minority in the United States. This fact has been manifest in the names of the papers.

Freedom's Journal was indeed a journal struggling to achieve freedom of the enslaved, including the white and the black indentured servant. Its motto "Righteousness Exalteth a Nation" referred not to the Negro nation only but also to the American nation. In fighting to liberate black slaves the Negro newspapers realized that freedom must come **not at the expense of others but hand-in-hand with liberty for all.**

Freedom's Advocates

MAR 6 1943

So also the **Weekly Advocate,** which appeared (in New York) in June, 1837. Advocate of what? Advocate of freedom!

"It ably advocated the emancipation of the enslaved and the elevation of the free colored people," a former contributor wrote, years later; "and to this end it urged on the whites the abolition of caste and on their own people a thorough education."

MAR 6 1943

The earliest Negro newspaper, in other words, represented the elementary interests of the **most** lowly sections of the people and advocated, therefore, in the very nature of its being, the elementary rights of **all** people.

That is largely true today.

The Negro newspapers logically changed their "line" at the close of the Civil War. The slaves had been emancipated. The program of the Negro press was different, now, because the issues now were different. The Negro people were no longer clamoring for freedom but were casting about for ways and means of becoming cultured members of a society of free men and women.

Thus the first Negro newspaper in the South after the Civil War, **The Colored American** (Augusta, Ga.), began by promoting the intellectual and moral advancement of the former slaves. This was the period before the masses of the Negro people had been enfranchised or the 15th Amendment ratified. The prospectus of **The Colored American** had declared that paper's mission to be to diffuse "religious, political and general intelligence."

Fight for Unity

MAR 6 1943

The Colored American would be "devoted to the promotion of harmony and good will between the white and the colored people of the South, and untiring in its advocacy of industry and education among all classes, but particularly the class most in need of our agency."

MAR 6 1943

The Negro began to realize this program when he laid the foundation of America's public school system in the Reconstruction period. The Negro preacher-politician, as the best educated (although generally self-taught) and most advanced member of his community, came more and more into editorial leadership (about 1866).

The Negro citizen's desire for rights equal to the rights of white citizens formed the dominant note in the newspapers he founded between 1866 and 1890: P. B. S. Pinchback's **The New Orleans Louisianian** (1866), first Negro semi-weekly; **Progressive American** (New York, 1861-67), one of whose numerous battles was fought to get Negro teachers into New York's public schools.

Despite the fact that the Negro of that era lacked "literary culture" and had "limited knowledge of newspapers," I. Garland Penn observes in his history of the Negro newspaper, the former slaves and their descendants continued to build a press. A press was essential to record the turbulent new ideas now stirring in their brains as a result of turbulent new actions in the world.

Former Slaves, Editors

MAR 6 1943

The Negro press in the beginning articulated the desires of the majority of the people for emancipation. After emancipation it expressed the desires of the masses of freedmen. It reflects today the struggle of the millions for full benefits of a democracy assured them under the Constitution of the United States.

MAR 6 1943

Differences among the Negro people? Of course there are differences! Don't forget that the Negro in the United States is a nation within a nation—a nation with its upper and its lower classes, each class struggling for its own interests but both classes struggling against oppression by elements in the ruling nation. Differences among the Negro people are resolved, therefore, at a time of crisis, for the sake of national preservation. The Negro press today reflects all this.

This war against fascism fundamentally affects the interests of all the Negro people, because it affects the interests of **all the people in the United States.** Thus a paper like, say, the Pittsburgh **Courier,** has not only its Westbrook Pegler but it has, more significantly, the Chinese anti-fascist, Liu Liang-Mo, and the Indian anti-fascist, Kumar Goshal. These latter two writers skilfully relate the struggles of their people to the struggles of the Negro people. The **Courier** has also, as have a majority of the Negro newspapers, a basically sound anti-fascist, pro-United Nations policy.

Despite a story, recently, which gushed ecstatically over Captain "Eddie" Rickenbacker because the flying labor-hater granted the **Courier** an "exclusive" interview on the jim-crow 99th Pursuit Squadron, and despite that paper's characterizing "Tennessee Johnson" as a harmless motion picture, the **Courier's** labor policy and its stand upon the Negro question are generally correct.

Struggle Against Fascism

Liu Liang-Mo and Kumar Goshal tell the readers what the destruction of fascism will mean to **the readers**—prove that destruction of world fascism will mean for the Negro people of the United States the final achievement of everything the Negro press has fought for since **Freedoms' Journal.**

The **Pittsburgh Courier** is fairly typical. We could as well have cited New York's **The Peoples Voice,** the Chicago **Defender** or the Norfolk **Journal** and **Guide.** Each has its contradictions.

Every Negro newspaper recognizes this fundamental truth:

Complete democracy means democracy for everybody. The Negro cannot have it until everybody else has it. The Negro press, therefore, knowing that fascism is anti-democratic, has thrown everything it has into the war against fascism. The dominant theme of the Negro press today is complete

Reporting on the activities of the Office of War Information in releasing news to the world in general concerning the United States, Time magazine reports that now strongholds of the Free French and that in Brazzaville there are the OWI sends news "and lots of several newspapers which are owned and edited by brilliant Negroes, it to Brazzaville, Leopoldville" including a former member of the other spots in Africa. Continuing, chamber of deputies. Time says, "The news differs in treatment, that for Sweden is very

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
Africa Gets OWI
Primitive News
MAR 26 1943
WASHINGTON, Mar. 25 (ANP)

48a-1943

NEGRO PRESS

Vigilantly Reports Mistreatments in Order To Correct the Evils

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

THE Negro press had better remain vigilant about the possibilities of censorship. Of course, there is a large element—including the Army and Navy, and Southern politicians—who've wanted to temper down the tone of the Negro press. Their motives are obvious, for they resent any expansion of the process of democracy to include the darker brother.

Lately, however, I've been finding that an equally dangerous attitude is being crystallized among many so-called liberal whites. The argument runs something like this: "The Negro has made great progress in the past 300 years from chattel slavery to a position where he is respected in many fields of social life. Continued progress is possible once we've whipped the Axis powers. There is no connection between the internal struggle for democracy and the fight against the enemy, and to confuse these issues, as is so frequently done in the Negro press, is a mistake. Therefore, it might be in the interest of the national welfare if the Negro papers would cease and desist printing inflammatory articles which destroy the morale of Negro soldiers and civilians." Some of these liberals have even gone to the extent of comparing the Negro press with Father Coughlin's "Social Justice," a la Pegler and feel that post-office privileges should be withdrawn from them for that reason.

Mr. Cayton

REVEAL FAILURE OF OUR DEMOCRACY

The important reason for the existence and continued aggressiveness of the Negro press is that it is the only paper, excluding, perhaps, New York's PM, that is not afraid to report what is happening to the Negro in the armed services. The self-imposed censorship which is characteristic of the reporting of most metropolitan papers has blanked out, whenever possible, any complaints which might arise from the mistreatment of Negroes. On the other hand, the few cases that they have taken up have demonstrated beyond a doubt how useful such public enlightenment can be in correcting evils.

THE fact that Negro soldiers and sailors are mistreated, that humiliations are heaped upon Negro women in the WAC's, the refusal of the WAVES even to enlist Negro women, and the numerous Negroes who have been given long-term prison sentences for even speaking out against these conditions, is news. It is news about the failure of democracy to work at home. It is news as important as a defeat on the military front in our total struggle for democracy but usually white newspapers won't print it. This news has been ignored for the most part by white newspapers because they believe, they state, that printing it would lower the morale of the Negro population. It is my opinion that this is a fallacious argument.

DAILY PRESS IGNORES PROBLEM

In the first place white people, who are in general unaware of the facts, cannot interpret the behaviour of Negro civilians and soldiers in certain tension areas. One of the important reasons for the race riot in New York was fear on the Negro's part that their soldiers were being mistreated in the South. This the majority of the white people of New York did not understand because the daily press had not informed the people of the treatment which the Negroes were receiving in the South. The riot was then thought of by most people as simply the lawless behaviour of Negroes in Harlem.

IN the second place Negro soldiers and Negro civilians, seeing that none of the news which is so disturbing to them is even published in the white papers, assume that white people and white papers are not interested in their problems. More and more this builds up in the minds of Negroes the feeling that they have been deserted by white liberals and they must depend solely upon their own efforts for any consideration that they may obtain. Such a movement as the March on Washington is the Negro's response to the feeling of isolation created in part by the conviction that their problems will be ignored by the daily press. Failure to report this type of news, rather than helping to forge a unity, operates in two directions toward creating further disunity.

TWO CASES IN POINT

The efficacy of publicity in remedying to an extent the undemocratic procedures and practices of the Army received no better test than it did in the Colman case. When this case, one of the few which was publicized by the white press, was brought to the attention of many liberal organizations throughout the country, the War Department went over the head of the court-martial and discharged Colman from the Army.

ANOTHER case in point is that of Sergeant Levy, who was sentenced to four months hard labor for protesting the mistreatment of Negro soldiers at Lincoln Air Field, Nebraska. After PM had taken up this case and complained to the War Department, it is reported that the following improvements were made to allay and arouse liberal public opinion: New recreational equipment was provided, discrimination in the issuance of passes to Negro soldiers was reportedly introduced, Negro civilians were brought into the base to instruct classes, a new USO for soldiers has been opened and at the Joe Louis fight in the camp on October 19, the segregation of seating was abandoned.

We cannot expect many cases like this to be taken up by the white press, and if the Negro press were quieted down or censored in any way, 13,000,000 Negroes would be left at the absolute mercies of the more reactionary elements in our population.

With A Grain of Salt

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

TALKING WITH a group of young government executives, C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, advised the Negro press that "this is no time to rock the boat." "Our newspapers," Mr. Spaulding continued, "are our most effective moulders of opinion . . . . This means that great power rests in the hands of the editor and great responsibility is his also. As he directs our thinking . . . . so will the masses believe, so that consciously or unconsciously the newspaper is responsible for the acts of the masses whose imagination and spirit it inflames.

DR. DAVIS

"I find," concludes Mr. Spaulding, "that many white people who are really friends of the Negro and who are doing everything they can to improve conditions, are in some instances becoming disheartened."

In the above statements, Mr. Spaulding has expressed the view of an increasingly large number of Negroes and whites, particularly in the South. Essentially the same warning given by Dr. Warren Brown in the **Reader's Digest**, it is also a key plank in the racial platform of the Southern liberals.

Within the last few months I have given much thought to this question and have tried to examine my own position as a columnist with reference to the whole matter. Should we as writers, I have asked myself, agitate now for every right possible or, knowing that relations between the races are strained, should we ease up a bit, adopt a more conciliatory attitude, and wait for that "riper" time in the future? Does constant harping on injustices accomplish more than the oblique method seemingly advocated by Spaulding and others? In short is it profitable to rock the boat?

It becomes more apparent each day that there is on foot a nationwide effort to muzzle the Negro press. As is well known, the governor's commission investigating the Detroit riot played up the "yellow journalism of the colored press as one of the causes of the riot. Other white commissions and spokesmen have made similar charges within the last three or four months. Since this is true, would it be good strategy to pipe down now and go underground for a while; or, following the squeaking wheel technique, would it be a better strategy to protest more loudly in the face of this increasing opposition?

Although I believe in the latter method, I can also see some logic in the former. As a matter of fact the whole business has disturbed me so deeply that I have considered discontinuing this column. Personally I am fed up with the race problem, and I am weary of this endless and seemingly futile protesting. But I can honestly see no alternative. There can be no compromise on the part of Negroes in their protest against the existing American pattern.

It is therefore the duty of every Negro to keep up the fight. And the Negro press must continue to inform the masses and to guide them in their protest. We all hope that the black press will use discretion and good taste in its guidance, but it must not give up the fight because of a few mistakes. **The boat must be rocked.** Some, of course, may go overboard, but it is my hope (and it is only this which sustains me) that those who are left will have a pleasanter voyage than we have had.

Courier Writer Answers Negro Press Critics

Speaks, Demands For Due Rights

SEP 4 1943

DETROIT.—(ANP) — Rallying to the defense of the much castigated Negro press sundry poison pen writers and reactionary demagogues John R. Williams, editor Detroit edition of the Pittsburgh Courier, last week termed it the "voice, custodian, and inspiration" of a large segment of the American population. He said it was a potential factor in the "advancement of democratic progress."

SEP 4 1943

Poor Man's University

Writing in a letter to the Detroit News, the well known newspaperman declared: "The Negro press has served as the 'poor man's university.' It has made the Negro articulate. It speaks for him when he has been hurt and makes demands for him when he has been deprived. Through this medium the Negro has learned the warp and woof of the fabric that is America. He has learned the fruits of respect for law and order, although he has not always been the recipient of justice under them."

SEP 4 1943

Williams stated that the Negro press was a monument to the race as a business enterprise and a distinct contribution to the nation's economic welfare. He pointed out that it employs many persons who would otherwise be unemployed.

SEP 4 1943

Its program has been one of universal education for the underprivileged masses,' wrote the editor. "It has been consistent in its demands for slum clearance and better housing. It constantly fights for the right of colored citizens to be employed that they may earn their daily bread. It is vehemently opposed to lawlessness and disorder. Instead, it militantly demands that the law of the land be invoked for everyone. Its editorials stress the value of good manners and impeccable conduct on the part of all.

Press Indispensable

The Negro press, said Williams, is indispensable in the promotion of good health, ambition, recording achievements, and exposing social evils. It has fought to secure places in high government for qualified Negroes, and exposed those sinister elements that have sought to deny inalienable rights of citizenship to Negroes, he continued.

"The Negro press has its own war corresondents who send back the stories of our boys over there," went on Williams. "It is campaigning for full colored participation in the war effort, both in the armed forces and on the defense lines. It is encouraging wise investment of money, such as in war bonds. It requests that workers stay on their jobs. Its lead line is '100 per cent behind our country's war effort.'

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"It militantly fights those who are out to stir up racial trouble. It believes and follows one pattern—that of equality of opportunity. It has so inspired the race and will continue to do so. It has made the Negro race a proud race, and in that it does an honorable duy. A man wihou prige and honor cannot take his place commensurately in this great democracy that we know."

Paramount Need

As for the necessity of the Negro press the writer declared firmly that its presence and continued development is a **"paramount"** need today.

Senators Place Responsibility On School And Press

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

DEC 11 1943

CHICAGO, Ill.—The press and the educational institutions of the nation were reminded of their responsibility for the behavior of the people, in an attack on intolerance by Senator James E. Murray o Montana, before a rally of the Abraham Lincoln school, at Orchestra all here, Wednesday night.

Pointing out that the battle on the home front for the preservation of the democratic principles upon which this nation is based was as important as the war against the fascist forces abroad the senator said it is indispensable that "the people be properly schooled in the art of living together in the spirit of tolerance and coo-peration."

NATIONAL UNITY

"To win victory, we must have national unity," the Senator main-tained. "The energies of our peo-ple must be mobilized for the com-mon cause. We must be united not only in the struggle for vic-tory, but also for the victory in the peace which is to follow. When so many subversive forces are at work in our country seeking to foster disunity and discord among our people and among our Allies our best efforts must be organized and directed to educate the public in a sound understanding of the questions to be settled by their votes at the polls."

DEC 11 1943

The Senator also told the group that Lincoln's advice that the nation discard the belief that one race is inferior to another should be discarded and that the people should unite in the belief that all men are created equal, is of greater importance today, "because our population has since become much more cosmopolitan than it was in his day."

DEC 11 1943

DELUDED CITIZENS

"Recently," the Senator continued, "disgraceful outbreaks have taken place in Boston, Chicago, Detroit and other cities, where deluded citizens or agents of our enemies have been endeavoring to translate into action the Hitlerite doctrine of inciting religion aganst religion and race against race.

"This is why the educational institutions of our country carry a great responsibility for the behavior of our people. This is why the energies of our peo-our newspapers and magazines must also recognize their great responsibilities to inform our people honestly and accurately on these issues.

DEC 11 1943

"To thwart the enemies of a last-ing peace here and everywhere," the Senator concluded, "it is the duty of our educational institutions to help prepare the ranks of men and women to carry on the work of reconstruction in a new spirit, a spirit of co-operation and tolerance at home and abroad."

Newspaper Industry Threatened; Many Editors Called For Duty

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

NOV 27 1943

PUBLISHERS ALARMED

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Other well known newspapermen affected by army demands are L. O. Swingler, managing editor, Memphis World, who after failing to get a deferment reported for active duty at Fort Benning, Ga., Nov. 18; Louis Martin, editor-publisher of the Michigan Chronicle who reportedly had been granted until Dec. 1 to arrange his affairs before induction; and Cliff MacKay, managing editor, Atlanta Daily World, who recently escaped impending induction by an 11th hour deferment.

NOV 27 1943

Despite a Pan McNutt War Manpower commission ruling that newspapers are essential and those employed therein as editors are in essential occupations, the selective service administrators in the various cities are making great inroads into the profession. Privately publishers fear that army demands will cripple if not entirely silence the Negro's chief champion.

Moore was notified of his induction the same day he received a letter denying an appeal entered by ANP, an incident that was said by local draft officials to be "coincidental" but which provoked considerable speculation by observers. The news editor said however, he would waive the right under selective service regulations to refuse improper induction.

NOV 27 1943

Last May Moore represented ANP when he flew with 15 other newspapermen to Louisiana in a Consolidated-Liberator army bomber as guests of the war department to observe the 93rd division on maneuvers. This fight was supervised by Capt. Alexis Klotz, famous army flyer, who co-piloted Wendell Willkie on his round-the-world jaunt.

GRAPEVINE

By CHARLEY CHEROKEE

Defender
Chicago, Ill

Can You Take It?

PANNING THE NEGRO PRESS is considered smart as hell by Negro intellectuals. This is pretty silly, chum. True, some industrialists, and some here-today-gone-tomorrow white government executives regularly consult Abe Harris of Howard on economics, Charley Johnson of Fisk on rural life, Allison Davis of Chicago U. on anthropology, and others. This is swell. But when it comes to the practical matter of getting a Negro a job, or a piece of land, or has to take up the cudgel. Whether the intellectuals like it, the Negro press is our first line of attack and our last line of defense.

Unhappily for all concerned, the Negro press is also pretty silly sometimes, and in fairness to the intellectuals, it deserves a panning. For instance, Negro publishers organization comes to town periodically and whines to Navy about doing right by our little Sams and Georges. Navy listens politely, laughs up its gold-braided sleeve, and says to itself, "Pfui!" That's that.

Why migawdamity, if the Publisher's association is anything more than a name, every colored-published paper will devote a month of issues to headlines and real facts on dirty criminal Navy Jim Crow, and publish letters from the mess-boys. Chum, before that broadside, Navy will move, maybe, all the way, but it will move. Incidentally, publishers finally persuaded Presidential Secretary Early to admit a Negro correspondent to White House press conferences. That is they got a promise. But Steve Early wanted a name immediately, and publishers are still jealously disagreed over choice of a correspondent to represent all papers in a full time job at a good salary to be paid in part by all papers. Ted Poston wisely turned it down, and unless they stick to one of their second choices, the whole thing will blow up. The Negro press can really dish it out, but can it dish it out in concert, and can it take it?

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Courier
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NOV 27 1943

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Defender
Chicago, Ill

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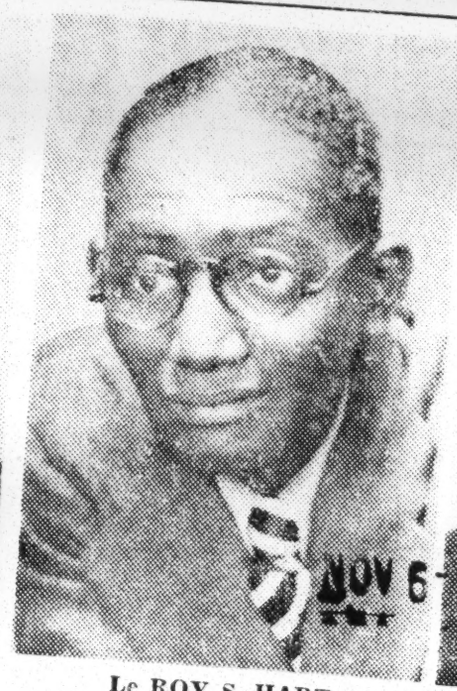
48a-1943

★ ★ ★ Five Journal And Guide Editors Promoted By Publisher ★ ★ ★

P. BERNARD YOUNG JR.
Editor-in-Chief

ALBERT L. HINTON
Managing Editor



Le ROY S. HART
News Editor

CLIFTON L. WILLIAMS
City Editor

JOHN T. MITCHELL
Night News Editor

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
NOV 6 1943

Young Jr., Hinton, Hart, Williams, Mitchell Advanced

NORFOLK — P. B. Young, editor and publisher of the Journal and Guide, announced on Saturday, October 30, five promotions and staff changes in the editorial and news departments of the paper.

P. BERNARD YOUNG JR., for the past 14 years a full-time member of the staff, first as As-sistant Managing Editor and later as Managing Editor and Vice-President, was promoted to the post of Edtior-in-Chief. Mr. Young was educated at Hampton Institute and Ohio State University, where, in his senior year, he was managing editor of the university daily newspaper, the Ohio State Lantern, and received the scholarship award of Sigma Delta Chi, honorary journalistic society.

ALBERT L. HINTON, promoted to the post of Managing Editor for the past 11 years in various capacities, including reporter, City Editor, Assistant to the Managing Editor, and Feature Editor. Mr. Hinton was educated at State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, and Howard University. For several terms he was editor of The Sphinx, official organ of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. He is a member of the national council of Delta Phi Delta, another honorary journalism society.

LE ROY S. HART, for the past two and one-half years a member of the news staff, and who has served at various times as Acting News Editor and Acting Managing Editor, promoted to the post of News Editor. Mr. Hart was educated at Norfolk Mission College, Lincoln University, Williams College, and the University of Southern California.

CLIFTON L. WILLIAMS, City Editor in the late 1920's, who rejoined the staff two years ago promoted to the post of City Editor. Mr. Williams was educated in the public schools of New York and at Howard University and Norfolk Mission College.

JOHN T. MITCHELL, a member of the news staff for nearly two years, promoted to the post of Night News Editor. Mr. Mitchell was educated in the Richmond Public Schools and at Virginia Union University. He was previously connected with the Guide's branch office in Richmond.

In announcing the promotions Mr. Young Sr., stated that "they were made because the men involved had earned them.

"They have demonstrated," he said, "that they are fully capable of assuming their new responsibilities."

Mr. Young also said. "A modern newspaper, such as The Journal and Guide, which has acquired a circulation in excess of 50.000, must maintain the following efficiently functioning departments: Business, Editorial, News, Advertising, Circulation, and Mechanical. The Journal and Guide also maintains Portsmouth and Newport News Bureaus.

"The Publisher must keep in constant touch with all of these departments and maintain satisfactory public relations. The reorganization of our Editorial and News departments will give me more time to devote to the increasingly exacting functions of Publisher and President of the corporation."

Thomas W. Young, Business Manager of the paper and Secretary-Counsel of the corporation, is now an accredited United States War Correspondent. He is at present on leave from the United States Army after spending six months in the North African and Mediterranean theatres of war.

No changes were made in the Advertising Department, of which John T. Belden is Manager, in the Circulation Department, of which Ellis F. Corbett is Manager, or in the mechanical department, of which John A. James is Superintendent, nor in the other editorial executive positions. Mrs. Eleanor W. Young is company treasurer, the position she has filled for over 30 years.

Mr. Bibb

dent that behind the presentation of these brilliant writers, representing both the views of the majorities and the minorities, that the publishers of this newspaper have, with unbending purpose, set out to reveal to society, just how the minds of humankind are working.

NOTED WRITERS ON COURIER STAFF

As we read The Pittsburgh Courier, we are favored with the amazing opportunity to behold the minds of the great races of civilizing Negro History.

ROSE WILDER LANE has been

AS WE READ

Courier Makes Supreme Effort to Give Expression To Views of All Races

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa
DEC 4 1943

THOSE WHO READ The Courier, have, from time to time, been presented with the views and opinions of almost all of the people on earth. The opinions of distinguished writers and scholars of various minority groups have been featured conspicuously, from week to week. No other newspaper in all the world has gathered such an array of writers representing the faiths, beliefs and hopes of so many races and so many shades of thought. As we confronted with a brilliant departure, from the stereotyped and hackneyed journalism of current times. It is quite evi-

OF MAN'S THOUGHTS

...lation to one of the ...ul minorities on earth. ...has revealed the rapid ... Mother India. "China ... a week to The Courier ...ough the erudite col... Liang Mo... He is a top-flight, woman columnist of her ...ese ... and a co-race. ... of China and all of the grop-her weekly column styled "Pursuit ... minorities of society, as expressed in ... of Democracy," have unfolded a ... analytical thinker, women, who have awakened to ...th character and con-their power in shaping the destiny ... of all minorities. M. S. Stuart, ... pioneer insurance executive and

INTERPRETATION

KUMAR GOSHAL, a journalist of ... charm and understanding, ... with trenchant pen, presented the ... plight of his people, the East In... who writes with ... efficient ... leading Chinese ... Liu Lian... through ... his column, in this newspaper, has ... with ... scientific ... the capitalistic ... Hisviction.

VIEWS FROM FAR-OFF LANDS

Horace R. Cayton, another fea... tured writer for The Courier, is a ... pioneer executive and ... Mr. Cayton is a ... and laborpulsations of Mo... each week ... Speaks" ... Henry prizecurrent ... with ... problems ... skill.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

We Are Not That Kind Of A Newspaper
And We Are Not That Kind Of People

DEC 25 1943

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Mid-West Map Co.

AURORA, MISSOURI

POST CARDS
CALENDARS
LITHOGRAPHY
ROAD MAPS
BLOTTERS

December 7, 1943.

Journal and Guide,
Norfolk, Va.

Gentlemen:

We are interested in developing a series of souvenir postcards showing typical negro scenes in the deep South.

It occurs to us that perhaps in your files you have photographs of such subjects, of which we might secure black and white prints, preferably 5 x 7 or 8 x 10 inches in size. These, of course, to be billed to us at your usual price.

The type of subjects which we are interested in are, for instance, a scene of a number of bales of cotton with negros sitting thereon in a playful mood, another perhaps of a colored youngster eating a watermelon, scenes in a cotton field, and possibly one on a river levy, perhaps on the deck of one of the Mississippi or Ohio steamers, and similar subjects which might be of interest to tourists. These for souvenir postcard purposes soldthroughout the south.

We will appreciate very much your cooperation. But if you are unable to furnish these photographs to us, can you recommend some photographers whom you know of that we might approach on the same subject?

Cordially yours,

Lan Nielsen

LAN Nielsen
Sales Manager

Teacher from Memphis, Tenn., presents the viewpoint of the Southern colored man: Mr. Stuart, author of a volume tracing the history of insurance among his people, entitled "An Economic Detour," has revealed to the many readers of this newspaper, how a colored man can live in Dixie and still express himself without too much restraint and reserve. His column "Southern Say-So," has been distinguished by an intensified study of the business development among his people.

PERCIVAL PRATTIS, author of "The Horizon," presented each week in the paper of which he is the executive editor, is a trained newspaperman, who writes with vigor and understanding. Mr. Prattis has a full background of experience in the newspaper field and is an indefatigable and untiring student. His column is a challenge to all of the iniquities of present - day systems. And now The Courier presents Ted LeBerthon, a white newspaper columnist from Los Angeles, who lost his job on a Los Angeles sheet, recently, because he would not compromise with his column with hyyocrisy, bigotry and deceit. His courageous effort with The Courier will be a new departure in current journalism. A white man will be given voice and remuneration with a colored paper. His featured column, "White Man's Views," adds to the brilliance in The Courier's constellations. As we read The Courier, we are beholding a bold and prophetic stroke in the plausible attempt to interpret to the world, what all men are thinking.

SUNDAY
CHICAGO BEE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
3655 So. State St., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: BOUlevard 7002

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NOV 1943

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Bee (Magazine Section)
Chicago, Ill.

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Three Months ..	$1.25	$2.00

THE CHICAGO BEE'S PLATFORM

1.—The suppression of superstition—enlightenment.
2.—Higher education for all groups.
3.—Cordial relations between races.
4.—Civic and racial improvement and development.
5.—The promotion of Negro business.
6.—Good, wholesome and authentic news.
7.—To win the war for Democracy.

NOV 7 1943

The letter pictured above from the Mid-West Map Company of Aurora, Missouri, was recently received by the Journal and Guide. This newspaper has no such pictures in its files as those mentioned, nor is it at all inclined to "cooperate" in any such enterprise since it considers the request highly insulting to the whole Negro race.

The Journal and Guide does not believe that scenes showing Negroes sitting on bales of cotton "in a playful mood," colored youngsters eating watermelon, scenes in a cotton field, and "possibly one on a river levee, perhaps on the deck of one of the Mississippi or Ohio steamers, and similar subjects which might be of interest to tourists," are typical Negro scenes in the deep South," or in any other section of the United States, for that matter. Nor does this newspaper intend to take any action whatsoever which is calculated to further spread this impression of the Race.

ARMY NEWS

Patton Incident Proves Necessity for Militant Press, Authentic, Unbiased Reports

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

THERE'S SOMETHING you've got to know and understand about this w
do, you won't know why there's such a clamor about the Negro press
aren't more corrections of the many abuses which are dealt out to Negr

What you've got to know is this—now get it straight—the Army does
the truth if it (the Army) feels it
might embarrass them. There is
a mentality which
is peculiar to
the military
From
officials we ex-
pect a sense of
responsibility in
handing out the
truth to the
public. The
Army has a to-
tally different
code of morals
and can justify
not telling the
truth or deliber-
ately falsifying
the facts on the
basis of military
necessity. Let
me take a case
and explain what I mean.

EDITORIAL SCORES ARMY'S POSITION

Drew Pearson, a columnist, printed a report that General
Blood and Guts" Patton had twice
slapped a 24-year-old soldier who
was suffering from shell shock and
called him "yellow-bellied." This
was done in the presence of an
Army nurse, who became hysteri-
cal and ran out of the tent. In a med-
ical officer
patients
confronted with this information,
made a complete denial and stated
that General Patton had not struck
a soldier or been reprimanded.
Later a spokesman from the War
Department announced after the
heat had been put on by the press,
that the facts were substantially
the same as reported originally by
Drew Pearson. In commenting
upon the case the Chicago Sun, a
staunch administration paper, made
the following statement:

"The story of Lt. General
George S. Patton, Jr.'s maltreat-
ment of a sick American soldier
in Sicily is matched only by the

Mr. Cayton

DEC 25 1943

THE LESSON which I want to
point out is two-fold and simple.
When the daily metropolitan press
gets after a man like Patton for
flagrant malfeasance and misfeas-
ance of office, they can get him
if they want to, they can stamp out
his type of abuse. They won't do
it for the Negro because they are
afraid of lowering his morale—a
most spurious argument. The sec-
ond point is that the Army, to
protect its own, will tamper with
the truth and because of its esprit
de corps will protect guilty officers
from public opinion. The connec-
tion is that the Negro, unprotected
by the metropolitan press, ham-
pered by the contemplated distor-
tion of truth which often accom-
panies [illegible] investigation, has
only the militant Negro
press. Now if the Negro press can
be discredited, called irresponsible,
inflammatory and all the rest, then,
my friends, their criticism — the
only criticism which is being made
of the treatment of Negro soldiers
by any press—is like straws in the
wind.

SOME REASONS FOR OUR MILITANT PRESS

Now here's where the brother
comes in. Cases like the one in-
volving Patton have been so nu-
merous among Negro soldiers and

48a-1943

Mid-West Map Co.

POST CARDS
CALENDARS
LITHOGRAPHY
ROAD MAPS
BLOTTERS

AURORA, MISSOURI

Call
Kansas City, Mo

December 7, 1943.

Journal and Guide,
Norfolk, Va.

Gentlemen:

We are interested in developing a series of souvenir postcards showing typical negro scenes in the deep South.

It occurs to us that perhaps in your files you have photographs of such subjects, of which we might secure black and white prints, preferably 5 x 7 or 8 x 10 inches in size. These, of course, to be billed to us at your usual price.

The type of subjects which we are interested in are, for instance, a scene of a number of bales of cotton with negros sitting thereon in a playful mood, another perhaps of a colored youngster eating a watermelon, scenes in a cotton field, and possibly one on a river levy, perhaps on the deck of one of the Mississippi or Ohio steamers, and similar subjects which might be of interest to tourists. These for souvenir postcard purposes soldthroughout the south.

We will appreciate very much your cooperation. But if you are unable to furnish these photographs to us, can you recommend some photographers whom you know of that we might approach on the same subject?

Cordially yours,

Lan Nielsen

LAN Nielsen
Sales Manager

LAN:MW

The above letter is self-explanatory. The Mid-West Map Company of Aurora, Mo., wants to make Negroes look ridiculous by printing postcards showing them sitting on a bale of cotton or eating watermelon. Addressed to the Norfolk Journal and Guide of Norfolk, Va., the letter was written on the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor where Negroes whom the Mid-West company would ridicule fought and died for "democracy" in this country. Letters of protest should be mailed to the Mid-West Map company by every person who reads this letter. The company makes post cards, calendars, lithography, road maps and blotters. The Mid-West company did not send this letter to The Call, probably because this company assumed that located in the "North," this newspaper would not have the photographs wanted. P. B. Young, editor of The Journal and Guide, sent us a copy of the letter so Missourians would know what type of thinking a business firm in their state is doing. Young commented, "The third paragraph of the letter is a good indication of what sort of educational material concerning the Negro is wanted by a great many Americans — especially those who live in the South. The idea is to undignify members of the Negro race." Negroes everywhere should vigorously protest such derogatory literature put out by the Mid-West company or any other firm.

DEC 24 1943

LANDIS AND BASEBALL BIGWIGS PICTURED AT HISTORIC MEETING IN NEW YORK

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

Last Friday, Judge Landis and other major league officials listened to a committee from the Negro Newspapers Publishers' association plead the cause of Negro ball players. Pictures above were taken at the historical meeting.

Left: Wendell Smith, sports editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, interviews Judge Landis.

Upper right: Paul Robeson, with his "Othello" beard, tells how he played football and baseball and had little trouble. Standing next to Robeson is Jimmy Conzelman of the St. Louis Browns. Reporter stands next to Conzelman.

Lower right: William Harridge, American league president, Judge Landis and Ford Frick, National league president.

IRA F. LEWIS' FACTUAL SPEECH TO JUDGE LANDIS AND MAJOR LEAGUE OWNERS

EDITOR'S NOTE: Herewith is the epochal speech of Ira F. Lewis, president of The Pittsburgh Courier, made at the joint session of the American and National leagues last Friday at the Roosevelt hotel in New York. Forty-four major league officials, including Judge Landis, were present when Mr. Lewis spoke.

TO THE HON. K. M. LANDIS, HIGH COMMISSIONER OF ORGANIZED BASEBALL, and THE OWNERS and MANAGERS of the NATIONAL and AMERICAN LEAGUES ASSEMBLED:

DEC 11 1943

Gentlemen:

As a member of the Negro Publishers' association, I think I am safe in saying that I voice not only the viewpoint, aspirations and hopes of the Negro people in this country, but I think by experience and observation, I am able to fully appreciate and interpret their temperament as well as the general status of public opinion.

Since 1894, I have been an ardent baseball fan. I have watched the fortunes of baseball as an American institution like any other American boy. I have played baseball and have been very conversant with the history of our great national game.

Like all Negroes in the United States of America, I have felt the bitter pangs of sorrow and disappointment over the unfair and unjust attitude of organized baseball towards Americans of color.

I am quite conversant with the struggle and the agitation that has been going on for more than 50 years of organized baseball's attitude towards the Negro baseball player. I am therefore very happy that you gentlemen have at this time, given us an audience that we might lay before you, dispassionately, our plea for consideration.

I fully realize the feeling of men owning baseball properties who thought that the American public was not ready to accept the Negro player in organized baseball. I have appreciated their concern about their investment in their baseball properties, but I believe the day has now come, when every question affecting the inclusion of Negroes in baseball, can be answered by facts based on a changing world and a changing attitude of public opinion; I believe the American public would not be disturbed by Negroes playing in organized baseball. As a matter of fact, I think the public is ready for this change. I wish to respectfully call to your attention the changed attitude of the sporting public and the general public towards the Negro athlete in track, football, basketball and boxing.

Time was, when we had a color line in boxing. Thank God, and to the credit of the fine sportsmanship of the general American public, that color line has gone. It is generally conceded that the present heavyweight champion, Joe Louis, has done as much for boxing by his sportsmanship and the gentlemanly conduct as any of his honorable predecessors. Through interviews with current big league managers and players and some owners, we have evidence in their word that they personally have nothing against playing Negro players.

It might be also interesting to note here that the largest gates at Madison Square Garden this season, have been gates in which colored athletes were one or both of the participants. This is an indication of the public's acceptance of the Negro athlete. It is also quite noteworthy that the largest gate in Chicago during the past season, was at the White Sox Park on August 1, when two Negro teams played. It is also noteworthy that the largest football crowd to attend any game in America this past season, was the game last Saturday in Chicago, between a white and a Negro high school team . . . 85,000 people.

On the question of travel, training and accommodations, we wish to point to you gentlemen the fact that Negro stage performers with white casts, manage to handle this perplexing problem themselves. And, insofar as Southern training is concerned, the fact should not be lost sight of that training for the 1943 season was done in the North.

Then, gentlemen, if your investments are not jeopardized, and it is admitted that colored players will add color to the game, both figuratively and literally, and the question of travel and segregation areas are problems of the players themselves, which added to the fact that the public has accepted the Negro athlete, it looks very much as though the bar against the Negro players has become an outmoded pretense.

Also, gentlemen, there [illegible] question of national unity. In my humble opinion, there is nothing that you gentlemen could do that would bring more joy to the hearts of nearly 15,000,000 colored and many millions of white Americans, than the lifting of this ban against Negro baseball players. I am sure it would make such a difference in your turnstiles as to make you wonder why you hadn't done this years before. There are literally thousands of potential fans who might be interested to your parks but stay away on account of only a passive interest.

Your Honorable Commissioner has stated that there was no written law barring Negro players from participation in organized baseball. We thank Judge Landis for this statement. But we believe, however, that there is a tacit understanding; there is a gentlemen's agreement, that no Negro players be hired. This has become a tradition. Few managers and few owners care to break this precedent. But, gentlemen, precedents are worse than bad laws. Bad laws may be repealed but precedents with all their innuendoes and implications in a case like this can be so very unfair and so very un-American.

I ask you gentlemen, in the name of the America we all love; in the name of democracy that we associate with the word America, that you undo this wrong. That you do away with this mean precedent; this gentlemen's understanding; and agreement, and let our national pastime be a game for all the boys in America. I held this to be just and fair and in keeping with the highest American tradition.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

48a-1943

THE INFORMER AND TEXAS FREEMAN — THEN AND NOW

From President Roosevelt

Informer
Houston, Texas

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Carter Welsey, President
The Informer Chain of Newspapers,
Post Office Box 3086,
Houston, Texas.

Dear Mr. Wesley:

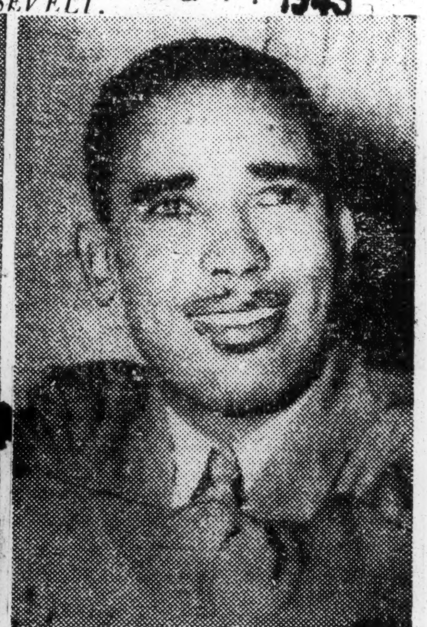
Hearty congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of *The Informer* and *Texas Freeman.* All of our freedoms including the freedom of the press, are at stake in the conflict of principle and policy which the world witnesses today. My message to you is: Carry on in the best tradition of American journalism.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

AUG 14 1943

PRESIDENT

CARTER WESLEY, President of The Informer Chain of Newspapers, under whose leadership The Informer and Texas Freeman has grown from an eight-page local sheet to a 16-page edition covering Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The Informer Chain also includes the Dallas Express.



J. DON DAVIS, managing editor of The Houston Informer.

The story of the Informer Publishing Company is the story of an attempt to grapple with two basic concepts of western civilization. The one is suggested by the word "organization," and the other has to do with the idea of merging the intelligence and ideals of education with the practical necessities of community living.

In 1927 George Webster was operating a small individual printing outfit; C. F. Richardson was publishing The Houston Informer from a small office in the Odd Fellows Building, with the proverbial desk and pencil as his stock in trade, and a relatively small circulation. Carter Wesley and Jack Atkins had recently come to Houston to go in business, with some cash money to their credit and a desire to see established some Negro enterprises.

Sensing the need of the Negro Press and noticing that Richardson was having his paper printed in a white shop, Wesley and Atkins suggested to Webster and Richardson the idea of combining the printing outfit with the newspaper to the mutual advantage of both and of the community. Wesley and Atkins offered to invest enough money so that the necessary equipment could be bought on terms in order to print the paper in their own plant, and also so that there would be some operating cash capital with which to begin operations.

The idea was finally adopted and the Webster-Richardson Publishing Company, Inc., was chartered by the State of Texas on April 8, 1927. Richardson was given ten thousand dollars in stock for the Houston Informer; Webster was given ten thousand dollars in stock for his printing outfit; and Wesley and Atkins were given five thousand dollars in stock for $5,000.00 in cash which they put into the company. S. B "Cimbee" Williams was in turn given some of their stock by Webster and Richardson for his connection with The Houston Informer.

C. F. Richardson became the first president and editor, and G. H. Webster was elected the first treasurer and general manager. Wesley and Atkins had no active part in the company for quite some time. On the occasion of the incorporation the late editor C. F. Richardson wrote:

"The Houston Informer has achieved its rightful place as the South's leading newspaper, and one of the most widely known publications in America; and through the untiring and painstaking efforts of G. H. Webster, treasurer and general manager of the new company, the Webster Printing Company has become synonymous with its motto: 'Where Only the best is Good Enough.' But these two leaders in their respective fields have realized that 'co-operation is the watchword of social achievement,' and have united their resources, energies and brains for the express purpose of rendering a larger service to their customers and the public, and of playing a bigger part in the economic salvation of Negroes of Texas and the country generally. . . . . The officers are: C. F. Richardson, president and editor of the Houston Informer; G. H. Webster, treasurer and general manager; J. Alston Atkins, secretary, and Carter W. Wesley, auditor."

The new publishing company had its ups and downs, and C. F. Richardson withdrew to organize the Houston Defender in October, 1930. At that time the name of the company was changed to Webster Publishing Company, and the following were the new officers: S. B. Williams, president, G. H. Webster, general manager-treasurer, Carter W. Wesley, vice president, J. Alston Atkins, secretary.

All during this period, and throughout the years since 1893, C. N. Love had been publishing the Texas Freeman, with offices at 1112½ Preston ave., in the Taylor Building. Mr. Love had watched the struggles of the new publishing company and had been impressed by its objectives. So when he decided to retire from the publishing business in December, 1930, he gave the management of the publishing cmopany an opportunity to take over The Texas Freeman. This opportunity was accepted and in exchange Mr. Love became a stockholder in the publishing company and one of the editors of the Informer. The name of the paper was changed to The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman and later to The Informer and Texas Freeman.

The company still had its ups and downs and Webster withdrew in 1934 to again set us his individual plant. The name of the company was then changed to The Informer Publishing Company — which is the present name of the corporation which publishes the Informer group. The new officers were: S. B. Williams, president, J. Alston Atkins, editor and secretary, C. N. Love, contributing editor, L. D. Ewing, auditor, Carter W. Wesley, general manager and treasurer. The office was at 409-11 Smith street.

In 1926 the present site of The Informer Publishing Company was purchased. On August 20, 1941 The Informer held open house at which time the new press and the expanded plant were dedicated to C. N. Love.

Carter Wesley, manager of the Informer, bought the New Orleans Sentinel in July, 1942. The Sentinel was originally begun by a group of mail carriers who felt that New Orleans needed a more militant Negro paper. The name of the paper has been changed from The Sentinel to The Informer Sentinel.

What has been said up to this point is an attempt to describe very briefly the offorts to grapple with the idea of "organization"—the bringing together of the individual talents and efforts; the uniting of diverse forces; the attempt to bring the idea that the united strengths working separately. Given the machinery of organization, the years between 1927 and 1943 have been years of trying to make that machinery work through a process of attempting to merge the intelligence and ideals of education with the practical necessities of community life and living.

A good many of the first part of those years were filled with the difficulties which face all beginnings. Some became discouraged; others fell by the way; but Carter Wesley, the general manager, president and publisher persevered through the years, attempting always to bring to bear higher intelligence and ideals upon the practical problems which face the eight million Negroes of The Great Southwest. Some of these problems should be mentioned.

1. Negroes need decent, creditable, strong, wise, courageous and increasingly more efficient organs of expression. This involves improved publication in terms of news coverage, pictures and discussions; and in terms of making the paper available to the public. The Informer has been unstinting in its efforts to meet this need. The company has invested heavily in machinery with which to print the news. In 1934 a 12-pape duplex press and a No. 14 Linotype machine were added, in 1936 a third Linotype machine was purchased, in 1937 a Luldow typesetting machine, in 1940 a fourth Linotype machine Model 14, as well as a 32-page three-color Hoe press and all of the equipment necessary to switch from the use of the "flatbed" to the rotary Sterotype press. In an effort to insure proper coverage of the news The Informer has in addition to getting the best writing talent available for its local papers, Fletcher Martin and Ollie Stewart, special war correspondents, Miss Ellie A. Walls and H. A. Bullock, columnists.

The Informer has repeatedly enlarged its papers in order to carry a variety of pictures and features of interest to the reading public. The total circulation to date is 26,700 which number includes 811 subscribers. The Informer is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

2. Negroes need, especially in peace-time, jobs—better jobs, more satisfying jobs, especially those who have gone to greater or less lengths at self improvement through training, hard work, and willingness to grow. The Informer has demonstrated its belief in the philosophy that Negro business is obligated to provide work opportunities for as many as possible. The total net annual payroll is $70,000. There are about 600 Informer agents in Houston and New Orleans, and about 400 throughout the state.

3. Negroes need more bases of inspiration to which they can point with pride, and which will inspireone to greater achievement. ative discussion affecting labor
us in the determination and desire 4. Negroes need to build a and other groups. It has constantly
to do things with the confidencestronger economic foundation. All urged Negroes to ally themselves
that we can do what others havewestern civilization is tied up pret-with progressive forces of the labor
done. We feel that well organizedty closely with its economic foun-movement, and to seek not only full
papers which keep abreast of thedation. Negroes need not expectcitizenship but increased economic
trends of the times, that take athat they can solve their problemsstability.
militant stand for those thingsby simply being strong in the oth-
which positively affect Negroes,er fields, yet having a weak eco-
and that protest against thesenomic foundation. The Informer
institutions and individuals whosepapers have carried both in its
actions affect us negativelyinspirenews and editorial columns inform-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

Frick Says Owners Were Impressed By Publishers

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

By WENDELL SMITH, Sports Editor

NEW YORK CITY—Following the epochal meeting here last Friday with the Negro Newspaper Publishers' association, at which time he officially went on record as not being against the move for Negroes in the major league, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the czar of organized baseball, said he could not say what might develop in the future.

Landis told The Courier that he was unable to stay just what the reactions of the owners was after they heard John Sengstacke, Ira F. Lewis, Howard Murphy, publishers' representatives, and Paul Robeson, famous stage artist.

"I can't speak for the owners at all," Landis stated. "Really, there is absolutely nothing I can tell you."

MADE FRIENDS

I told Landis that he had made millions of Negro and white friends throughout the country by his uncompromising stand on Negro ball players.

"I am glad to know that," he said. "Perhaps something will develop, I don't know."

Ford Frick, president of the National league, said that he thought the owners were impressed.

"I really think they were impressed by the presentation," he said. "But I can't say what will happen. The men who came here to present the problem to us did an excellent job."

William Harridge, president of the American league, said the group was impressive. He refused to say whether he thought some progress had been made.

PRESS ON HAND

The meeting opened at approximately 10:45 Friday morning, in a room on the second floor of the Roosevelt hotel. The possibility that something constructive might have been done by the moguls caused no undue interest among the newspaper corps.

Landis started the meeting very informally and made his historic statement regarding his position on the Negro question, after beginning.

After the publishers had spoken, as well as Robeson, the committee was dismissed.

Asked after the meeting if any action was taken, Landis said, "It was taken under consideration."

Among the baseball bigwigs present, were Sam Breadon, St. Louis Cards; Branch Rickey, Brooklyn Dodgers; William Benswanger and Sam Watters, Pittsburgh Pirates; Lou McAvoy, vice president, National league; Tom Yawkey, Boston Red Sox; Harry Grabner, Chicago White Sor; Alva Bradley and Roger Peckinpaugh, Cleveland Indians; Jack Zeller, Detroit Tigers; George Weiss, New York Yankees; Connie Mack, Philadelphia Athletics; William DeWitt and Don Barnes, St. Louis Browns; Clark Griffith, Washington Senators; Lee Bondy, New York Giants; Phil Wrigley, Chicago Cubs; Bob Carpenter and Herb Pennock, Philadelphia Phillies; Warren Giles, Cincinnati Reds, and Bob Quinn of the Boston Braves.

Defender Platform

Defender
Chicago, Ill

AMERICAN RACE PREJUDICE MUST BE DESTROYED!

—ROBERT S. ABBOTT

2. The opening up of all trades and trade unions to blacks as well as whites.
3. Representation in the President's cabinet.
4. Engineers, firemen and conductors on all American railroads and government controlled industries.
5. Representation in all departments of the police forces over the entire United States.
6. Government schools open to all American citizens.
7. Motormen and conductors on surface, elevated and motor bus lines throughout America.
8. Federal legislation to abolish lynching.
9. Full enfranchisement of all American citizens.

DEC 23 1943

Sengstacke Addresses Editors At Illinois U.

Defender
Chicago, Ill

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — John H. Sengstacke, general manager, Chicago Defender, and president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, told 300 representatives of 70 Illinois newspapers this week that the only way for newspapers to help achieve national unity is to "accept the democratic responsibility for creating the proper racial attitudes and understanding by presenting all matters pertaining to the education of the public in an unbiased and constructive manner."

The Defender representative spoke Friday at the 78th annual meeting of the Illinois Press Association and Journalism Conference held October 14-16 at the University of Illinois.

Mr. Sengstacke's appearance before the association marked the first time that a Negro newspaper man had ever been invited to address the sessions. The Defender, which he represented, is the sole Negro newspaper holding association membership.

Declaring that the American people have to fight Fascism abroad and at home, Sengstacke stated:

"It seems to be unthinkable that it should be held that such minorities as the American Negro population have no stake in the present struggle for the winning of the war and the peace. We are directly concerned with this fight-to-the-death between two conflicting ideologies. All of us know that victory for Hitler is a defeat for the democratic idea — Hitler has drawn the issue and so we have accepted it.

"It is not enough that we fight Hitler on the battlefront, however. We must fight him on the home front too. We have a responsibility for working actively to improve our democracy by breaking the 'color line'.

"The basic causes of racial conflict arise out of fundamental defects in our democracy. Unless these basic causes are recognized by the entire nation and effective measures adopted and pursued to eliminate them, racial conflicts will destroy the very soul of our nation."

He continued: "Through information and education the press can keep the soul of democracy alive. Only by a factual presentation of the difficulties which breed racial unrest will we be able to preserve national unity for the winning of the war as well as the peace."

World-Telegram

Eleanor Roosevelt On Negro Honor Roll

New York, N.Y.

By the United Press

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Vice President Wallace and Wendell L. Willkie were among those selected today in the honor roll of 1943 compiled by the Chicago Defender, a weekly Negro newspaper.

DEC 31 1943

WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

Ignores Favorable Interracial News

The Controlled Press

BY TED LE BERTHON

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

I DO NOT BELIEVE in Pollyanna. But I do believe in the power of suggestion, and that human beings are suggestible—for good on the one hand, and for evil on the other. For instance, I am very happy every time I see a photograph of white and colored persons working together amicably, or read a news story to the same effect. Such stories and such photographs, appearing in either newspapers and magazines of general circulation, or in publications addressed primarily to Negroes, do more to break down racial barriers than stories or photographs dealing with gross injustices. For they not only show that white and colored persons can fraternize as equals, but that they often do, especially in such fields as religion, education, social welfare, government and organized labor, where members of both races are primarily concerned with promoting the common good—and not, as in the case of bankers or business men, concerned primarily with promoting profits—

DAILY NEWSPAPERS ARE CONTROLLED

Now it is quite obvious to me, from having worked on newspapers of general circulation for more than a quarter of a century, that white publishers are merely busi-

MOST white publishers are not so cannot and will not lift him from feature stories and photographs

NEWS COVERAGE

These financial octopi are not going to permit the cause of interracial justice to be placed beforetorially approach racial justice to be placed before the public by the publishers themselves in a fight-to-a-finish

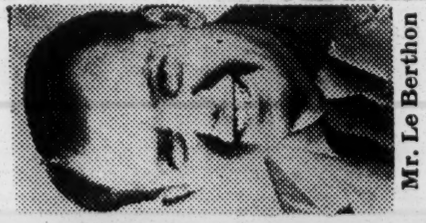
DARE NOT PUBLISH

THE Negro publisher can show that the racial issue is a dishonest one, kept alive by the forces of greed, by evil in high places by Mammon, to confuse and exploit men; that it is a device of Satan, old as Satan, to make men hate each other, so that they lose sight of loving one another in Christ, our common, eternal Brother, everyone's Brother, so that they win in the end the crown of life everlasting.

WON'T PERMIT FAIR

Gospels as applied to these issues.

But Negro publishers are not so handicapped. They can fill pages with more and more such stories and photographs and editorials. They can draw into the ranks of



Mr. Le Berthon

NEGRO PUBLISHERS HAVE HIGHER CONCEPT

OF THEIR CONGRESS

and will not constantly

FOR these financial overlords are not going to permit themselves in a fight-to-a-finish

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

THE AMERICAN NEGRO PRESS

Race Pulse Reflected Accurately In Zooming Newspaper Circulation

This is the first of two hard-hitting articles by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, one of the outstanding men of letters in America. He is professor of sociology at Atlanta university, a Ph.D. graduate of Harvard university. He played an outstanding role in World War I in organizing a Negro peace panel in Paris.

By W. E. B. DU BOIS

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Journalism among American Negroes is a peculiar and interesting phenomenon which shows how race segregation works in action.

Apparently the white world has suddenly become conscious of the Negro press.

During this new year there have been articles about it in the Atlantic Monthly, the New Republic, the American Scholar, Common Ground, the American Magazine, the Reader's Digest and the Virginia Quarterly. All these in addition to comments in newspapers and weeklies. What white commentators think they have discovered is that the Negro press is exciting the mass of Negroes to discontent and even to violence.

As a matter of fact what they are really seeing is the intensity of feeling and resentment which is sweeping over the Negro people. This resentment is echoed in the Negro press much more completely and accurately than similar waves are echoed by the white press and this for reasons to be explained later.

The critics are mistaking for cause that which is really result. This has happened before several times in the history of the United States.

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

Long History

To the Negro world this comes as a surprise. Is it possible that white America did not know that the Negro had newspapers?

The history of the Negro press goes back a long way. In 1827, Samuel Cornish and the first Negro graduate of an American college, John B. Russworm, published the first Negro newspaper under the name of "Freedmen's Journal."

Today 210 weekly papers and magazines are published by Negroes and devoted to their interests. Three times the history of this effort has been put into book form: in 1891 by I. Garland Penn; in 1920 by Robert T. Kerlin and in 1922 by Frederick G. Detweiler. The last was a complete and well-digested volume published by the University of Chicago.

First of all it may be asked why Negroes should have newspapers? They indicate a sort of voluntary segregation. Negroes are American. They read English. They have access to the great American press. Why should they have a press of their own?

Ignored by White Press

The answer is clear. The American press in the past almost entirely ignored Negroes. Very little of what Negroes wanted to know about themselves, their group action and the relation of public occurrences to their interests were treated by the press. Then came the time when the American press so far as the Negro was concerned was interested in the Negro as a minstrel, a joke, a subject of caricature. He became in time an awful example of democracy gone wrong, of crime and various monstrous acts.

Partly then in defense and partly for information there grew up the little weekly sheet devoted to news of the Negro and interpretation of his situation. This weekly sheet went through all sorts of vicissitudes. It was at first the organ of Negro leaders like Russworm, Frederick Douglass, T. Thomas Fortune and Monroe Trotter. It defended the Negro race, explained facts and exhorted to action.

Then it began to change. It became a newspaper but a kind of personal sheet. It had social notices and mentioned people so that Negroes in Boston could read of their friends in New York and Chicago.

Play Up Publicity

It began to play up the Negro's natural desire for prominence and publicity. One paper especially, the "Indianapolis Freeman," for many years sold its front page, with very little concealment, to persons willing to pay one hundred dollars or more. A large photograph of the distinguished persons was displayed. This, however, proved a little too blatant and the character of the press began to change.

It sought to arouse excitement; it published controversy. One paper, especially, which gained a large circulation, was always carrying violent attacks of one Negro upon another or upon Negro institutions. Presumably these articles were well paid for. But here again the press had not found its true function.

The first World War brought the greatest change. News of Negroes was wanted by their friends and had to be gathered. The Negro press became a news gathering organization either as controlled by individual papers or by the new Associated Negro Press and other agencies.

Became Business

Moreover, the editors ceased to emphasize their editorials or to attempt social leadership. They became business men of the American type and following the trend of white newspapers they tried to cater to their public. Instead of being prime movers in arousing excitement and directing attention, they publicized excitement and feeling already aroused and brought to the attention of all what Negroes in various situations and places were thinking.

The result was a weekly press which reached large circulation and employed considerable numbers of people. The circulation of one paper alone reached some 300,000 copies a week and was distributed widely over the United States. Other newspapers followed fast upon this record.

In 1940, according to the Bureau of the Census, there were 210 Negro newspapers in the United States, 155 of which had a circulation of 1,250,000. The South had the largest number but not the largest circulation. The Middle Atlantic and East North Central sections had the next largest number and the largest circulation. There were employed on 72 of these newspapers 743 persons with a monthly payroll of $69,000.

Stress Ups Circulation

In times of stress and unusual interest like the present, the circulation of these papers mounts rapidly. Doubtless today it reaches at least three million and employs not less than 1,500 persons with a payroll of possibly $100,000 a month.

Large numbers of these papers are religious and educational or the mouthpiece of fraternal organizations. The religious papers have the largest circulation but the general newspapers are much more important and influential and reflect more accurately Negro public opinion. These papers in 1940 had some 17 news gathering agencies, each of which served subscribing papers, anywhere from 28 to 225 in number.

What now is the function of this press, its limitations and its peculiarities? Its function is to knit together the 13 million Americans of Negro descent in common knowledge of themselves and their situation throughout the United States.

Not Leaders

The editors are not usually leaders of public opinion, public thought and agitation. They are, however, very careful and often trained observers. They know in what kind of news Negroes are interested. They furnish that news at great trouble and expense.

Today nothing can happen which is of interest to the Negro race which is not publicized, exploited and explained by the Negro newspaper. At least three leading newspapers with large circulation have sent correspondents recently to Europe and Africa and others have regular local correspondents in various parts of the world.

A bill in Congress touching Negroes or discriminating in any way against their interests is immediately known all over the nation. An exceptional occurrence showing ability or good luck is given wide publicity: here a Negro may be elected to the legislature; there a colored boy named head of his high school class; in Mississippi a Negro may be lynched; in Illinois sent to Congress. All this within a few days is a matter of common knowledge to 13 million Negroes. Not only this but Negroes have all the interests that white leaders exhibit in crime, scandal and personal experience; and these are played up in headlines and articles.

Tells Crisis Increase

It is, however, in a time like this, that the Negro press comes into its own and becomes a phenomenon of national importance. Our first striking experience of this was during the first World War. I was then publishing a little monthly magazine which specialized in news notes. In addition to that I had some sources of inside information concerning the treatment of Negro soldiers in Washington, in Southern cantonments and in France. As a result the circulation of the Crisis leaped in one month over one hundred thousand copies, an extraordinary accomplishment for a small magazine.

But the weekly press appearing four times as often as my little magazine and beginning to have sources for gathering news rapidly forged to the front and began not simply to publish facts but to elaborate and comment upon them with pictures.

There was at once an outbreak of the press. Once during the Booker Washington controversy friends of Mr. Washington bought a prominent Negro newspaper with the idea of reading on the part of guiding and ordering Negroes in the Negro race. But as I have said before instead of being a vital part of the Negro press, it has become a vital part of the Negro press and write what does not read the Negro press. It has become a vital part of his life.

British Interference

The English government interference with the circulation of Negro newspapers, due to fear and irritation among many whites. Southern cities and even one among workers that riots and disturbances among workers and after the first World War, but even then was apologetic about it. The peace and re-suppressing certain sorts of news sale and sometimes put their agents in jail. From this time down through Reconstruction and even habitual. Today it is practically a Negro newspaper in the two wars there came even in-there is scarcely a Negro in thetried to stem this tide of feeling it might base upon it a most interesting and would immediately feel the resulting psychological study showing by figures and facts as to circulation the trend and intensity of Negro thought and reaction.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Is The Negro Press Radical?

By DR. O. B. TAYLOR

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—If I were a foreigner recently on these shores, and chanced to see any one of several Negro metropolitan weeklies, especially the columns dealing with interracial relationships for the most part, it would seem reasonable to conclude that the white and colored people, especially in the south, were constantly at dagger point.

To scan the pages of the big white dailies reporting on crimes of Negroes would lead to the erroneous conclusion that the average Negro was a rapist, thief, thug, murderer or what have you. In the current issue of one of our large weeklies it is pointed out that steps have been taken by the press of both racial groups for a saner, less glaring manner in reporting interracial crime.

This gesture, if carried out, would seem to bridge a dangerous chasm. It might well be remembered that the Negro press did not originate the habit of over-doing such articles, which have served to the detriment of both racial groups.

The average white and Negro people in the Southland seem to be getting along as well as usual. But, "as usual" fails to meet the needs and reasonable desires of the Negro of today, who by reason of the heavy obligations placed upon him by a government sorely pressed, naturally concludes that he has become of age.

The political milk diet, intended for underlings, can no longer serve satisfactorily to sustain the ambitions common to "men." The cry raised by some that "the Negro press is too radical" will hardly serve to silence those brave crusaders who are blazing the way for human rights too long denied to members of their group.

Remove the cause, America!

Soldiers Say Negro Press Is Most Effective Weapon

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Assert Editors Should Keep On Fighting for Equal Opportunity

PARIS, Texas—(A N P) — The Negro press is today one of the most powerful organizations and weapons of any minority group, was the unanimous opinion of a group of soldiers from Camp Maxey, Texas, gathered at the 24th St. USO here Saturday to discuss "The Negro Press at the Crossroads."

The group believes that the Negro press should unite its resources editorially in some way as to strengthen the united action of its readers and sympathizer; that the Negros press should continue to agitate and fight for equality of citizenship rights, seek to promote better business, schools, housing facilities and job opportunities for Negro men and women.

The group agreed that the Negro press is a means of uprooting time worn and faulty traditions, based on ignorance and superstition—popular weapons of the enemies of the people. In this respect, the soldiers said, the Negro press should eliminate the cheap advertisements which tend to perpetuate such beliefs.

It was pointed out that the Negro press is a means of maintaining the identity and establishing the dignity of a people capablbe of major contributions to the entire country and to the world. It was also brought out that the Negro press is a running history of the Negro but that it must eveluate its news in such a way that a cross-section of the race will be evident.

It was finally agreed that the Negro press must breach with its tendency for sensationalism and adhere to the historical significance of events. Through this way only can the Negro press greatly accelarate the progress of the Negro with the march of time, said the soldiers.

Negro Editors In OWI Setup

Daily Worker
(New York, N. Y.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Office of War Information has announced that the Negro press will be represented in the OWI setup by an advisory board containing a number of editors of nationally known Negro newspapers.

Members of the board, selected by the National Negro Publishers Association, will be consulted by the OWI with regard to general war information as it applies to the Negro people.

BAN SALE OF NEGRO PAPERS IN S. C. TOWN

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Mayor Promises Trouble Unless Agent Stops 'N.... ' Journals

WALTERBORO, S. C. — (ANP) — Sale of all Negro newspapers was forbidden here Saturday when Mayor H. H. Sweat, reportedly responding to a request of "an officer" at the Walterboro Army Air base two miles from town, informed representatives of weekly papers that they would not be permitted to sell further copies in the city or at the air base.

While no official reason was made public for the sudden bar, leaders said it was probably because two weeks ago, colored soldiers at the base, upon getting orders to leave for an embarkation port, went in the woods and fired several rounds of ammunition hidden there. No one was injured in the shooting nor was there any trouble. Others believe the order was the result of the establishment of a NAACP branch at Walterboro, the charter for which was expected this week.

Warned By Mayor

A representative for one of the newspapers said at two o'clock Saturday afternoon Police Chief Mandel Smith took him before Mayor Sweat and he quoted the mayor as saying:

"You know better than to try to sell such a damn newspaper as this around here. I've been trying to keep these white folks off you niggers' necks but the first thing you know they're gonna have you strung up on one of these trees. Since these damn Yankee soldiers have been coming down here they've been putting hell in you niggers. I don't want another one of these damn nigger papers sold around here. I mean that, too."

The agent said he was told afterwards not to mention having been brought before the mayor, but to just stop handling the papers.

HIGHLIGHTS ON THE FOUNDERS

Informer Houston, Texas

It was Ralph Waldo Emerson who said, "An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man." The Informer and Texas Freeman, being a merger of two institutions, is therefore the lengthened shadow of two men.

In 1893 Emmet Scott, Jack Tibbitt and C. N. Love started the Texas Freeman. The other two drifted away but C. N. Love had ink under his skin and carried on, so that the Texas Freeman was C. N. Love and C. N. Love was the Texas Freeman. Both as man and boy, Charlie Love was characterized by explosive courage and iron determination. No one could predict what he would say or write, and evildoers were always apprehensive until they saw a copy of his current issue. No one was too high or too low for him to scourge, if he thought wrongdoing had taken place.

He not only stayed in the forefront of politics when Negroes were really in politics in Texas, but when they were restricted by primary laws, he filed the first suit to be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, challenging the Democratic primary. Charlie Love was handicapped throughout his life by nearsightedness, but so bold and dauntless was the man, nobody even recognized his shortsightedness as a handicap, and he less than any. He was often spoken of as a rough old oak, and he still is.

C. F. Richardson began the Informer in 1919. He, too, had associates who dropped out, but so dominant and active was he from the very beginning that people thought of the Informer as Richardson, and that is the way it remained. One of the most versatile and brilliant men that Texas has produced, Richardson established the paper as much to give expression to the thoughts that welled up within him as to supply the community with a paper.

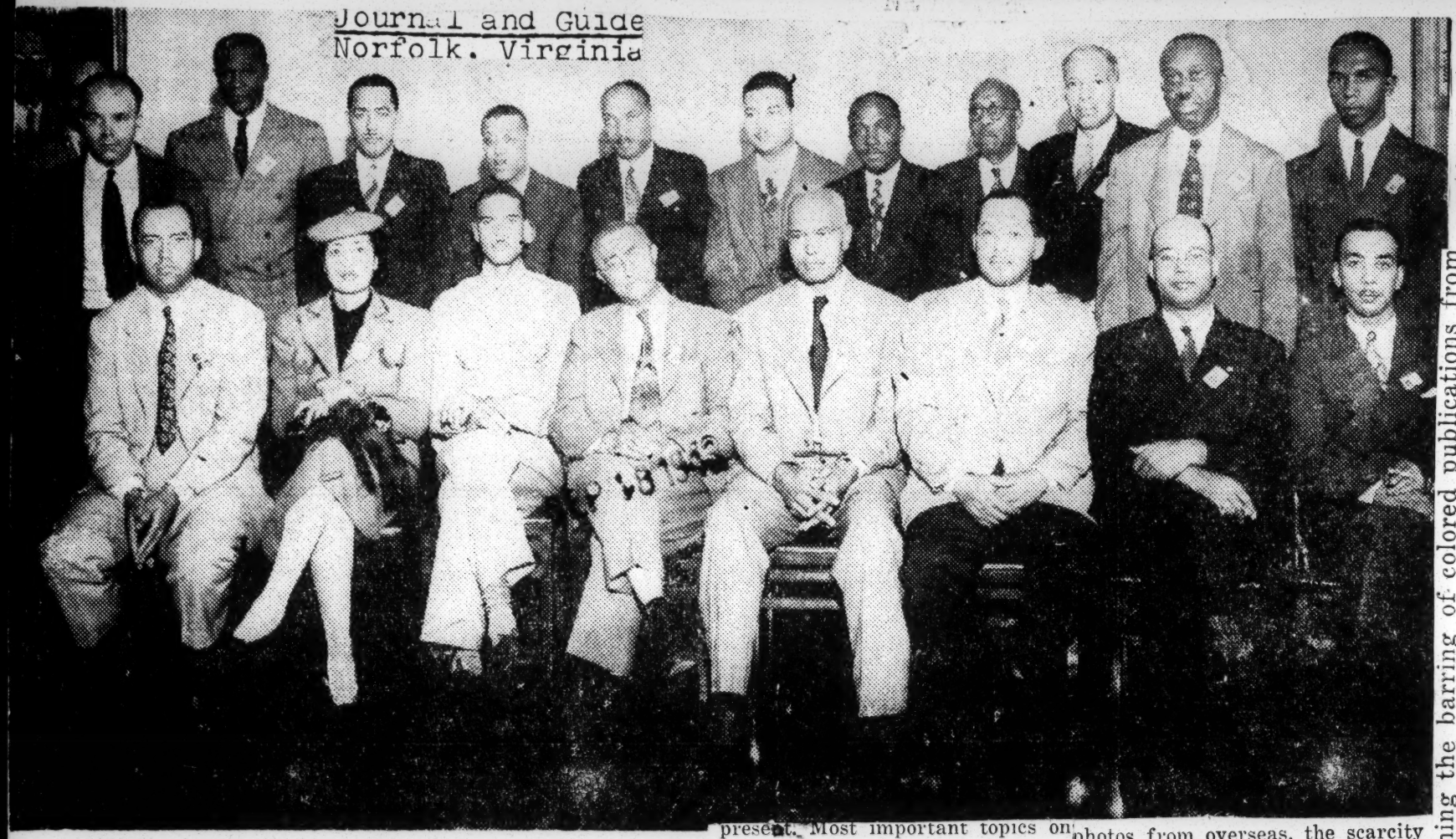
Fame began to hover around The Informer and its editor, and by the time The Informer was incorporated in 1927, the name of C. F. Richardson as a courageous, daring editor was a by-word from Texas to New York and thence across the country to California.

Probably the best presiding officer of the section, Richardson was active in music, politics, church activities, civic affairs, and in fraternal benefit circles.

When he retired from The Informer to start the Houston Defender, he left it greatly enriched. It was about the same time that C. N. Love, who was ready to retire, turned th Texas Freeman in with the Informer to make the strongest and richest paper in edition of the state.

So readers of to-day are seeing a product that is the combined, lengthened shadow of C. F. Richardson and C. N. Love. No one can tell which is the contribution of the other in the union, which throws a shadow longer than any newspaper institution has thrown before in these parts.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia



REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEGRO PRESS attending conferences in Washington Friday and Saturday with the War Department and the Fair Employment Practices Committee. At the War Department they conferred with Major General A. D. Surles, public relations chief, improvements in the coverage of Negro service men's activities at home and abroad, and at the FEPC Chairman Francis J. Haas and staff reviewed the activities and program of future action of that Presidential agency. Left to right, front row: Truman K. Gibson Jr., civilian aide to the Secretary of War; Miss Olive Diggs, Chicago Bee; Lt. Colonel Benjamin O. Davis Jr., who had just been interviewed at a War Department press conference when the picture was made; Roscoe Dungee, Black Dispatch; C. A. Franklin, Kansas City (Mo.) Call; Frank L. Stanley, Louisville Defender; P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh Courier; and P. Bernard Young Jr., Journal and Guide. Back row, left to right; Ernest E. Johnson, Associated Negro Press; William O. Walker (partly shown), Cleveland Call-Post; Howard H. Murphy, Afro American; Carter Wesley, Houston Informer; Ludlow Werner, New York Age; Carl Murphy, Afro American; Claude Barnett, Associated Negro Press; Louis E. Martin, Michigan Chronicle; Julius J. Adams, Amsterdam Star News; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus; Fred Hart Williams, Detroit Tribune; and Eustace Gay, Philadelphia Tribune.

Negro Publishers Plan Greater News Coverage

People's Voice New York, N. Y.
NOV 20 1943

WASHINGTON—Over last week-end members of the executive committee of the National Negro Publishers Association, representing a score of publications throughout the country, met here at Howe Hall to map a more comprehensive news coverage for the Negro press. That the session, one of the most direct and business like ever held by the group, the definite opinion of everybody present. Most important topics on the agenda were:

NOV 20 1943

● White House correspondent. Since only daily papers are eligible to have reporters at the daily White House conferences, the committee agreed to meet this news need of the Negro press by having representation cleared through the *Atlanta Daily World*. Newsmen suggested for the post included McAlpin, Kendricks, Lautier, Briscoe, Poston and Moon. The cost to individual papers would be based on circulation.

● War Correspondents. With correspondents limited by military regulations, the War Department agreed that such representation for member papers should be selected from a publishers' pool, stating that such representation would be favored with a higher priority rating than would individual representation. Among reporters prominently mentioned for such assignments were Louis E. Martin and [illegible].

NOV 20 1943

● War News. Meeting with OWI Director Elmer Davis and Palmer Hoyt, director of the domestic branch of that agency, the committee protested the lack of action in the barring of colored publications from photos from overseas, the scarcity of news releases from the Navy,

lack of Negro subjects in the newsreels, and the selection of subjects which characterize the Negro as a "buffoon."

● Navy Promotions. In a meeting with Rear Admiral Radloph Jacobs they discussed the Navy's news po[illegible] of advancement of Negroes in that branch of the service.

The committee also met White House Secretary Stephen Early and completed arrangements for a White House correspondent.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

An officer at Camp Forrest, Tennessee, does not like colored publications and he freely if not dictatorially exercised his prejudices by an order banning colored newspapers from the Camp. Colored publications do not preach anarchy, disloyalty or race hatred but they do advocate freedom, equal rights, equal opportunities and equal justice for all regardless of race, creed or national origin. This sort of doctrine no doubt is construed by some military overlords as putting into the heads of colored soldiers the "dangerous thoughts" which will induce them to contend for liberty and equality both in the Army and in civilian life when the war is over. Remove the prejudice from the interpretation and all can agree that one of the prime functions of the colored newspapers has been stated correctly, and that is, to promote democracy everywhere,—in the Army the Navy, Military Aviation, in the National Capital and wherever racism and inequality exist.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The Negro press was requested by Mrs. Cecelia C. Saunders, executive secretary of the Harlem branch of the YWCA, to lead the fight for democratization and integration of the armed forces. Mrs. Saunders urged practices of separation, the efforts of other groups are muted."

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

Concerning the barring of colored publications from military posts, there had been numerous complaints most of which could not be substantiated, but the War Department secured a copy of the order issued by an officer at Camp Forrest. The War Department promptly issued an order which forbids any field officer to ban or question the admission of publications to military posts. Thus "freedom of the press," one of the freedoms which the Army is fighting to preserve, has been re-established in the Army itself.

Negro Press
Pittsburgh, Pa
Courier
NOV 27 1943

Ask New Army Bias To Hit

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The Negro press was requested by Mrs. Cecelia C. Saunders, executive secretary of the Harlem branch of the YWCA, to lead the fight for democratization and integration of the armed forces. Mrs. Saunders urged practices of separation, the efforts of other groups are muted."

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

Bee (Magazine Section

Happy Birthday, Negro Digest!

RECENTLY, the Negro Digest celebrated its first birthday. Slightly more than a year ago, the Digest appeared on news stands. While not the first venture in Negro digesting, it was at the outset far superior to anything that had previously or concurrently appeared.

Capsule and full length articles on all phases of Negro life, written by the most distinguished writers of both races have graced its pages. Needless to say, these articles have been interesting and thought-provoking.

The "anatomy" of the Digest leaves little to be desired. Its choice of articles, editing and colorful arrangement makes even prosaic articles assume a refreshing attractiveness.

Chicago, Ill.

The editors are alert in introducing to readers regardless of race, the many authors and media from which an incessant literature about the Negro is constantly being generated.

The editor of the Digest, John Johnson, is deserving of and receives the plaudits of those within the brotherhood of Negro journalism as well as the general reading public for having the zeal, intelligence and resourcefulness to cause many busy Americans of all races to pause, read and gain a more sympathetic understanding of the problems, achievements, humor, hopes, frustrations and courage of America's darker brothers.

THE CHICAGO BEE'S PLATFORM

1.—The suppression of superstition—enlightenment.

2.—Higher education for all groups.

3.—Cordial relations between races.

4.—Civic and racial improvement and development.

Chicago Bee

5.—The promotion of Negro business.

6.—Good, wholesome and authentic news.

Chicago, Illinois

7.—To win the war for Democracy.

Mayor Backs Down on Ban Of Negro Papers

Bee

Chicago. Ill

WALTERBORO, S. C., Sept. 16—(ANP)—Distressed by stories appearing in the weekly press that he had stopped the sale of Negro newspapers in this community, Mayor H. H. Sweat, excitedly called John H. McCray, editor of the Lighthouse and Informer, Wednesday to say that he had "been misunderstood" and expressed a desire that the matters be worked out through a special interview.

Mayor Sweat said because "we had almost some race trouble in the town a short while ago, I erned lest there be frictions, added called those news agents in anding, "I have nothing against those simply counselled them to go slowpapers and have no authority to and be careful. I had no author interfere with them. My talk to ity to stop the sale of the news those men was in the interest of papers and nothing at all to do cooperation; rather than one of with what went on the army air criticism."

The basis" asked that a report be sent for a personal interview with him

Mayor Sweat, obviously disturbed by the story, said he was con-

New Councilman Says PV Serves All People

By BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.

PV has set a high standard of journalism which entitles it to the good will not only of the Negro people, but of all democratic-minded Americans. I am proud to be one of its readers and supporters. This Christmas season finds the voice of PV outstanding for the victory of our country and the United Nations in this people's war and for the victory and equality of all peoples over fascist reaction at home.

BEN DAVIS

PV is a fighter. Week after week it has battled to wipe out jimcrow, for the rights and unity of the great labor movement, for the equality of all American citizens, against anti-Semitism and [illegible] of racial discrimination. PV, it seems to me, has recognized the inescapable truth that the struggle of Negro Americans for their full citizenship is a part of the struggle of all peoples of our "League of Nations" community—the Jewish people, the Porto Rican peoples, and all other minorities within our midst, who want to make New York a better place to live in.

It has taken up the cause of decent housing, lower food prices, adequate recreational facilities, jobs and all other issues of which our community is in sore need. PV has championed these causes in the interest of victory abroad and victory at home.

It has been fearless and independent in its policies—backing those men and measures of greatest benefit to the nation and the community, irrespective of race, color, creed or political affiliation. Here, indeed, is an admirable people's quality which will inspire its contemporaries throughout the country and which reflects credit upon the Negro people and the Negro press.

We are entering a period when the greatest supporter of Pres. Roosevelt's win the war policies is necessary for the quickest victory over Hitlerism abroad and over that combination of domestic Hitlerism found in the Southern poll taxers and the Hoover-Dewey-Landon group. We cannot win unless there is the fullest unity of the Negro people within themselves, and the closest cooperation between the Negro people, labor and all other anti-fascist Americans. I am sure PV will play its role in building this unity and cooperation.

The knowledge that PV is in our community and city will give encouragement and strength to those of us in the City Council who will be fighting for victory and equality—and to make New York an example of democracy for all cities in the country. I believe that PV tries to live up to the motto: service to the people. **It is a pleasure to wish it a happy Christmas season and a long life in the people's cause.**

48a-1943

THE AMERICAN NEGRO PRESS

DuBois Finds Race Papers Free From Shackles Of Big Business Advertisers

ONE OF FIRST RACE EDITORS

This is the second of two hard-hitting articles by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, one of the outstanding men of letters in America. He is professor of sociology at Atlanta university, a Ph.D. graduate of Harvard university. He played an outstanding role in World War I in organizing a Negro peace panel in Paris.

By W. E. B. DU BOIS

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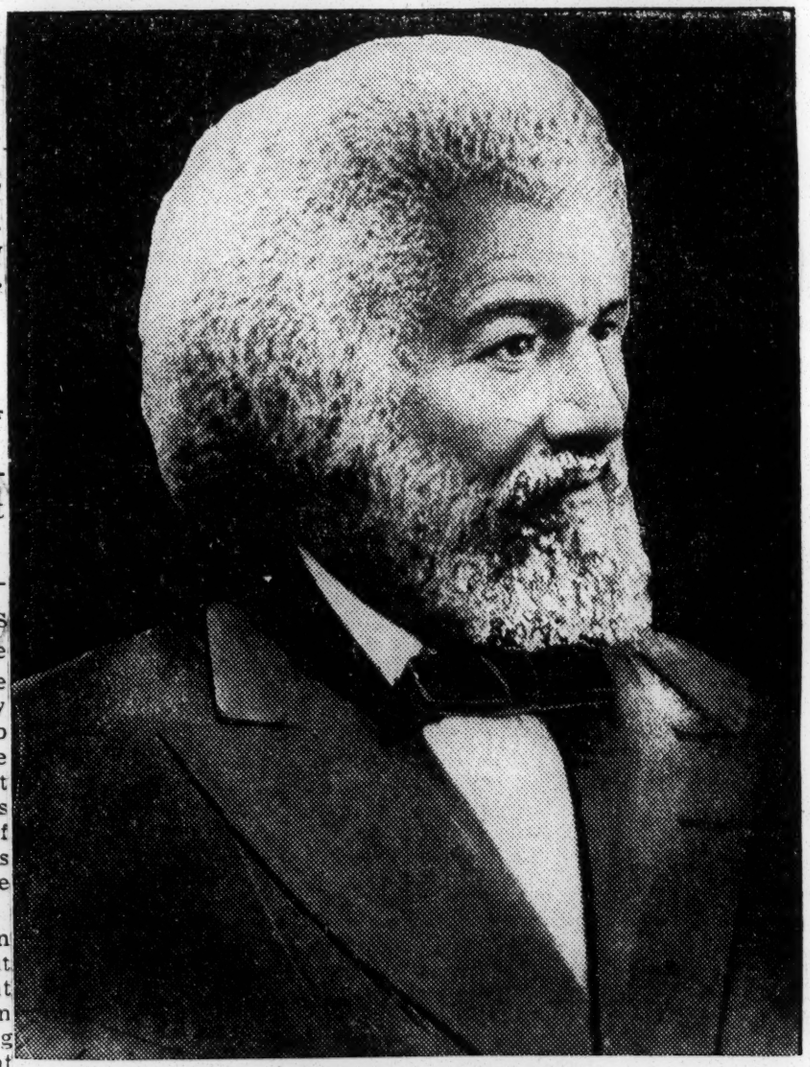
There are certain limitations and peculiarities about the Negro press.

First of all it is more responsive to its readers' demands and attitudes than is the white press. The attitude of the white press is conditioned very largely upon the advertising revenues so much that it is more or less true as is so often charged that the great newspapers of the United States are no longer free expressions of opinion but rather express business which has such a large stake in the newspapers through advertising.

The Associated Press has been charged in the recent case made out against it by the United States that it is a monopoly of news repression and interpretation instead of being the free vehicle of expression that it was in the days of Greeley and Bennett.

The Negro press on the other hand has comparatively small advertising revenue. The rule of advertising agencies is not to place advertising in Negro papers, since, as they argue, all Negroes read white newspapers in addition to their own weeklies and as both are published in English there is no need of additional advertising as in the case of the foreign language press.

Thus even in the case of papers with circulation between two and three hundred thousand a week the advertising revenue from national advertisers is practically nil. Consequently it depends to a much larger extent upon the demand and good will of its readers and is more sensitive to changes in public opinion.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Famous fighter for Negro freedom was one of the first Negro editors in the nation, publishing the North Star and National Era at various times. He was also a contributor to William Lloyd Garrison's Liberator.

Dubious Practices

It could not exist if it insisted on a policy or a line of propaganda which its readers would not support.

On the other hand, needing some revenue from advertising, it has been tempted in the past to questionable advertising policies: giving publicity to fortune tellers, get-rich-quick schemes and projects obviously unfair if not illegal.

In one line of advertising it has had a curious experience and that is in beauty culture. At first there was widespread protest against advertising of hair straighteners and skin bleachers in colored newspapers, despite the fact that the business of beauty culture under the impulse given it by Madame Walker was increasing by leaps and bounds. Some papers in response to this refused such advertisements.

But curiously enough this line of business started by Negroes began to spread to the whites. Today one can buy not simply white skin powder but skin powder of all colors and methods of hair treatment are used by whites quite as much as by Negroes. So that really a new business and source of advertising revenue was developed in the Negro newspapers.

Need Educated Men

There has been criticism of the Negro press much more frequent and strong from the Negro race than from the whites. Negroes have deplored a certain cheapness and slovenness about Negro papers which used to be characteristic, but is today rapidly disappearing. There was resentment especially at the low tone of some of these papers; their personal attacks and failure to collect accurate news.

Today this criticism has been largely met but there still remains a failure by a large number of Negro newspapers to employ men of education and experience upon their staffs, so that their interpretation of news and general outlook often remains narrow and provincial.

On the other hand, looking at the future of these newspapers and their policy there can be no doubt as to their improvement in physical appearance, in news gathering and in news interpretation. They must be looked upon not simply as business enterprises but as real institutions which the Negro race has created and is using for its advancement. They must, therefore, fill in the future a higher and higher function.

Already they are beginning to use the columnist with the by-line. He is either a genial entertainer or a man with some expert knowledge. As the columnist develops into a man with real training and knowledge he can become an educator of the Negro race.

Trained Direction

In some cases certain papers belonging to families have been developing a second generation by training them in journalism in some of the great schools of journalism in the land. This indicates the rising need of expert direction and for trained interpretation. The Negro newspapers need not simply the so-called newspaperman, it needs the college-bred expert who knows history and psychology and the current trends in race relations so that the newspapers can be used for the education of youth and the direction of adults.

It is too much to expect that the ordinary Negro newspaper bent mainly on making money is going to assume the high function of education and inspiration but a few papers and a few Negro magazines will assume this function and will thus add to the methods by which American Negroes become intelligently aware of their problems.

On the whole the Negro press today does not deserve most of the criticism recently made on it.

It is not guilty of stirring up Negroes to revolt. Negro public opinion has stirred the newspapers to voice revolt.

On the whole the Negro press is not guilty of misrepresenting the condition of Negroes.

It does play up crime and scandal but not nearly as much as the white press.

It does emphasize, and often exaggerates Negro accomplishment; but even here it has not approached the boastfulness of the national press.

Probably by and large a wide reading of the Negro press would reflect a most accurate picture of present conditions among Negroes than any other source.

Editors Higher Class

The owners and editors of the Negro press are of a much higher class than those in the last generation. They do not usually approach the stature of a Russworm, a Douglass or a Fortune, but they represent on the whole a good average of American citizenship. They deserve commendation for the institution which they have built up and especially for the readiness with which they have adjusted themselves to a widespread demand.

Two things ought to take place in America: white Americans ought to read regularly and with understanding the best of the Negro newspapers; they ought to make it a point of publicizing their opinions.

The white press ought to report news among Negroes with much more care and regularity than they do, realizing that what is news to Negroes is also news to whites and of interest to both.

A study of Southern white newspapers especially shows astonishing and unfortunate omissions and emphasis of occurrences in the Negro world.

It can be taken for granted that already the Negro is familiar with the white newspaper and if in this way an interchange of thought and sympathy could be brought about, there would be a more intelligent comprehension both among whites and blacks of the difficulties of the race problem in America.

Editorial on Negro Press Praised

One of the most encouraging notes of the Negro press is that it has become of age. Your "Smear Won't do It" editorial was the most interesting reading that I have done in quite a few moons. The mere fact that the race-hating Westbrook Pegler, Collier's Magazine and Warren "Bambino" Brown do not have enough guts to say it themselves shows that the Negro press has really become of age.

Keep up the good work and you cannot fail in your attempt to make Negroes American citizens in the light of the four Freedoms. Thank God the Negro is paying the Negro press to fight his battle and he appreciates it by buying the papers the end. — William K. Bell, New York.

Keep up the good, the road is weekly. Let me illustrate what I mean by appreciation. I read several Negro papers weekly, that is, out of town papers. But if I do not purchase my papers on Saturday or early Sunday morning, I have to forego reading my favorites for that week. The Negroes are anxious about their rights as Americans and they want Negro papers for they know they care for the n.

Chicago, Ill.

NO MONDAY EDITION

Amsterdam Star-News New York, N. Y.

AFTER TODAY

We regret to announce the necessity for discontinuation of the Monday edition of the Atlanta Daily World, effective with this issue. From now on you will receive your paper every morning except Monday.

This change must be made because of the following reasons:

(1.) We are experiencing a critical labor shortage. We have lost to the armed forces already 14 employees. Most of our present employees are now working long hours of overtime.

(2.) The rationing of newsprint, which limits our consumption of paper, despite the current increased demand by new readers.

(3.) There has been a constant increase in the cost of production since 1940 and up until this time we have absorbed this increase in cost out of our margin of operation. But now we must pass a portion of this increase in cost to our readers by keeping the carrier delivery cost at 20c per week for the six editions.

The World became the nation's only daily race newspaper on March 13, 1932, when an edition was published every day except Saturday. Six weeks later the seventh edition was added. Now, it will be published every morning except Monday.

Newspaper Publishers To 'Pool' Reporters

Amsterdam News New York, N. Y.

(Amsterdam's Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON (Special) — Negro Newspaper Publishers moved forward a step in the direction of setting up a united newsgathering service after a series of conferences which followed a meeting Friday morning with Major General A. D. Surles, director of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations and Truman K. Gibson, Jr. Acting Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War.

While this recent action concerned itself with the foreign zone which right now means the war zone, the consensus of the men was that the efforts should be extended to embrace the domestic field. While there was no formal discussion of the domestic situation, there was definite criticism of agencies and individuals, operating as private institutions or private citizens, who have in the past sought to give the impression that they officiallytions of the theater commander. represent the Negro press.

Purpose of Meet

General Surles had invited thenewspaper men to Washington todiscuss the voluntary pooling ofnews from the battlefronts in orderthat a wider coverage of news ofthe activities of Negro troopscould be achieved.

Just what inspired the Surles invitation was not entirely clear. Forhis part, in the letter requestingthe editors to come here for themeeting, the general said the WarDepartment was desirous that thenews of activities of Negro troopsreceive as widespread disseminaation as is possible. He explainedthat during war-time there must be strict limitations on the number of correspondents sent overseas and the number in any one theater is subject to quota restrictthat theater. The result was only two of the Negro newspapers, although there are five with war correspondents, were able to get the news out of North Africa.

Suggested 'Pool'

General Surles pointed out that if the publishers would set up a pool, it is likely that priority could be obtained for a correspondent in any theater since he would be representing a group of newspapers. The same policy is used by the big dailies and the news services. In the case of the invasion of Sicily as well as that of Italy, the services and the individual newspapers pooled their interest and one correspondent went with the invasion forces and made his dispatches available to all.

On Saturday the editors presented a memorandum to the General after several meetings among themselves which resulted in an agreement to establish a pool and to send two correspondents overseas to represent all the newspapers.

Papers Represented

Present were Carl A. Murphy of the AFRO-AMERICAN; Eustace Gay, PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE. Louis E. Martin, MICHIGAN CHRONICLE; Roscoe Dungee OKLAHOMA BLACK DISPATCH; C. A. Franklin, KANSAS CITY CALL; J. E. Mitchell, ST. LOUIS ARGUS; Wesley Carter, HOUSTON INFORMER; Olive Diggs, CHICAGO BEE; Charles Browning, CHICAGO DEFENDER; P. L. Prattis, PITTSBURGH COURIER; Frank M. Stanley, LOUISVILLE DEFENDER; William O. Walker, CLEVELAND CALL-POST; Ludlow W. Werner, NEW YORK AGE; Julius J. Adams, New York AMSTERDAM NEWS; P. Bernard Young Jr., NORFOLK JOURNAL AND GUIDE, and Fred Williams DETROIT TRIBUNE.

Co-Op Correspondents

"In order to reconcile these somewhat antagonistic factors, I have recently talked with representatives of several Negro newspapers about the possibility of a voluntary pooling of coverage—a voluntary foreign news gathering association", General, Surles said.

While no mention was made of the names of the newspaper representatives who discussed the matter with General Surles or what single incident started the talks, it was reported that one or two of the Negro newspapers with correspondents overseas found themselves in a tight fix when the big spot news about Negro troops in combat began to break in North Africa where the 99th Squadron was in action and these newspapers were unable to get their correspondents into

74.2 Percent Believe Negro Press Presents Vital News Clearly

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier DEC 18 1943

By STANLEY ROBERTS, Courier Poll Analyst

The press is a powerful social force in clarifying and reporting interpreting public affairs and bringing factual accomplishments man beings to the attention of the general public. Particularly ne of war, when the destiny of the nation, if not the world, is at citizens in a republic are uch men as Dorie Miller, the perus of accurate information. onnel of the 99th Pursuit Squadh this in mind and to meason, the famous Singing Engineers eaction concerning the merit nd the like."

e work being done by Negro Other typical comments from the papers, The Pittsburgh Cour- public:

Bureau of Public Opinion put "The Negro press is not the lowing proposition before col- hands of competant men who are America this week: ot afraid to approach war and

s the Negro Press Given You omestic issues with bravery and r Understanding of War and onesty."—"We never get the real stic Issues?" acts until our own papers come

74.2% said "Yes" ut."

21.7% said "No" **HIGHLY CRITICAL**

4.1% were uncertain On the other hand there was a substantial minority that was highly critical of the publications. This group said in effect: "The Negro press gives too much of the Negro side' and not enough of the white side.'"—"There is entirely too much space given to discrimination."—"I don't think the Negro press is doing enough. Attempts should be made to unite all Negroes into a solid unit."

OMPETENT HANDS

the war issue, an Ohio pollee Next week: Do You Approve his to say: "The majority of he Plan to Formulate a National people in our country do not committee to Educate the Public the part our colored soldiers that World War II was be- laying in this war because permanently recorded in docu- hite papers will not print it d form by the colored papers. public can read about it." xactly what the Negro did in ace press was then commend- wars has never been clearly r informing Negroes about evealed," said many. "But this

DEC 18 1943

As To Who Shall Speak

(From The Lighthouse And Informer)

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

SEP 13 1943

Recently, an effort to "suppress and censure" the Negro press has made its bid in South Carolina. For the 116 years existence of the Negro press it has had respites from attempts to "suppress and censure" but this effort has taken new leaps and bounds since the advent of war, its accompanying hysteria and fear. At the same time, and before "Freedom of the press" as encouched in our national codes, the white press has had the similar experience. There is always around those persons who believe they "know" what the people should have and, what they should not have.

In the South Carolina effort, a newspaper, published by and for Negroes, was the other day termed an "agitator". It had merely "talked back" for the people it serves after those people had been "talked about" at Fort Jackson, at Sardenia and in a police court, the "talking about" having been done by white men in responsible public positions. The newspaper, therefore, had not provoked a condition; it had discussed and disputed certain illogical assertions. Its censuring as "agitator", therefore, seems only to say that "it is all right for certain persons to say whatever they wish, be-stir and irk the colored people, endangering normal relations". But to discuss these actions an institution.

It is well that it be known now that the Negro press in South Carolina and other places where some 300 odd of the Negroes circulate, Negroes regard them as their representatives in congress, their representatives in state legislators, police departments and their "one free agency". Nine times out of ten, they "reflect" opinion, rather than mold it. They say what their readers want them to say and thereby give them the "moral consolation" they need.

Attempts to scold the Negro press for carrying on its century-old work and for discussing what it considers unnecessary haranguing of the people it serves while ignoring completely those persons who arouse it and its readers is to say who shall be able to speak.

48a-1943

Publishers Ask All-Out Support For Bond Drive

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

(OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE NEGRO NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION).

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The National Negro Publishers Association, meeting in special session in the City of Washington, at the call of the War Department and other federal agencies, September 10, remembering that this is the day when the government of the United States is launching its third war loan, considers this moment propitious in reminding the American Negro of his traditional and time honored spirit of patriotism that has always expressed itself in every crises of this nation.

This is the hour when the American Negro should be reminded that right and responsibility are tied together, and that the most effective way for citizens to win their rights, emoluments and privileges in this democracy is to in this hour of trial shoulder every responsibility and duty.

As newspaper men who constantly mould sentiment within the framework of Negro life we wish to say there is no safer investment that can be made than in war bonds and stamps. Thrifty and cautious investors should recognize that much that is offered today in many fields of investment are of dubious value because of current inflation and price levels in every field.

War bonds serve a two-fold purpose; they present an opportunity to the investor in backing the military arm of the nation, and at the same time supply a back-log in saving unsurpassed in any field of current investment.

OUR SOLDIERS

Tonight upon the vast waters of the Atlantic and Pacific and in many foreign lands American soldiers are standing as a breast works repelling the foes of this nation and preserving the civilization we love. They need your love and devotion; they need strength and succor that can come only from the home-front. This is the hour when the American Negro must think of his accountability and offer substantial support to the war effort.

The National Negro Publishers' Association reminds citizens that in this war drive the government is not in actuality asking citizens to give away their substance.

Victory today perches on the banners and shields of the united nations. It is our glorious opportunity to participate and become a part of that victory which unquestionably is to provide the world with a higher and more ideal international morality.

Negro Newspaperman Added To Staff Of War Loan News Dept.

Age
New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Treasury Department this week announced the appointment of Nat D. Williams, city editor of the Memphis World, to the staff of the Third War Loan News Room.

Mr. Williams, who is also editor of Service Magazine, a trade journal published by Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., will assist the department in publicizing the activities of Negroes in the Third War Loan drive which opens September 9.

Working in cooperation with the News Bureau, Office of War Information, the Third War Loan News Room will attempt to obtain full coverage of the contributions of Negroes to the Loan in national and local publications. The News Room will also cooperate fully with Negro newspapers which are sponsoring local drives in various communities.

Mr. Williams is a graduate of Tennessee State College in Nashville. He formerly served as city editor of the New York Contender, and as Memphis correspondent for the Chicago Defender and instructor in sociology in the Booker T. Washington High School in Memphis. Before joining the staff of the Third War Loan News Room, he was director of publicity of a million-dollar bond drive conducted by the Negro residents of Memphis.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Vital Duty Of Weeklies Held Sacred

Negro Press Called Most Powerful Weapon of Negro To Win Justice, Fairplay

PARIS, Tex., (ANP).—The Negro press is today one of the most powerful organizations and weapons of any minority group, was the unanimous opinion of a group of soldiers from Camp Maxey, Tex., gathered at the 24th St. USO here Saturday to discuss "The Negro Press at the Crossroads."

What Press Should Do

The group believes that the Negro press should unite its resources editorially in some way as to strengthen the united action of its readers and sympathizer; that the Negro press should continue to agitate and fight for equality of citizenship rights, seek to promote better business, schools, living facilities and job opportunties for Negro men and women.

Other Suggestions

The group agreed that the Negro press is a means of uprooting time worn and faulty traditions, based on ignorance and superstition—popular weapons and the enemies of the people. In this respect, the soldiers said, the Negro press should eliminate the cheap advertisements which tend to perpetuate such beliefs.

A Weekly History

It was pointed out that the Negro press is a means of maintaining the identity and establishing the dignity of a people capable of major contributions to the entire country and to the world. It has also brought out that the Negro press has a running history of the Negro but that it must evaluate its news in such a way that a true cross-section of the race will be evident.

Ban Colored Newspapers In Caroline Town

Philadelphia Tribune
SEP 18 1943

WALTERBORO, S. C.—(ANP) — Sale of all Negro newspapers was forbidden here Saturday when Mayor H. H. Sweat, reportedly responding to a request of "an officer" at the Walterboro Army Air base, two miles from town, informed representatives of the Atlanta Daily World, Lighthouse and Informer, Journal and Guide, Pittsburgh Courier that they would not be permitted to sell further copies in the city or at the air base.

While no official reason was made public for the sudden bar, leaders said it was probably because two weeks ago, colored soldiers at the base, upon getting orders to leave for an embarkation port, went in the woods and fired several rounds of ammunition hidden there. No one was injured in the shooting nor was there any trouble. Others believe the order the result of the establishment of a NAACP branch at Walterboro, the charter for which was expected this week.

Army Camps Lift Ban On Colored Papers

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a conference here last week, the War department issued an order that no officer in the field is hence forward to bar or question the introduction of any type of publication into any military installation.

The action was taken after numerous complaints had been made that officers in the field at some posts had prevented the circulation of colored publications. The action was a direct outgrowth of the barring of colored newspapers from Camp Forrest, Tennessee.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

PUBLISHER ANALYZES FUNCTION OF NEGRO PRESS

Jefferson City, Missouri—The Negro press has played an effective part in every gain that the Negro has made as a race and as an American citizen and it is the Negro's first line of offense in the battle of democracy, declared John H. Sengstacke, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' association, when he was convocation speaker here recently.

Presented here under the auspices of The School of Jouralism, the noted president of the Robert S. Abbott Publishing company, publishers of the Chicago Defender, chose as his subject, "The Negro Press: Its Function in Our Democracy."

PM Defends Negro Press.

Bee (Magazine Section)
Chicago, Ill.

ALMOST as soon as Michigan's governor, Harry F. Kelly's commission had made its indicting report against the Negro press, PM, a New York's most liberal paper came to the defense of the Negro press.

Staff writer Albert Deutsch of PM wrote "The Negro press has often been criticized for over-emphasizing the ill-treatment of black soldiers in Army camps, thus fanning racial resentment. Governor Harry F. Kelly's commission in its report Wednesday on the Detroit riot blamed the Negro press for its agitation in behalf of equal rights and suggested that its reports of alleged acts of racial discrimination in military and civil life were a large factor in creating the fatal Deroit race riot."

Deutsch declared that "this is sheer nonsense!" "It is true that some Negro papers carry lurid headlines stressing incidents of humiliation or injury suffered by Negro troops. But," says he, "it is this reporters considered opinion based on wide reading of newspapers by Negroes and a fairly wide acquaintanceship with colored people that the Negro press REFLECTS rather than molds public opinion within the race."

A very good statement, Mr. Deutsch. We are pleased with your type of constructive journalism which observes and reports events stemming not from prejudgment and bias, but from a keen perception of situations and events as they are.

Mischievous News Handling

Kansas City, Mo.

Newspapers are calling too many ordinary occurrences "race" riots. Like other men, Negroes have among them the crazy or foolish. They are due to have criminals too. For these to get into trouble is not their race's doing, nor is the opposition they meet the work of the white race. It is mischievous for newspapers to call this man-to-man contention "race" rioting. Even when several are involved, such violence is not racial.

At this time when we are exerting our forces to the utmost to create a new world in which every man will be free of fear, suggesting that men fight because they differ in race is against the war effort. Men of the same race, Germans and English for instance, fight without newspapers ascribing their differences to their origin. Let the same policy obtain here. We are all Americans, whatever our difference in complexion.

It's nonsense to say that four zoot-suiters heaving a rock at a street car conductor is a race riot. Nor is it racial when Harlemites seize upon the killing of a Negro soldier by a white policeman to go pillaging.

The racial element in Negro lawlessness arises from general conditions. Water damned by a landslide seeks a new channel. Negroes denied the usual outlets for energy and ambition,

Keeping a man down, or turning aside from construction to destruction, is of a different race, is the real from proscription.

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

MEMBERS of the executive committee of the National Negro Publishers Association conferred with Elmer Davis, Director, and other OWI officials Friday on the problems of the Negro press. Shown after the meeting are eight of the conferees (left to right) Ralph Matthews, Washington Afro-American; Frank Stanley, Louisville Def[illegible] John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; Joseph Christian, People's Voice; Mrs. Robert L. V[illegible] tsburgh Courier; Howard H. Murphy, Afro-American Newspapers; Carter Wesley, H[illegible] Informer, and Thomas Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide.—(Official OWI photo by Roger Smith)

ARE NEWSPAPERS INFLAMMATORY?

J. E. Mitchell, editor of the St. Louis Argus, speaking last week at the colored publishers' meeting in Washington, had an answer to the question, "Are Newspapers Inflammatory?" He says they are because they tell the truth.

Walter Davenport, writing in Colliers Magazine, predicts more race riots because any nation as insistent upon interracial warfare as we are is certain to succeed.

S.C. Governor Olin Johnston's views on the matter as quoted by Mr. Davenport are typical. Governor Johnston blames riots on the North which permits all children to attend the same schools, churches, and eating places. The solution, he says, is national segregation and keeping the colored man in his place.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md

To colored people, the South Carolina governor's utterance is inflammatory. To white people in South Carolina, the colored people stir up trouble when they voice their demand for the ballot or an end of segregation.

This getting in each other's hair is nothing new. It is merely accentuated by the war ,and it will continue until a workable compromise is effected.

Chicago Bee

Editors Discuss 'Negro Press In World at War'

Chicago, Illinois

Discussion of "The Responsibility of the Negro Pres[illegible] and the Negro Public in a World at War" will provide the theme of the Original Forty Club's [illegible]posium to be held Saturday, October 30, at 8:30 p. m., in Mrs. Pickett's Tea Room, 4[illegible]7 South Parkway.

Noted newspaper personalities who will participate are Miss Olive Diggs, editor of the Chicago BEE; A. N. Fields, executive editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, Chicago edition; Lucius Harper, executive editor of the Chicago Defender; John H. Johnson, editor and publisher of the Negro Digest, and Metz Lochard, editor of the Chicago Defender.

The symposium will be followed by general discussion from the floor. Hosts are Walter Abernathy, Leslie Abernathy and Virgil Cooke. William J. Walker is the club's president and W. Y. Browne, secretary.

ANP LOSES EDITOR: PUBLISHERS ALARMED

The Plaindealer Kansas City, Kan

Chicago, Nov. 26 (ANP)—Upon receipt of information that George Coleman Moore, news editor of the Associated Negro Press, had reported to the reception center at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 24, for active duty newspaper editors and publishers indicated alarm lest the industry be drained of qualified personnel.

Other well known newspapermen affected by army demands are L. O. Swingler, managing editor, Memphis World, who after failing to get a deferment reported for active duty at Fort Benning, Ga. ,Nov. 18; Louis Martin, editor-publisher of the Michigan Chronicle who reportedly had been granted until Dec. 1 to arrange his affairs before induction; and Cliff MacKay, managing editor, Atlanta Daily World, who recently escaped impending induction by an 11th hour deferment.

Despite a Paul McNutt War Manpower commission ruling that newspapers are essential and those employed therein as editors are in essential occupations, the selective service administrators in the various cities are making great inroads into the profession. Privately publishers fear that army demands will [illegible] entirely silence the Negro's chief champion.

Moore was notified of his induction the same day he received a letter denying an appeal entered by ANP, and incident that was said by local draft officials to be "coincidental" but which provoked considerable speculation by observers. The news editor said however he would waive the right under selective service regulations to plead improper induction.

Frank Marshall Davis, executive editor, ANP, said that an immediate replacement of Moore was impossible at this time, and as a result the organizational setup of the leading news service would be seriously handicapped. He added that his former aide would probably be succeeded by a woman although even competent female workers are hard to find.

Besides his duties at ANP Moore was also editor-in-chief of Central News, official organ of Central YMCA College here, where he was a political science major. His writing career was launched in 1940 after the winning of first prize in a nationally conducted essay contest sponsored by the Chicago Defender on the subject, "Women Make Good Soldiers." Since then he has worked as a reporter, write man for the Defender and as theatrical editor of the Chicago Bee. Early this year he became affiliated with ANP.

Last May [illegible] a ANP when he flew with 15 other of newspapermen to Louisiana in a Consolidated-Liberator army bomber as guests of the war department to observe the 93d division on maneuvers. This flight was supervised by Capt. Alexis Klotz, famous army flyer, who co-piloted with Wendell L. Willkie on his round-the-world jaunt.

48a-1943

Some More Democracy

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Some More Democracy!—Ed.

The National Negro Publishers Association is arousing itself to the task of attempting to obtain representation for the Negro press at the White House Press Conferences and in the Senate and House press galleries.

Few Negroes, outside of the ladies and gentlemen of the Fourth Estate, know that the most important press conference in the world—the President's—bars representatives of Negro newspapers. Likewise we are barred from the press galleries of the Senate and House.

The White House press conferences are controlled by the White House Correspondents Association. The Senate and House press galleries are controlled by a standing committee of representatives of the white press. Both groups pass upon all applicants for memberships. They set the rules for the President's conferences, and the Secret Service enforces them.

The regulation governing membership in the White House Correspondents Association which keeps Neogres out, is a requirement that the applicant be employed full time by a metropolitan daily newspaper that requires daily telegraphic service.

There is only one Negro daily in the United Sates. It does not require dail[illegible] service. Therefore, under the rules, there is no representative of a Negro-owned newspaper eligible for membership.

We can certainly see the necessity for restrictions being placed on persons who may attend the President's press conferences, but it shouldn't be necessary to argue that any regulation which is so strict as to bar the entire Negro press is as unreasonable as it is un-American.

The Negro press, for some time, has sought to obtain admission to the White House conferences through the channels of the press association, but to no avail. This association is usually headed by a correspondent for some Southern newspaper. Presently it is headed by Felix Cotton, a correspondent for a Mississippi daily. As long as Cotton is head of the association, it is not unfair to say that Negro correspondents will be barred, until the matter is taken from the hands of the White House Correspondents Association.

The President's press conferences should not be the private property of any particular class of newspapers to the exclusion of other classes. The President should be the boss of his own conferences, especially when he knows that those in control are excluding an important segment of the press, and a segment called upon to help him become elected to the office of Preident.

To point out the situation and place the responsibility where it should be, a delegation from the National Negro Publishers Association called upon the President's Secretary, Stephen Early. What good will come out of the conference is problematical. We know that they talked to the right person, because Mr. Early is in charge of the President's press relations, and if he makes the recommendation to the President, the Negro press could be represented at the President's press conference tomorrow.

We think Mr. Early is going to give the nod. Indication were to that effect at the conference. In a very few days we will know where he stands.

SECOND THOUGHTS

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

—By S. I. HAYAKAWA

Confiscation of Papers

DID YOU notice the following story in the Defender a couple of weeks ago? Even if you did, it bears repeating.

It is dated from Camp Rucker, Ala. "What appears to be a determined bid to bar Negro newspapers from several U. S. army camps . . . reached a climax here last week when the Chicago Defender was taken away from salesmen who were forcibly ejected from the post."

S. I. Hayakawa

The story continues: "According to reports direct from eyewitnesses, white officers and military policemen seized Defender representatives as they entered the grounds, confiscated the papers and chased them away . . . Similar steps are said to have been taken in Mississippi camps, where both the Defender and the Pittsburgh Courier appear to have aroused the ire of anti-Negro elements."

This is not the first story of this kind that has been wafted northward by the soft and somewhat evil-smelling Southern breezes.

Freedom of the Press

FORCIBLY preventing the sale of newspapers is about the most direct abridgement of the freedom of the press that can be imagined, short of shooting the editors or dynamiting the printing plant.

For the last ten years, we have been hearing a great deal about the "freedom of the press," especially from large and conservative publishers. When, under the NRA, newsboys were guaranteed a minimum wage, hundreds of newspapers screamed about the infringement of their constitutional liberties.

When the Newspaper Guild was organized, still more newspapers saw in such a union of reporters and employees a direct "threat" to their freedom. More recently, when President Roosevelt took a tour of army camps and ordered newspapers to remain silent regarding his whereabouts for military reasons, again solemn warnings were given to the public by nervous editors who saw in that enforced silence an abridgement of their rights.

The recent Allied Food Conference was closed to reporters. As I understand the facts, it had to be closed for reasons of strategy. The newspapers raised such a yammer about their "freedom" that the conference finally let the newspapermen in — but in doing so, it also had to forego or postpone much of the work it had planned to do.

An Invitation to Big Publishers

I SHOULD like to invite the attention of the big publishers who are so anxious about the freedom of the press that they leap into action every time a government official wiggles an eyelash, to the situation in places like Camp Rucker, Ala., where the freedom of the press is actually being threatened.

I should like those publishers who are so worried about the anti-trust suit against the Associated Press as a "threat to the freedom of the press" to sit up and take notice of a genuine violation of constitutional guarantees that is going on **right now.**

Mr. Roy Howard, Mr. W. R. Hearst, Col. McCormick, and all you other "freedom of the press" stalwarts, where are you? And why aren't you raising Cain about this?

Select Tribune Publisher To Meet Russian Delegates

E. Washington Rhodes, pub-visitors from the Soviet Union, lisher of the Philadelphia [illegible]-who will arrive in Philadelphia BUNE, will be among the speak-next Wednesday (August 11).

ers extending welcome to two

Prof. Solomon Michoels and Col. Izzik Feffer, visitors from the Soviet Union may be used as an example for America in and will be received at an open air that all the varied nationalities the e rally in front of the Market of the Union are engaged in Street Arena, 46th and Market mortal combat with the common streets, by representatives of the enemy, and it is the friendship Mayor's office, many civic and of the peoples and races, the public leaders of the city, and devotion of all delegates from fraternal and la- the common good, and the equal bor organizations.

It has been pointed out that that makes possible the heroic

Collier's Weekly committed a shocking blunder in titling an article in its current issue "Race Riots Coming," and in advertising the title in bold black letters on placards posted on streets. By now, everyone with the most insidious causes for race rioting is the circulation of rumors that a riot is in the offing.

While as a general rule police interference with the circulation and advertisement of publications is not to be tolerated in a free society, the St. Louis police were eminently correct in ordering the Collier's placards off the streets.

This sort of promotion without responsibility is a menace to the public security. It is to be hoped that the magazine's mistake, which speaks so little good for the judgment or for the sense of responsibility of the publishers who committed it, will stand like a lighthouse to others, warning them away from the area of danger.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Montgomery, Ala.
Advertiser
MAGAZINE'S GRAVE BLUNDER

TOWN HALL

The Voice Selects As the Most Important Question of the Week:

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.
DEC 4- 1942

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Edited by LLEWELLYN RANSOM

Do you think the Negro press moulds rather than reflects the thinking of the Negro people?

DEC 4- 1942

PRO: *Doris M. DuBissette, Defense Recreation Director, Harlem YWCA, NYC.*

THE NEGRO PRESS unquestionably does play a great part in moulding the opinions of the Negro people. The Negro press by its very nature as an organ of protest and expression for a minority group that is practically denied access to the major instruments of propaganda such as the white dailies, the movies and the radio. These are powerful outlets of expression for white America. Their neglect to offer the Negro a medium of expression and interpretation on the one hand and their daily misrepresentation of him as a normal tenth of the nation, drives the Negro to his press. We get some idea just how important the Negro newspapers and magazines are to this neglected group when we recall there are nearly 200 newspapers alone, besides many magazines the Negro supports weekly, monthly and quarterly, besides the white daily and Sunday paper of his respective community. If you want some idea of the way it serves the people ideologically, recall how it formulated and kept alive opinion on the segregated blood bank—how it saved FEPC—improved the treatment of Negro soldiers and how it is helping to combat race friction agitated by fascist groups. It even has to combat the idea that it is to blame, for this.

CON: *Bessie Johnson, Civil Service, Former Teacher, NYC.*

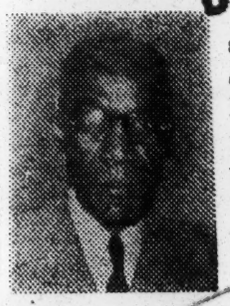
THE NEGRO PRESS is just coming into strength and power as an influence in the lives of the Negro people. It still labors under the handicaps of limited finance and the competition from white dailies. It is still struggling against the mis-education and the false propaganda of the majority of the white dailies that wield a tremendous influence over the Negro, and stage and movies that do a wonderful job of keeping the Negro in an inferior position in the nation's mind and affairs. The very neglect of the Negro press by Negroes is the result of the good job done by those who benefit by lowering and keeping low black men's respect for his professions and achievements. The best the Negro press can do is reflect the Negro people's reaction to the humiliations and restraints put upon him by the rulers of America. The majority of Negro readers buy papers for local items, sports and social news and few buy for editorials. This is relatively true of all American readers. The growing influence of the Negro press is one of the great hopes for the Negro people. Until now his moulding influence has come from the church, organizations, and his orators, even these for the most part express the peoples' resentment against their inhuman treatment. When people overcome their own prejudices against everything Negro the press will be stronger.

The People:

New York, N. Y.

Howard Day, manufacturer, Bronx: It does both, but I think the emphasis is on reflection. I don't think they are a bunch of agitators as they would be were they to attempt to mould the Negro mind as a principle job. Those who disfavor the Negro press, such as Pegler, call them agitators.

Peoples Voice
DEC 4- 1942



Samuel Hersey Gibson, lawyer, NYC: I think it partakes of the nature of both. That is, they mould the Negro's thinking as well as reflect his judgment. Let me say that is at it should be. I believe that is the function of the press whatever color.

* * *

Mike McTighe, insurance inspector, NYC: Yes, the Negro papers do influence the peoples' thinking. Because of the great influence they have upon the people, Negro papers should show less bias toward other races, and show newly arriving Negroes they have a better life in the North.

* * *

Dorothy Hoyer, student, NYC: I think our papers reflect the opinions of our people. The papers try to influence the people through editorials and columns, towards attitudes and actions that will solve their problems, but at this

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JAN 16 1943

HARLEM AND CRIME

PM's ALBERT DEUTSCH did an exquisite piece the other day on the policy of daily newspapers of hanging racial tags on crimes committed by people who happen to be Negroes. He asked his public how it would feel if one day the papers should come out with headlines about a "Jewish murderer" or an "Anglo-Saxon killer" or an "Irish thug". He pointed out that if the papers identified Jews and Irishmen and others racially in the headlines when telling of crimes committed, there would be a tremendous indignation on the part of racial groups affected. That is true. But Mr. Deutsch then continued to say that the identifying of criminals or accused criminals as "Negro thugs" or "Harlem slayers" was equally inconsistent and condemnable, yet arouses no fury on the part of most of the reading public. Orchids to Mr. Deutsch and PM for joining the long-lived crusade of Harlem leaders and newspapers of the Negro people to get justice in the daily press, and while on the subject, we'd like to mention a little matter somewhat related.

Last week a white doctor, known throughout Harlem for his charitable deeds—attending many poor folk without charge—was the victim of an attempted mugging by four Harlem youths. Word spread throughout the neighborhood of the mugging and an angry crowd of Negroes gathered ready to protect him. It was a Negro who testified in court against the four would-be muggers who were caught by police summoned by Negroes. The Daily Mirror, which in the past has done nothing to portray Harlem in a favorable light, admitted that the worst punishment the court could have given the muggers was to "let them loose in their own neighborhood."

This is a humane little slice of life and it reflects the cross-section feeling of Harlem which is no different from any other American community except insofar as America has fallen down on its just aims and rightful demands. This story rated the daily press and most of the daily press was, for once, forced to tell the truth—that the criminal, the mugger, the pimp are just as much outlaws in the minds of the people in Harlem as they are in the minds of the people in the ghettos of the East Side.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Negro Newspapers To The Eore

FEB 4 - 1943

The scurrilous attack upon American Negro newspapers by a so-called intelligent Negro is not only wholly uncalled for at a time like this, but evidences the basest ingratitude for the fine work which the Negro press has done, both for the Negro people and the nation itself. A Negro intellectual who sinks to such depths of depravity must make Westbrook Pegler turn green with envy.

FEB 4 - 1943

We know quite as well as Brown and Pergler that there is no such thing as a perfectly edited and managed Negro paper, even among the finest we have often found much of which we disapproved and with which we disagreed. Indeed, there are some Negro newspapers, which evidence little excuse for their existence. But to put them all in a bag and label them "no good," is the sheerest folly and diabolical nonsense. And, sad to relate it is not the pamby namby Negro newspapers toward which the vitriolic spleen is directed; it is vented toward those fine, upstanling journals, whose editors have the moral fiber and whose circulation chiefs have the audacity to defy those who would browbeat them into doing nothing and saying nothing about the infamous lies and sins practiced against a sometimes helpless minority.

FEB 4 - 194

One shudders to think what would have become of the American Negro people in the past generation if it had not been for P. B. Young and the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Robert L. Vann and Ira Lewis and the Pittsburgh Courier, the Murphys and the Afro-American, R. S. Abbott, John Sengstacke, Lucius Harper and the Chicago Defender, Chester Franklin and the Kansas City Call, the Basses and the California Eagle, Rhodes and the Philadelphia Tribune, only to mention a few of the 300 Negro newspapers of America. They have been the very "first line of defense" of the Negro. Disproving the tons of falsehood, which white newspapers often delivered to Negroes and whites about Negroes; uncovering countless acts of worthy endeavor which white newspapers would not print; stalking to earth pages upon pages of so-called scientific bunk about racial inferiority, and countless other services without which American Negroes would have been poor indeed, the American Negro newspapers, many of them, have grown up under the most terrific discouragement of any of our great institutions. The Star of Zion salutes the NEGRO PRESS OF AMERICA, not only because it has lived through 66 years of that hectic history, but because the American Negro owes an everlasting debt of gratitude to these mighty weapons of defense. For in this 20th century American Negro Newspapers have done for their constituency what no other could have done or ever dared to attempt to do.

FEB 4 - 1943

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

WELL, NOT EXACTLY

"Some critics of the Negro press charge that it gives too much space to sensational stories of crime and murder . . . The Negro press has no desire to play up sensational stories, per se, but in the headline crime or murder story is a moral lesson which the editor hopes to drive home to his readers. His primary object is to teach the public that crime does not pay."

The above is quoted from an essay on the Negro press by Joseph C. Carroll Ph. D., a history teacher in Crispus Attucks High School of Indianapolis, and judging from the number of degrees he has amassed we conclude he must have high rating as a scholar. His attempt to defend the Negro press will be appreciated, but we fear the professor's zeal for the Negro press is letting his enthusiasm get the better of his judgment. Like Michael Angelo, the Negro press desires to be painted, "warts and all."

Crime stories and their sensational headlines sell newspapers—Negro papers as well as white papers. The primary excuse for being of modern newspapers—Negro as well as white—is to make money for the publishers. Crime stories increase circulation and circulation is the basis for securing and charging for advertisements.

Negro newspapers give good publicity to the activities of churches and other agencies of uplift, and hope they will do a good job of teaching that "crime does not pay." But, speaking candidly, their disinterestedness in this regard is not to be accredited higher than that of the physician who wages war on disease or the dentist who lectures on how to prevent tooth decay.

"These fish don't smell like they are good enough to eat," said the prospective customer to the fisherman's boy.

"Them fish ain't to eat, Mister, they is to sell," said the fisherman's boy.

PM
New York, N. Y.

Color Line Fades On the Battlefield'

MAR 30 1943

Elmer Carter, former editor of *Opportunity Magazine*, holds there is more resistance to the Negro in America today because he is demanding a greater share of democracy now than ever before.

Carter, speaking the *Harlem Interracial Platform* at the Convent Avenue Baptist Church, Convent Ave., and 145 St., gave four reasons why he was not discouraged by the "fear that this resistance reveals." They are:

MAR 30

¶ There has always been a Christian minority both North and South which is sensitive to the rights of man.

¶ Negroes have the ability to carve out a full share of democracy in this commonwealth for themselves.

¶ The color line that haunts us is forgotten when man faces the aspect of sudden death as Americans do today.

¶ In the economy of time, all men go forward or they go backward.

Dr. Noble Y. Beall, secretary of Southern Negro Colleges of the Northern Baptist Convention, said that there is a political, economic, and social revolution taking place in the South today.

MAR 30 1943

"In my lifetime," he declared, "I have seen the *Atlanta Constitution*, the greatest newspaper in the South's capital, which in 1907 provoked the country's most disastrous race riot, change so radically as to demand last year that the South extend democracy to all it's citizens, regardless of color.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

The Negro Press Tells The World

MAR 18

In a whole hour of highly informing and inspirational facts, the Negro Press on Saturday, March 6, on an international broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting Company, celebrated the 116th anniversary of the founding of "Freedom's Journal," the first Negro newspaper begun on the American continent in 1827 by John B. Russworm.

MAR 18 1943

From that humble beginning more than 300 Negro newspapers, magazines and other periodicals are now published in the United States. One of these, the Atlanta Daily World, is a daily newspaper, with a very fine circulation. Many of them, including such outstanding papers as the Pittsburgh Courier, Chicago De-

fender, Afro-American, (Baltimore and Washington), New York Age, Norfolk Journal and Guide, Black Despatch, (Oklahoma City), and California Eagle of Los Angeles, to mention only a few, are national weeklies having circulation in every section of the United States, Canada, Mexico and other foreign countries.

The Saturday broadcast was a fitting observance of the origin of the Negro Press in that it portrayed the enormous growth of Negro newspapers and in graphic description depicted the tremendous influence which the Negro Press is playing in the present global war. "The Function of a Minority Press in a Nation at War" was ably discussed by three of the nation's most outstanding authorities in the field of the Negro Press. And there were other tremendously interesting features, such as the report from London and the report from Ollie Stewart in Algiers, North Africa.

As an humble member of the Negro Fourth Estate, the Star of Zion, which was founded nearly 67 years ago, takes some pardonable pride in the extraordinary strides which Negro publications have made in the United States and the outstanding recognition which was given to the Negro Press in a time when it is carrying the heaviest burden of its entire history.

To the Columbia Broadcasting Company, the Federal Government and those who were responsible for the development of the fine program we extend our hearty appreciation and thanks. We join with the total Negro Press in the renewal of our pledge of loyalty to our people and to the American nation.

NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEEK

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

It was observed with a gusto, and rightly so. From the days Reverend Samuel E. Cornish's and John B. Russwurm's Freedom's Journal in March 30, 1827 the race press has been militant for the rights of the Negro. It is interesting to note that a preacher, a minister of the gospel wrote the editorials for the most part. The paper was even born in the home of M. Bostin Crummell, father of the Reverend Dr. Crummell.

Fifteen years later, 1842, the father of the church of Allen started the African M. E. Church Magazine edited by Reverend George Hogarth of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1848 the church purchased "The Mystery," edited by Martin R. DeLaney, and named it "The Christian Herald," published in Pittsburgh. The name was again changed in 1852 to "The Christian Recorder" in New York City with the Reverend M. M. Clark, graduate from the Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg as Editor.

Thus it will be seen that the Christian Recorder is the oldest living ancestor of the race press today. She is nearing the century mark. The only paper published by Aframericans today which was in existence before the War of the Rebellion. It saw the Mexican War. It was illicita in the South and feared by the slaveholding oligarchy. The old files of the paper read like a saga, stirring stories, deeds, exploits, and achievements of noble men and women. But as glorious as was the past ebon-hued Apollo gilds the morning skies of the tomorrow with shafts of bright gold which harbinger a new and a better day. Into it the ancient Christian Recorder leads the Negro press in the fight for full orbed Christian Democracy without reserve and loudly proclaims from mountain top and valley from abandoned blacksmith shop to lofty cathedral: "God our Father, Christ, our Redeemer, Man our Brother."

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Begin Fifth Annual Negro Newspaper Week March 28

Atlanta, Ga.—During the week of February 28-March 6, the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association and the Delta Phi Delta Journalists Association will cooperate with the Negro newspapers of America in the promotion of the fifth annual observance of National Negro Newspaper Week and the celebration of the One Hundred Sixteenth Anniversary of the America Negro Press. The theme of the week is to be, "Functions of a Minority Press in a Nation at War."

Cognizant of the significant role of the press in the most critical period of our national history, the sponsors of this project urge the participating papers to take this opportunity to reassure America that they are not unaware of their obligation to promote national unity and restrain from releasing information which might aid the enemy in defeating our forces in the far-flung battle areas of the world, making it possible for the axis to heap devastation upon this land. At the same time, it is hoped that the papers will re-emphasize their determination to continue to strive for the perpetuation of the democratic principles in the United States since victory on the battle-front will be without avail if the foes of decency and right are victorious at home.

Since its inception, the American Negro Press has striven for the full integration of the Negro into American life by attempting to familiarize the nation with the contributions made by the race in the development of this Republic. No movement designed to promote the welfare and progress of America has gone without the support of the Negro segment of the nation's fourth estate. Today, the Negro press stands firmly in support of war efforts while at the same time, it joins with all organizations and individuals who are struggling for the Negro's chance to work and fight for the cause in which we are engulfed.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Religious Editor Praises Negro Press And Journalists

Dr. Walter R. Lovell, Editor of AME Zion Paper, Charges Recent Attack On Negro Newspapers Uncalled for By Both White and Negro Citizens

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 11—The Rev. Dr. Walter R. Lovell, editor of the Star of Zion, AME Zion church paper recently wrote as follows in a recent issue of that paper "The scurrilous attack upon American Negro newspapers by a so-called intelligent Negro is not only wholly uncalled for at a time like this, but evidences the basest ingrati-

OWI Announces Advisory Committee For Negro Press

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

The Office of War Information Wednesday announced the formation of an Advisory Committee of Negro Newspaper Publishers. Members of the Committee, selected by the Negro Newspapers Association, will be consulted in regard to war information problems of the Negro press.

Members of the Committee are Carter Wesley, The Houston Informer; C. A. Scott, The Atlanta Daily World; William O. Walker, The Cleveland Call and Post; Howard H. Murphy, The Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore, Maryland; and John H. Sengstacke, The Chicago Defender.

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THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Her household motions light and free . . ."

It is possible to believe that a saner type of Negro leadership is emerging. Men like Dean William Pickens, ex-Congressman Arthur Mitchell, F. D. Patterson. And like Warren H. Brown, director of Negro relations for the Council for Democracy, whose forthright article entitled "A Negro Warns the Negro Press" is reproduced in the current Readers' Digest. Friends of the race who know that its problems are not going to be solved in an atmosphere of hateful fury in wartime should read this article by a Negro whose experience is about as universal as one could be. "No white community would any longer tolerate newspapers so blatantly sensational and hate-making (as most of the Negro ones)," he says, "I do not believe that the Negro community can afford to continue to tolerate them. They give the lie to all that sane leaders of the race claim the Negro to be. They are a threat to what every honest, intelligent Negro wants to be . . . In the large centers of population, Negroes of high intelligence and skill are available to establish and publish newspapers that will be worthier representatives of the real mind and character of the American Negro. There is no greater opportunity before the Negro than to undertake to establish such a press. . . . The race clashes which in some places have already occurred, and the threats that remain in other places, are by no means wholly due to white prejudice. They are due also to an irresponsible Negro leadership which—living by agitation—aims to capitalize on the war."

* * *

This article against the Negro press has been praised by Mrs. Roosevelt. We call that news. "I read an article the other day," she wrote in her column of last Wednesday, "which was an evaluation of the Negro press in this country. It seemed to me that the author, Mr. Brown, has done an extraordinarily fair and constructive piece of writing."

* * *

President F. M. Cook, of Snead Junior College at Boaz, Ala., agrees with us that unless we mortals here below become more excellent as human beings not all our sciences and systems can take us to heaven. "Social planning, controlled economy, streamlined political isms, etc., are of no avail in evolving a better social order," he writes, "unless and until we begin to develop better human beings. Even our phenomenal advancement in technology cannot bring us into the promised land of our hearts' desire without first the 'development of excellence' in human beings. For technology has no soul. Without moral and spiritual guidance it can serve only to place at man's disposal those forces that tend to destroy the very civilization he created . . ."

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Backs Down On Ban Of Negro Press

SEP 18

WALTERBORO, S. C.—(ANP)—Disturbed by stories appearing in the weekly press that he had stopped the sale of Negro newspapers in this community, Mayor H. H. Sweat, excitedly called John H. McCray, editor of the Lighthouse and Informer, Wednesday to say that he had "been misunderstood" and expressed a desire that the matters be worked out through a special interview.

Mayor Sweat said because "we had almost had some race trouble in the town a short while ago, I called those news agents in and simply counselled them to go slow and be careful. I had no authority to stop the sale of the newspapers, and, nothing at all to do with what went on at the army air base." The mayor asked that a reporter be sent for a personal interview with him.

Mayor Sweat, obviously disturbed by the story, said he was concerned lest there be frictions, adding, "$ have nothing against those papers and have no authority to interfere with them.

More About Ph.D. Brown

Says Reader's Digest Should Have Turned Down Ph.D.'s Article

JAN 23 1943

The following answer to Warren Brown's article was sent to Alfred Dashiell of Reader's Digest by M. Margaret Brown, white editor of the magazine, Common Ground.

Dear Mr. Dashiell:

I am deeply distressed and disturbed over Warren Brown's article on the colored press which you published simultaneously with the Saturday Review of Literature. I think it presents a pretty sensational picture of something worth closer and more understanding appraisal.

I had never read the colored press before I came to Common Ground two and a half years ago, and would earlier have been in no position to judge the truth or falsity of the general impressions the piece conveys.

Press Alert and Alive

But, since beginning this work, I have folowed the press regularly and found its vitality and quality and vigor—even its occasional and understandable excesses—of tremendous interest.

It is one of the most alert and alive journalistic enterprises in the country and I keep wishing more white people were familiar with it.

White Press Biased

You could, I think, with equal justice, have published an indictment of the white press by seizing on the sensational part of it like the News or the Hearst papers generally, isolating scare headlines or scandal-sheet slanting, and, by implication, have tarred the press of the whole country.

It would not have been as serious as this indictment against the colored press, however, for here an element of balance would enter in. Most people do know other white papers and so have some basis of comparison and judgment.

With the colored press, the situation is different. The average white man nows nothing of it and is likely to take whatever he reads about it as gospel. This may be what the SRL did with Brown's piece—and the Reader's Digest.

JAN 23 1943

No Sign of Disloyalty

When Brown says the press is colored first and American second, he is right, of course, in the narrow sense that any specialized publication plugs its own field first.

The various butcher's magazines, the Wall Street Journal, the American Swedish Monthly, trade papers, etc., could all be scored upon the same grounds.

What worries me, however, is the reactions of the man on the street who will not bother to make this parallel, who will read "colored first" as tantamount to disloyalty.

He will not stop to think that he himself never allows a colored man to be anything but "colored first."

Whites to Blame for Policy

Even the SRL, dedicated to the whole of American literature, gave no space to colored literature in its issue on the Deep South; there was no attention paid to Richard Wright or Zora Neale Hurston, for instance.

Where is the colored man to get his public attention and acclaim except in a specialized press—at least the ordinary colored person, who, like most people, does not become a national figure?

The very existence of the colored press testifies to the colored man's lack of acceptance as "American."

JAN 23 1943

Crime Played Up

In my small New Jersey town, no item appears in the local weekly about any colored person that does not include the tag line "colored"; even an item about a girl home from college for vacation carried it.

Usually, space is given only to the lurid aspects of colored life, which do exist of course, as in American life generally. In few instances have I seen any social activity of colored people hit the white papers.

What about the very American love of seeing one's name in print? Colored people have bridge parties, and other social affairs, colored boys come home on furlough and are entertained. Where do such affairs get a break in the white press?

Many Specialied Presses

The country is, of course, full of specialized presses. I am reminded of the Jamestown, N.Y., papers of the '80s and early '90s, in which I once did extensive research.

I was trying to dig up data on the Swedes who were at that time flocking into the town and who by the late '90s had grown important enough to take over the city government.

But in the English-language press of the day, the only items about the Swedes I could find were the disreputable ones: John Johnson, Swede (yes, the tag line), was arrested for drunkenness, etc.

JAN 23 1943

I found nothing that would really indicate their interests or their development in the new environment. The growth of a Swedish-language press was inevitable to supply the lack.

The parallel here is not exact, I am aware; the language situation enters in — something not true of the colored press.

Must Assimilate Race

Yet, just as the Swedish press is now rapidly dying out, indicating the final chapter in the assimilation of one immigrant group into the American whole, so the colored press will die out naturally when the needs and exigencies that brought it into being have been met.

The American white community will not wipe it out by repressing it; it will bring about its end only by an understanding of the purposes the colored press now serves and giving expression to them in its own community papers, by making common cause.

Justifies Fight for Rights

The colored man fights for democracy in his papers — for democracy here in America, now. He is even militant about it and he sometimes does not mince words.

JAN 23 1943

This worries Mr. Brown and also many former white liberals. But fighting for one's rights is soundly in the American tradition. Reverse the situation and would the whites be any less "militant?"

How can we, under any claim to fair dealing and reasonableness, ask the colored man for all-out support in a war for the four freedoms and at the same time ask him to hush-hush his efforts for freedom for himself?

Freedom for the world and freedom for colored people at home in America are not mutually exclusive concepts; instead, they give good conscience to our world crusade.

Americans' Responsibility

Americans of other stocks have had a head start in freedom; for the most part they came here because of choice, leaving behind them the fetters of Old World government and economy that had oppressed them.

But the colored man came because he had to, into a denial of liberty. And now there are no more open frontiers left in the world for him to migrate to; he must build his fredom where he is.

Americans of other stocks and races who pay more than lip service to the ideals of liberty they profess, should help, not hinder him.

Easier to Fight Abroad

But I know it is easier to fight for democracy in India tomrrow, easier to get intoxicated with phrases about freedom and the century of the common man just around the corner, than to realize quite bluntly there are some 13,000,000 common men right here at home today whose freedom leaves much to be desired.

It is the old business of youngsters joining activity clubs and talking about service, while the family dishes remain undone and the lawn goes unmowed. Sometime we have to grow up.

Article a Blow to Unity

America can never be more than the sum total of the good and the bad of its people, of its groups and individuals, privileged or disfranchised. We hold our limitations within our own hands.

When we deny full participation to one group within our rans, we draw our boundaries narrow. What the colored man gains, he does not take away from the whites; his well-being simply adds to the total civilied cultural potential.

The Reader's Digest knows this as well as I do. Hence I am distressed when it publishes a scare piece like Brown's which would cloud the issue.

It is a blow not only to the colored press but to the understanding and unity and—shall I say—humility, that should enter into our dealings with one another in these taut times.

Constructive Article Planned

I have asked Roi Ottley, who has done two pieces for us earlier, to do a piece on the press for us for our spring number. It will not be a mere answer to Brown's article and the charges he has made, for I am not interested in polemics as such.

I want it to be something much more constructive. I hope it will be justly critical of the weaknesses of the press, but I want it to stress the positive and educative factors in it that any honest reader must acknowledge are there.

JAN 23 1943

Ottley has already done a chapter on the press for his forthcoming Houghton Mifflin book in the Life in America series, though he will go at the subject for us from a slightly diferent angle.

Common Ground's circulation is low, however, and the harm Brown's piece has done I feel will take a lot of undoing. We can only do what we can.

I can't tell you how much I regret your publishing Brown's piece, both personally and from the standpoint of CG work to which I am so deeply committed.

M. MARGARET ANDERSON
Editor.

White Editor of Common Ground Magazine Says:

JAN 23 1943

The colored press is one of the most alert and alive journalistic enterprises in the country and I wish more white people were familiar with it.

The colored man fights for democracy in his papers. He is even militant about it and he sometimes does not mince words. But fighting for one's rights is soundly in the American tradition.

The very existence of the colored press testifies to the colored man's lack of acceptance as "American."

JAN 23 1943

When we deny full participation to one group within our ranks, we draw our boundaries narrow. What the colored man gains, he does not take away from the whites; his well-being simply adds to the total civilized cultural potential.

The white community will not wipe out the colored press by repressing it; it will bring about its end only by an understanding of the purposes it now serves and giving expression of them in its own communi[illegible] papers, by making common cause.

Freedom for the world and freedom for colored people at home in America reinforce each other, they give good conscience to our world crusade.

THE CHICAGO WHIP
The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

"Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness.

APR 15 1943

The Chicago Whip was a great paper! The years of its existence marked an epoch in the national interracial history of this country!

APR 15 1943

Its motto, "DON'T BUY WHERE YOU CAN'T WORK," GOT THOUSANDS OF COLORED CITIZENS INTO GOOD POSITIONS, UNDREAMED OF BEFORE AND THOUGH "THE WHIP" HAS "GONE THE WAY OF ALL FLESH," ITS MOTTO STILL LINGERS, ITS DOCTRINE STILL STANDS AND ITS KNOCKING STILL OPENS DOORS

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

APR 26 1943 [TRIBUNE Photo.]

William Lock Jr. and Theron Preston Washington, two of many who crowded the Monumental Baptist church.

APR 26 1943

Without complaining, still moves on
For he knows that darkness, precedes
the dawn,
And the seed he planted for his race,
Will ever bring him honor and not
disgrace.

DARNEY.

APR 15 1943

WHEREVER IT IS HEARD! BUT ITS GLORY IS NOW SHADOWED BY A CLOUD, THE CLOUD OF INGRATITUDE, MAN'S BIGGEST CRIME.

ATTY. JOS. D. BIBB OF CHICAGO, ITS FOUNDER, ITS FEARLESS EDITOR, DESPITE THE GRANDEUR OF HIS ENTERPRISE, THE LOYALTY OF HIS SACRIFICE, THE STAFF THAT LABORED SO UNSELFISHLY, WAS FORCED, THROUGH LACK OF PATRONAGE OF THOSE HE BENEFITTED, TO LOSE HIS BRAIN CHILD, HIS HEART'S IDOL—"THE WHIP"!

APR 15 1943

Cardinal Wolsey said, "had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my king, I would not in mine old age have been left to the malice of my enemies!" Rienzi, "The last of the Tribunes," had similar sadness and CAESAR'S ET TU BRUTE WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN!

"Joe" Bibb, a gentleman and a scholar,

APR 15 1943

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Inside the Negro World —

George S. Schuyler Tells the Story of the Huge Negro Press

NEW LEADER NEW YORK, N.Y.
JUN 26 1943

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

IN view of the social gulf separating the two so-called races in the United States, it is not surprising that most Americans were unaware until recently that there existed a powerful Negro press which for more than a century had been shaping and expressing the thought of colored people. The ignorance of most American white people about this proscribed tenth of the population is a tribute to the efficacy of our color caste system.

Negroes were associated with American newspapers from the earliest times. The pressman of the first newspaper printed in New Hampshire was a Negro slave, named Prince Fowle, while the slave of John Campbell of Boston aided him in printing the first permanent newspaper in the English colonies, *The Boston News Letter*. However, the first Negro-owned newspaper came into existence in 1827. Known as *Freedom's Journal*, it was financed by Rev. Samuel Cornish, a moderately well-to-do colored clergyman, and edited by John B. Russwurm, first colored graduate of Bowdoin College. Like the papers that followed it, *Freedom's Journal* was small and had little circulation, but it wielded influence far out of proportion to its size.

JUN 26 1943

George S. Schuyler who describes the Negro press here—so vital a story now in the face of minorities tension—is one of the foremost writers in the Negro world. Novelist author of "Black No More," he is a columnist on the influential Pittsburgh Courier, and editor of The African magazine and business manager of The Crisis.

These early Negro newspapers constituted the only press which consistently and sincerely fought for the ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States but not yet realized. Naturally it was strongly anti-slavery, and with the exception of *The Liberator*, whose subscribers were largely free colored people, no white paper more consistently fought for human freedom than these. In their columns appeared some of the finest writing in America, for here were sincere and brilliant men fighting for a great cause instead of a continent belonging to others and a vicious system of chattel slavery.

In addition to carrying news of free colored people and making them conscious of the need of solidarity in an extremely hostile environment, they were organs of opinion and "human interest." Not only did they discuss slavery and freedom, but they debated the advisability of emigrating to Africa or the West Indies, how to extricate themselves from the "cold pogrom" to which they were everywhere subjected, and how to cope with the social and political restrictions hampering their development. In the main these newspapers were as well edited as the white ones.

* * *

IN this period prior to the Rebellion, there were about thirty Negro-owned newspapers located in New York City, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland and Cincinnati. Aside from the aforementioned Cornish and Russwurm, some outstanding editors were Frederick Douglass, the great abolitionist and later minister to Santo Domingo; Richard T. Greener, a Harvard graduate who edited the *New National Era*, and David Walker of Walker's *Appeal*. The sole survivor is *The Christian Recorder*, founded in 1845 in Philadelphia, Pa., and still an organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. There were several magazines, the most outstanding being *The Anglo-African* of New York which was described as having standards "clear cut and high, the articles scholarly and superior." It would have compared favorably with *Harper's* or the *Atlantic Monthly*.

This press was a great educational influence among the half million depressed, voteless, economically disadvantaged and socially ostracized free colored people. It taught them much about the contemporary world and enabled them to see through the hypocritical pretences of the condoners of chattel slavery and many who pretended to view it with Christian loathing. These papers fortified and sharpened the cynicism naturally engendered by the Negro's socio-economic status and which makes the intelligent colored American the least gullible of our citizens.

The free Negroes were, in the main, forced into a degraded economic status by white labor which rarely tolerated them in industrial, mechanical or clerical occupations, North or South, and often forced enactment of legislation which froze them in menial jobs. This problem was frequently discussed in the Negro newspapers and doubtless helped to strengthen the understandable antagonism to white labor which has by no means disappeared with time.

* * *

NEVERTHELESS, some of these papers were pro-labor, especially after the slaveocracy's rebellion had been crushed at Appommatox, thanks to the additional Union armed might of 200,000 black soldiers. It is noteworthy that while emancipation intensified competition between black and white labor, at the second session of the National Labor Union in 1869 at Philadelphia, nine out of the 142 labor representatives were Negroes. Interestingly enough there were many Negroes in the German unions in New York City which did not practice color discrimination, and it is said that these men were familiar with Marxian theories and other radical questions. In 1870, Sella Martin, a colored man, was a delegate from the all-Negro National Labor Union of the United States (which is not to be confused with the National Labor Union) to the World Labor Congress in Paris.

The rising post-Civil War interest in labor organization was reflected in contemporary Negro newspapers, some of them being strictly labor papers. In the prospectus of *The Colored Citizen*, its mission was stated as follows: "It shall advocate labor reform, both in the adjustment of the relations between capital and labor, and in that the colored citizen shall have a fair chance in the mechanical industry of the country."

The New National Era editorially discussed such topics as, "Industrial Partnership," "True Labor Reform," "The Eight-Hour Movement," "Labor in Iron Manufactories," "Labor and Tariff" and "Labor Unions and the Workingman." In 1871 *The New Orleans Tribune*, a daily and weekly labor paper managed and edited by Negroes, had a circulation of 10,000.

However, most of the Negro newspapers prior to the first World War for democracy were either church organs (many of them pro-labor), political sheets or mouthpieces of fraternal organizations. But from 1880 onward there were full-fledged newspapers concentrating on collecting news about colored people (which the white press ignored—except in the case of crime) and shaping opinion on public questions. Some of these papers like the Cleveland *Gazette*, *The New York Age*, *The Philadelphia Tribune* and *The Savannah Tribune* are still going strong. Most of the editors were dynamic personalities and several were brilliant writers. Both in the white and Negro press it was the day of personal journalism.

* * *

THE period just before the World War when there was a lynching every other day, saw the growth of the most widely circulated and modern Negro newspapers such as The Pittsburgh Courier, The Afro-American, The New York Amsterdam News, The Chicago Defender, The Norfolk Journal and Guide, the Kanses City Call and the St. Louis Argus.

These newspapers very closely resembled the white-owned papers in their towns. Their circulations leaped with the bitterness and disillusionment of Negroes arising from their shameful treatment in the Army at home and abroad, and the epidemic of race riots that followed the "peace." The Negroes wanted news of themselves, they wanted events analyzed and they wanted their feelings about these events expressed in forthright language. The white press would not and could not do this. The Negro press could and did. It became national and then international in circulation. Today it is a real power not only in this country but in Central and South America, the West Indies and Africa.

Its editors and columnists are educated men, many of them widely traveled. Editorially the papers are not inferior to the white papers. They have all features to be found elsewhere, even to crossword puzzles. Along with the indignation will be found wit, humor and sarcasm. Gossip columns are racy. Women's pages are ablaze with photographs of brown and high yellow belles and matrons, and social notes unparalleled for extravagant flattery. Sports pages are among the best in journalism. Theatrical pages show evidence of much unashamed logrolling and press agentry, but they do cover the entertainment world. Greatest difficulty is encountered in advertising. With few exceptions national advertisers "brush off" the Negro newspapers regardless of circulation.

The Associated Negro Press and a half dozen other agencies, including a Negro marketing survey, serve these newspapers. All the larger papers have staff cartoonists, staff photographers, staff correspondents in Washington, D. C., all other important centers, New York and London. Several big papers have Negro war correspondents accredited to the war fronts. The Pittsburgh *Courier* sent special correspondents to cover the Ethiopian-Italian War and to interview Haile Selassie in London. The N. Y. *Amsterdam News* had a man covering the Berlin Olympic Games. An A.N.P. reporter covered the coronation of George VI. *The Afro-American* has sent correspondents to Cuba, Haiti and Brazil. All leading papers own their buildings, presses and engraving plants.

The Negro press is a mass press. It has been the most consistent champion of liberty, equality and democracy in this country. It forever wars against disfranchisement, lynching, residential segregation and educational inequality based on "race." While it is understandably critical of organized labor, there is no anti-Labor newspaper. All of them urge their readers to join unions and all supported the big labor organization drive in 1937. The Pittsburgh Courier devoted a page weekly for three months to a special correspondent's report of the drive as it affected Negroes in 40 industrial communities. Organizers used these articles to get Negroes to sign up.

* * *

UNLIKE the white press, leading Negro newspapers have Indian, Chinese, Japanese-American and white columnists. They frequently use friendly white reporters. Columnists say what they wish because the Negro press has a tradition of free expression. While unanimously supporting the current World War, it does not suffer here and abroad at the hands of those critical, often suspicious, sarcastic, cynical. This soft pedal the evils from which colored people allegedly fighting for freedom. It is editorially understandable since the words "democracy"

What Do They Read

WESTBROOK PEGLER, he of the dyspeptic grin, woke up one fine column and "discovered" the Negro press. "Peg"—of "old Sewery," as Matthew Low has dubbed him — poked around and came up with his usual mess of pottage which he dumped into his column space. But he stirred up such a hornet's nest and got stung so hard, that in his anti-Roosevelt, anti-labor, anti-foreigner, man-crying-in-his-beer stories circuit, Peg has not stopped off on that beat again.

The amazing sidelight to the story is that comparatively so few people realized the existence of a Negro press, its scope and hold over the large Negro population.

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and "freedom" coming from white editors and statesmen make the average Negro cynical. Negro newspapers reflect what Negroes are thinking. Of course none would dare print all of what the average Negro thinks.

Today there are 210 Negro newspapers with combined weekly circulation of about 2,000,000. Half of this total comes from about 12 papers. The most widely circulated is The Pittsburgh Courier which sells 235,000 copies weekly in this country and 15,000 abroad, the Afro-American with about 150,000 circulation and the Chicago Defender with 125,000. About 20 papers sell more than 10,000 copies weekly. There is one daily. The Atlanta World, whose owner has a chain of weeklies through the South.

The Negro press exists because of America's color caste system which smears every facet of American life and causes Negroes to smirk or flinch at the mention of democracy. When this color caste system is abolished, the Negro press will be unnecessary. Except for crime news, the white press largely ignores Negroes. One would never suspect that colored folk graduated from college, entered professions, started businesses, became labor organizers, married and achieved distinction, just like other Americans, if one relied upon the white press.

Negroes go to separate churches, most to separate schools, ride in separate coaches, eat in separate restaurants, sleep in separate hotels, forbidden to socialize or marry outside their "race," serve in separate military units, and are buried in separate cemeteries. It is only logical that they should have a separate press.

NEGRO PAPERS DON'T INCITE RACE RIOTS

By I. Willis Cole

Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee

(As published on the editorial pages of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, metropolitan daily of Sunday, August 15)

SEP 2 1943

From Detroit we go to New York for a continuation of a dark and bloody siege which has moved on the home front to the disadvantage of our united action against the enemies abroad. In Detroit it was the work of white and Negro hoodlums. In New York's Harlem it was all Negro. Both in Detroit and New York the provocation for the disgraceful outbreaks was negligible.

We in America are facing a situation made by disgraceful outbreaks which call for intelligent thinking and wise actions on the part of white and Negro leaders and their newspapers, and it is to that end that I take issue with the statements made by our usually liberal and fair Louisville daily papers in editorials following the Harlem affair. The *Times* said: "Someday, perhaps Harlem will get really rough and in reports of dead, injured and arrested will figure names of New York whites who were at a Negro ball when the fuss started." The *Times* is presuming to no small degree. I doubt that at the balls which the whites attend are found Negroes of the type who took over Harlem last Monday.

SEP 2 1943

The Harlem outbursts served as ammunition for *The Courier-Journal* to continue its indictment against certain newspapers as being the instigators of the riots, inter-racial or intra-racial, in its otherwise splendid editorial Tuesday morning. I have found no reason for these charges. This week the N. A. A. C. P. calls upon one other daily to show grounds for its charges against the papers.

The Negro papers have become almost full grown in the last few years. They are not only race papers, but newspapers published to give their readers the news they want and run their business at a profit. In this and in their independence and militancy they are following the pattern of the white American dailies. In investigating their news subjects and printing them, it is not their purpose to incite riots. During the years the daily papers, especially those South, have branded Negroes in their headlines and stories in cases in which they have turned out to be innocent, but no furore has been created among Negroes and the hoodlums have not been incited to riot.

SEP 2 1943

Among the type of Negroes who rioted in Harlem a very small per cent read newspapers; but they know the war is on and they do hear talk of the discrimination against Negroes who are called upon to play an equal part in saving democracy. They do have employment contacts and they know that their opportunities are unequal. They know that there is a double standard of justice where whites and Negroes are concerned and that Negroes are greatly exploited. More than that, in the congested community of Harlem there is no restraint or restrictions on the young Negro hoodlums in regard to vice and crime. In Harlem, as in Louisville, the oldsters and youths from 16 to 21 crowd the joints nightly until the wee hours of the morning. They have access to liquor, good and bad, as long as their money lasts, and they put out a language of vulgarity and profanity under the nose of the law which should make the devil in Hades hide his face in shame. In all of this is dynamite that might explode even during normal times.

SEP 2 1943

Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee

RACE NEWS

AUG 26 1943

A great deal has been written and said about the Negro press in the past year or so, but few of the members of the other race have actually bothered about reading it. And this too, includes a number of the writers who, in many leading magazines as well as daily papers, have presumed to put the race press on warning as well as on the spot.

In most cases what they have really known about the Negro press, or to be more accurate, what they have truly understood, has been superficial. They have seen a number of blatant headlines white irate, white leaders or clipping services have mailed them; they have bought a few issues of these newspapers and read them with a mounting indignation that passed all understanding; and those few who actually read the Negro press consistently over a long period have had the experience of watching it grow too big and tough for the tops of their prejudiced visions.

AUG 26 1943

They have accused the Negro press of creating something to which it has only given expression: The American Negro's drive for the freedoms, rights, privileges and human happiness for which the war itself is claimed to be fought.

It is just an understandable hunger for wartime race news which is really booming Negro newspapers today. A Negro buys a Negro paper today to really find out what happens to Negroes. If there are trying stories to tell, he wants them told good and strong, and he has learned that the Negro press is the place to find it.

AUG 26 1943

No Time To Rock Boat-Spaulding

Daily World

AUG 15 1943

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Chatting with a group of young government executives representative of the trained, keen young men who have been increasingly finding their way into government during this past decade, C. C. Spaulding, prominent insurance and business leader, made a number of observations last Monday as he paused for a few hours here.

"I should like to say to the Negro press which has done such an excellent job of keeping us informed during this period," said Mr. Spaulding, "that this is no time to rock the boat."

"Our newspapers" he continued unconsciously the newspaper is regarded as not only our most efficient ponsible for many of the acts of sources of information but the the mass whose imagination and are not only our most efficient spirit is inflames.

opinion. They are doing a job of "I find that many white people education. who are really friends of the Negro "This means that great power and who are doing everything they rests in the hands of the editor can to improve conditions, are in and great responsibility is his also some instances becoming disheartened. As he directs our thinking, as he ed. They are discouraged too by interprets happenings, so will the critics of their own race. masses believe so that consciously or

maintain that there are three sides to this race question. These are: (1) the Negro's side; (2) the white man's side; (3) the right side. and I think we should be more interested in the right side at this particular time than any other."

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Rev. Hill Hits Back At Negro Press Critic

JAN 16 1943

"Atlanta Daily World"

DETROIT, Michigan. — Rev. Chas. A. Hill, chairman of the Citizens Committee for Jobs in Wartime Industries in a statement released to the press answered Warren Brown who wrote in the Reader's Digest.

Atlanta, Ga.

TEXT OF HILL'S STATEMENT

In the Reader's Digest for January 1943 an article by Warren Brown on "A Negro Warns the Negro Press", is resented by every Negro Citizen. It is not surprising to see such articles, when one realizes that the fearful, visionless Negroes will be found, that even education cannot awaken, arouse or stir.

JAN 1 6 1943

The writer states he was born in the south and his position in this article, bears that out, but thank God there are many Negroes, tho born in the South, who have shaken off the inferiority complex that some Negroes, tho with degrees have unconsciously.

We are happy that the Negro Press in this hour, instead of assuming the roll of appeasement, is articulate voice of the people

We are appy that the Negro nouncement of the Four Freedoms for other peoples, while here at home, a loyal, dependable, sacrificing Tenth, is denied these fundamental freedoms, tho required to die for them.

The pace of progress for the Negro away from the Second Class Citizenship forced upon him the proponents of Hitler's theory of a superior race, is although altogether oto slow in this day of rapidity.

The Negro was embittered before the depression when he found that, tho he gave his all to save the world for democracy, he, the Negro, was not to benefit from this sacrifice.

The Negro Press is simply expressing the masses of Negroes resent on the part of the White Press and Industry, who put color above victory or the program of winning the war. The Negro will never become American conscious first, until White American gives him the status of First Citizenship, thru removal of all discrimination and segregation, in Government, the armed forces, in other routine news.

"It is impossible to lay down any iron-clad rule, but a good policy to follow is to use the word 'Negro' only under circumstances which would call for identification terms of 'white,' 'Chinese,' 'Indian,' 'Protestant,' 'Catholic,' 'Jew,' and so forth."

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. Du Bois And The Negro Press

APR 15 1943

It has remained for Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, eminent American scholar, author, publicist, editor, and sociologist, to give in a recent edition of the Chicago Defender and reprinted in the Negro Digest what we regard as the finest appraisal, and incidentally a defense, of the Negro press we have seen. It probably was not intended to be a defense, but an appraisal, which, because of its extraordinary historical and documentary values, renders it, nevertheless, the most fitting defense the Negro Press could have.

Dr. Du Bois does not quarrel with Westbrook Pegler, Virginius Dabney, John Temple Graves and Warren Brown, who have unloosed their machine guns on Negro newspapers within recent months. But he points out in more glowing fashion that most of the defenders that Negro newspapers just had to be. But for the Negro Press the American Negro would have suffocated in the gas chamber of indifference to which he was sentenced by white newspapers.

APR 15 1943

Moreover, Dr. Du Bois infers, while apologizing for some of the phases of Negro Press newsgathering and advertising, that Negro newspapers, once they had come into an inevitable existence, had to live. If not upon decent food bought with honestly earned money, then upon the "pan," filched from an American public which would not pay a decent wage.

In the matter of advertisement, Negro newspapers had to take it where they could find it, when large white business firms refused patronage.

APR 15 1943

In the matter of news, if the Negro press at times catered to the ridiculously sensational, it was but doing a sorry mess of a job of imitating the scandalous yellow sheets of the white press, whose owners often went to the Senate and consorted with presidents. Editors and owners of Negro newspapers who violated the principles of decent and upright journalism, must have known they, like their fellows of the white press, would some day be called "everything but a child of God."

But what we have been trying to get around to saying, and we apologize for saying it, is that the Negro Press can say to the white press and the American public: "You made me what I am today, I hope you are satisfied." But it is very far from the truth to say that all Negro newspapers have followed an inglorious path; many of them have been clean, decent and readable from the beginning until now. They will live finer and better still when the American public wills it so, and gives them a decent share of legitimate advertising.

Blame Where It Belongs

In commenting upon the deplorable riot that occurred in Detroit recently, Prosecuting Attorney William E. Dowling made one of the most significant and suggestive observations brought out by the incident. With remarkable courage, stupid publications should take note of such Negro press had been contributing factors.

These truths need to be emphasized in Detroit and elsewhere throughout the Nation. The Society for the Advancement of the Negro Race is dominated by the hate men of the Negro in the North have a great opportunity for constructive service, but for some South and by false concepts of the place the Negro should occupy in the social life of the Nation, while the results much as those witnessed in Detroit.

Negro press of the North is saturated with venom and is tireless in its efforts to stir up hate, foment racial bitterness and provoke trouble. The race never was more in need of men of vision and courage to lead it out of imaginary injustices and

Broader Racial Policy Promised By Newspaper

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. FEB 13 1943

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 11—In a letter to Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander, in reply to a communication in which he discussed the question of fair play in the treatment of news about Negroes, the Philadelphia Daily News, through its publisher, Lee Ellmaker, assured the prominent lawyer it was the intention of the newspaper to regard the highest possible editorial principles at all times regarding all groups.

So impressed with Attorney Alexander's letter was the newspaper, the Ellmaker letter stated, that a meeting of the newspaper's editorial executives was called to discuss the matters it mentioned. He said that, as a result, the general statement below was approved by the entire group.

FEB 13 1943

BROADER POLICY

"In common justice it is only fair that race, nationality, or religion should not be used in identification of any person in the news — save where there is a specific reason for additional data. For instance, mention of the fact that the late Dr. George W. Carver was a Negro added to his honor, or the fact, that the central figure in the famous Connecticut abduction case of a few years ago was a Negro house-boy was essential to the story.

"Under ordinary conditions, however, it is unnecessary to identify a person injured in an accident, burned in a fire, arrested in a robbery or [illegible] during

JAN 1 6 1943

NEW YORK

Interracial War Tabloid Printed

Pittsburgh Courier

LOS ANGELES, July 1—[illegible] —What is being eagerly forward to as a new departure in newspapers, is the "War Worker" is being profusely illustrated tabloid on July 1 from its home.

Intended to create better relations by inducing derstanding and deeper interest, it

SOAPBOX

by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

ONE YEAR OF SOAPBOX

(The following are from each Soap Box since the first issue.)

POWELL

"DEMAND that Negro blood plasma shall not be segregated!" People's Voice

"It is about time for the Negro in New York City to take stock of his political position."

"We cannot fight fascism with fascism but we can defeat fascism with democracy in practice."

"WE HAVE TO PAY FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF BEING BLACK."

"THE MASSES ARE ON THE MARCH."

"The people sure feel better since this paper started publication." FEB 13 1943

"Justice demands the release of Earl Browder."

"If Negro men are good enough to die—they are good enough to work." People's Voice

"There is nothing in this world that equals the value of one human life."

"There is no way of holding back the people."

"We have been walking on crutches so long that we have lost what little power we did have."

"Let no one mistake this new Negro for one who has no patriotism."

"Negro women are just superior to Negro men."

"This community resents 'crime wave' smears."

"BROWDER IS FREE. WHAT ABOUT THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS?"

"The Negro in New York is not much better off than in Alabama."

"As long as there is freedom of speech, there is democracy."

"Odell Waller cannot die, for the sake of America."

"Werner is bound to give them a stiff fight."

"We want the bottlenecks of prejudice broken, the bottlenecks of industry opened." FEB 13 1943

"This is a tough road we're traveling. DON'T LET US FIGHT IN VAIN!"

"Any Negro who does not vote is politically lynching his race."

"Do endorse Congressman Marcantonio for reelection."

"NEGROES SHOULD NEVER have any public differences of opinion."

"THE MASS IS INTERESTED IN THE MAN, NOT THE LABEL."

"A rut is a grave with the ends knocked out."

"Today we can retreat no further. Our backs are against the wall."

"It is important to distinguish between Negroes fighting for their rights and Negroes fighting for the axis." FEB 13 1943

"All hail to the Liberty ship, S.S. *Booker T. Washington*."

"THE AXIS NEEDS DIES—BUT WE DON'T. TO HELL WITH HIM!"

"The post-war world will be dominated only by those who emerge strong from this present conflict."

"'PICKETING HELL' recaptures the old American art of story telling."

"NOT PARTY BUT THE PEOPLE MUST WIN."

"Anybody who defends the working people must get the vote of all people."

"There lies our bitter need, UNITY OF THE PEOPLE."

"Brother, this is the hour of destiny!"

"I still have faith that democracy is going to come through purified."

"A new low in the character and moral life of the administration of justice in the City of New York . . ."

"We are not going to stand for a few Uncle Toms patting you on the back." FEB 13 1943

"Any man who dares stand in the way of the people's movement is an Uncle Tom."

"The budget of the Board of Education should be increased."

"Franz Boas is not dead . . . THE SPIRIT OF TRUTH NEVER DIES."

"All that the Negro wants is a chance."

"We, the people, can do anything! UNITED—INVINCIBLE; DIVIDED—INDEFENSIBLE!" FEB 13 1943

"Tennessee Johnson is a vicious, damnable distortion of facts."

"I do not believe one single Civil Right should be given up."

"We must more than equal at all times, at all costs, the production and the appearance of any other worker, and we can do it."

"Good morning and a clear dawn."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

From Dorothy DeLain Wagner, Freeport, Ill.

SPRITE OF THE SUDS

Houston, Tex. Informer

Resolutions Conference Of Negro Press

JUN 19 1943

At the final session of the Negro Press conference, held under the auspices of the Council for Democracy on May 7 and 8 at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, the following resolutions were presented to the conference by a joint committee of Negro and white newspaper representatives and adopted unanimously:

1. Resolved that the conferees hereby express a vote of thanks to the Council for Democracy for calling this conference of Negro and white publishers, affording an opportunity for free and frank exchange of helpful ideas and suggestions for future cooperation along constructive lines.

2. Resolved that a study be made by an independent agency or agencies of the treatment of news and editorial themes concerning Negroes by the white press, and of whites in the Negro news; and recommend that New York University, in collaboration with the Department of Sociology of Fisk university, be requested by the Council of Democracy to make this study.

3. Reseolved that a committee of the conference be appointed to approach the director of the Office of War Information, Elmer Davis, about the possibility of that agency making a factual survey of discrimination against the Negro in industry and in the army camps of this country.

4. Resolved that this conference recommend to the National Negro Newspaper Publishers' association at its next meeting in Louisville, the appointment of a committee to study the findings of the New York university, and the Fisk university groups and all other factual information in this field and place it before a committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' association and the American Society of Newspaper Editors at its next national meeting.

Des Moines, Iowa Bystander

NAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE FROM NEGRO PRESS

Washington—The Office of War Information announced the formation of an Advisory Committee

Members of the committee are: Carter Wesley, The Houston Informer; C. A. Scott, The Atlanta Daily World; William O. Walker, The Cleveland Call and Post; Howard H. Murphy, The Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore, Maryland; John H. Sengstacke, The Chicago Defender.

JUN 5 1943

of Negro Newspaper Publishers. Members of the committee, selected by the Negro Newspapers Association, will be consulted in regard to war information problems of the Negro press.

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EDITORS MEET

MAY 15 1943

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

WHITE PUBLISHERS TOLD OF THEIR OMMISSIONS IN HANDLING RACE NEWS

MAY Pittsburg Courier 1943

I HAVE just returned from the Council of Democracy's conference on the Negro press. In spite of all the things that have been said about it—in spite of the spectre of Warren Brown's article which haunted the proceedings—what I saw of the conference, I thought good. As a matter of fact, the council performed something of a service in bringing together Negro and white publishers, editors and technical people.

Mr. Cayton

The conference got off to a bad start. Warren Brown was no asset and President Angell's opening statement denouncing someone who had written an article in the Saturday Review of Literature criticizing Brown and the Council was in bad taste. But, nevertheless, those things did not keep the conference from getting down to some pretty provocative discussion.

MAY 15 1943

MANY NEWSPAPERS REFUSED TO ATTEND

Of course, the conference was another case of good white people trying, in a bungling and stupid way, to tell Negroes how to act. In the first call that went out for the conference not a single Negro's name was mentioned as a participant. After the council realized this mistake and a number of newspapers refused to participate, because it looked as if they were being called in to be given elementary lessons in lay-out, topography, etc., the program was re-arranged to include many Negro participants. The Council's technique was an example par excellence of "How Not to Make Friends and Influence Colored People." They may learn, at least I hope so, for apparently their hearts are in the right place.

THE most interesting thing to me was how the Negro participants took hold of the meeting and changed its character. It was pretty obvious that the Council had for its purpose the quieting down of the Negro press. In its opening remarks, Ernest Angell stated: "In the main, expressions by the Negro press have been well-considered and constructive. In many other cases they have been short-sighted, intemperate and harmful to the purpose that animates all loyal American citizens. The virtues and faults of the Negro press have somewhat reflected the virtues and faults that are to be found in the American press generally, for the large majority of our nation's daily newspapers haven fallen far short of a unique opportunity for sound public service in interpreting adequately the problems and aspirations of thirteen million Negro citizens. The intense reaction of the Negro press to the situation in which that race now finds itself is, in one sense, a reflection of the attitude of the white press."

MAY 15 1943

WHITE PUBLISHERS TOLD OF FAULTS

Although realizing and stating that the Negro press had faults, the delegates at the conference chose to discuss the other problems—that of the unfair presentation of the Negro in the white press. After Pearl Buck's interesting opening statement in which she declared that the problem of the Negro was to educate the white Americans, the entire discussion centered around that point. William E. Haskell of the New York Herald-Tribune and James B. Reston of the New York Times were brought down to earth by the sharp questioning of the delegates.

MAY 3 1943

THEY wanted a discussion of why New York papers had printed biased and inflammatory articles about the so-called "Harlem Crime Wave," had failed to present news about Negroes in the armed forces at home and abroad and had refused to hire Negro reporters. It wasn't just carping—it was good constructive criticism and it was taken in good spirits by the white publishers and editors although they were obviously disturbed by the pointedness of the questions. I am convinced that this shift in the emphasis of the discussion from the sins of the Negro press to the faults, both of omission and commission, of the white press was a good thing. The Negro press will change its tactics when it feels it has the alliance of white liberal newspapers.

MAY 15 1943

RACE SHOULD CALL CONFERENCE

One suggestion that impressed me by Miss Pearl Buck was that instead of always having white people analyzing the Negro press, Negroes in every city should call in the editors and publishers of the daily papers for a conference to discuss the mutual responsibilities of the press—white and Negro—and formulate a program working toward a more democratic social order and winning the war. She felt, and as do I, that Negroes have stood by and complained when white people tried to arrange a conference for them but had not arranged any conferences themselves.

MAY 15 1943

I WAS as sore about Warren Brown's article as anyone else. I was as disturbed about what I thought would be the nature of the conference from the advance notices as were the editors of my paper. In fact, I shared the opinion expressed by George Schuyler some weeks ago. I was as suspicious of the Council of Democracy and its real motives as were most Negroes when they failed to do anything about Brown's article. I feel that much of their interracial effort was bungling and represented a lack of knowledge as to how to deal with colored people whom they had seldom considered before. But this was true—Negro and white publishers sat down together and had a frank and open discussion of everything from reporting Negro news to hiring Negro reporters. I think that was good and I think that something good probably will develop from the Council's effort if only a knowledge on their part of the fact that Negroes now demand to participate in the forming, planning and programming of any conference or meeting where their problems are to be discussed.

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala

CALVIN'S DIGEST

By BAYNARD WHITNEY

March 13 1943

A GREAT WORK

A literary event of the greatest importance has recurred in the field of Negro publications in the form of the Negro Digest which modestly terms itself "a magazine of Negro comment." This new work of perfect selectivity and brilliant editing began as a monthly publication last November by the Negro Digest Publishing Co. of Chicago with John H. Johnson as managing editor. It is a marked improvement over the Negro World Digest, the first excellent effort to give the public a Negro readers digest, which enjoyed an all too short life when published for several months in New York City in 1940. The limitations of the first Digest are refreshingly absent in this new Chicago publication.

The new publishers rightly claim their new product as a response to the demand for a magazine to summarize and condense the leading articles and comment on the Negro now current in the press of the nation in ever increasing volume . . . with "new attention on the status of the Negro in America." "The new magazine is aimed at the general public, not merely the Negro public, recognizing that an awakening white America wants to know "what the Negro thinks of the war, democracy and the south.

"Negro Digest is dedicated to the development of interracial understandng and the promotion of national unity," say the publishers. "It stands unqualifiedly for the winning of the war and the integration of all citizens into the democratic process."

SEVERELY OBJECTIVE

In the selection and display and emphasis of its various comments and features, Negro Digest is severely objective. This greatly needed quality is highlighted in featured articles listed under the heading of "Round Table," which has given the yes and no phase on such questions as "Is Lynching Justified," "Should Negroes Demand Equality Now," Should Negroes Be Given War Jobs," and "The Case Against The Negro Press." Although the pro and con on these vital questions is decidedly animate,d their objective presentation, sane e d itorializing by the magazine itself, one gains more light than heat.

Negro Digest is a compound of what black and white America think of each other, including what they plan to do with, for and about each other. The whole result is the most stimulating form and substance of current literature and interracial comment in modern times. It is extremely valuable for all commentatore, and indespensable to a balanced understanding of current interracial relations.

March 13, 1943

Negro Digest's greatest service to the race is helping the Negro to see himself and assist him to listen with equal calm to praise or damnation. Likewise, it serves to give whit America a more reasonable, balanced understanding and appraisal of Negro life and thought. Other excellant and valuable monthly features include Man of the Month, Who's Who, Success Story, Potent Prose, Dixie Drivel, If I Were a Negro and Negro Digest Poll. Negro Digest is "must" reading for these troubled times . . . .

Move To Stop Sale Of Papers In Mississippi

Globe and Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

Northern Weeklies Rile Ruling Class Of Backward State; Newsboys Beaten Up

JUL 23 1943

JACKSON, Miss., July 22 (ANP)—A growing and widespread effort to stop the sale of northern Negro newspapers in Mississippi was indicated in reports reaching here during the past few days. The papers directly under attack, according to reports, are the Chicago Defender and Pittsburgh Courier.

JUL 23 1943

According to reports, Ted Rushing, young newsboy at Carthage, had his papers taken and destroyed by a group of white men last Friday, after which he was given a light whipping with the promise of something worse if caught trying to sell any more Negro newspapers in the town. At Hattiesburg, where is located Camp Shelby, one of the largest camps in the country, salesmen of northern Negro newspapers are reported to have been told by police that no further sales of the papers would be permitted in Hattiesburg.

In Brandon, Ansiem J. Finch, widely known columnist whose "Mississippi Snaps" has long been an outstanding and widely read feature appearing in the Pittsburgh Courier, is reported to have been called into question by prominent white Brandon citizens regarding his connections with and contributions to the Courier.

JUL 23 1943

In spite of the current prominence of the Negro question in the state, well informed and recognized Negro leaders blame a certain type of would be Negro leaders and advisors on Negro affairs who are known to be going about the state contacting influential white people and advocating that the sale of northern Negro newspapers in the state be stopped, and any other form of Negro suppression in keeping with the mood of the moment, so long as it will enable them to collect money from those with whom they talk, to help them carry on their work of "leading the Negro" and "advising the white folks."

Among these advisors are suspected several ex-confidence men who see in the profession of leading and advising, a far more lucrative and less dangerous avocation than "dropping the pigeon" and other forms of shady criminal activity.

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Daily Press 'Pitched a Ball'; Negro Criminals—Gorillas All

People's Voice New York N.Y.

By S. W. GARLINGTON

JAN 30 1943

The daily press moves in a mysterious way its blunders to perform.

Treatment of the Negro in dailies last week fell into an all-time low of "near criminal" distortions adequately labeled by *PM's* Albert Deutsch as "journalistic Ku Kluxism which nourishes and intensifies race prejudice."

JAN 30 1943

The big-time fourth estaters opened-up their race baiting attack on Tuesday—not in simply reporting a rape case, but in making the criminal a "gorilla," with added emphasis on the Negro connection.

Negroes are human beings and resent any form of criminal offense and believe the law should mete out punishment according to the crime, regardless of race. But all fair-minded people detest seeing practically every offense committed by a Negro turned into a race issue.

DAMAGE BY OMISSION

A simple trick is used by the press. If the victim is a Negro, he is labeled as a Negro. If he is anything else, he goes into the unclassified "understood" class of whites in general. The only exception is an occasional mention of a Puerto Rican and Italian-born. All other races are left free from public stigma. This distorts the public mind as tho it is the Negro alone who is prone to crime.

The sad part of the situation is that what the papers print is often not as important as what they omit.

On Wednesday (1-20-43) the big sheets literally "had a ball" blowing up a "Holdup in Subway" by Negroes, with practically no emphasis on the Negro who rushed to rescue the white victim. Even the *NYTimes* "messed up" its front page with the story.

On this same day two boy thugs came to light for a series of unique stick-ups near the dimmed out streets around Penn Station. But they were white—and you had to look hard and long to find such. However, the *Sun* and *Herald-Tribune* carried the story. Other papers passed it up.

JAN 30 1943

SUPER DUPER DISTORTION

JAN 30 1943

Another pointed evidence of distortion last week in reporting news where a Negro came in with the precedent making event of two graduating from West Point. This was *real news*, and "broke" on the same day the "gorilla" story came thru. But many folk missed the item, cause it was buried deep in a general story. HT ran it next to the "rape case" thus killing any desirable impression.

JAN 30 19

Almost a cause for rejoicing was found in *PM* when it reported that same "Wild West Holdup in Bronx Subway" under a streamer headline, but without mention of racial identification. This followed the conclusion of a one-man campaign of *PM's* Deutsch to abandon playing up the race angle in news reports of crime involving Negroes.

SILVER LINING

By HARRY McALPIN

D. C. News Coverage

THE NEGRO PRESS has been the subject of many learned (and not-so-learned) articles. It has had the literary attention of Westbrook Pegler — who started the current flow of pro and con words — of Dr. Warren Brown of the Council of Democracy, of Thomas Sancton of the New Republic, and of Roi Ottley, recent recipient of a Rosenwald fellowship. There have been, of course, numerous lesser known writers whose works did not get into the widely circulated magazines.

JUN 5 1943

Pegler and Brown viewed the Negro press through smoked glasses and saw only the dark and lurid side. Sancton and Ottley, while admitting shortcomings, offered defenses and pointed out values.

No one yet, however, has given much treatment to the handicaps under which the "working press" operates — the difficulties experienced by reporters and correspondents in getting the news for the reading public. Nowhere is this more of a problem than in the news center of the world, the capital of the world's greatest democracy.

These problems were brought into detail-focus by the visit to the United States of the President of Liberia, Edwin Barclay.

Four of the accredited Washington correspondents of the Negro press were extended every courtesy FOR THE DURATION of Barclay's visit to particular spots. For his arrival at the White House, these four men were granted temporary White House permits, good for the 15-minute ceremony of his arrival. They were issued a special letter of dispensation by the chairman of the Periodical Press Gallery in the House of Representatives "for the occasion of the address to Congress by President Edwin Barclay of Liberia." The address lasted about two minutes.

JUN 5 1943

To get the White House permit, these men had to go before a Secret Service agent, have all ten digits finger-printed three times. They had to fill out a detailed application form, giving their personal history, a thumb-nail description of themselves, the organizations of which they are members, the places they have worked, and a list of references. All these things were checked — even to their attitude toward the President. They were finger-printed again when they received their credentials, beside giving the make of watch they wore or carried, and their mothers' given names.

Just Temporary

THE IMPORTANT thing is that every one of these correspondents met all the requirements. They were found to be good, law-abiding citizens of the United States, with a deep sense of loyalty to their country and to their Chief Executive. They were found to be fully accredited representatives of their papers.

The routine through which they had to pass was the same as that required of the correspondents of the New York Times, the Chicago Tribune, the Associated Press, the United Press, and all the other metropolitan dailies, the wire services, and even the magazines and periodicals.

But as soon as Barclay's arrival became history, and as soon as his record-breaking speech for brevity was concluded, these four QUALIFIED correspondents had to relinquish the credentials which had been issued them. They reverted to the status of outsiders looking in. Other correspondents not identified with the Negro press gain permanent possession of these credentials through the same process.

Here are the Negro correspondents involved: John P. Davis of the Pittsburgh Courier, who is a Harvard law graduate, a student of public affairs, a well-known public figure as founder and secretary of the National Negro Congress from which he has resigned before entering the newspaper field.

Ernest Johnson of the Associated Negro Press, the youngest of the quartet, who has a nose for news, an aggressive interest in his work, and the ability to write.

Ralph Matthews of the Washington Afro-American, who has spent 17 years in the newspaper game; is one of the most qualified newspapermen in the country regardless of race; who has a demonstrated, rare creative ability and an individual writing style that many of the holders of "permanent credentials" might well envy.

Harry McAlpin (that is I), who majored in journalism at University of Wisconsin, has been writing in one fashion or another for the past 17 years, five of which have been in the newspaper field and three in editing an insurance company magazine.

To these four must be added the equally well-qualified Al Smith of the Defender, Joe Shepherd and Margaret Lewis of the Afro-American.

'For Whites Only'

THESE ARE the people who are barred from the President's White House press conferences, the House and Senate press galleries, the press conferences of the Secretary of the Navy. They are the persons, who until recently noticed white correspondents at various press conferences try to cut short any series of questions raised by them by asking questions irrelevant to the trend at the moment even before the question asked had been answered.

That attitude on the part of many of the white correspondents is being rapidly modified now, however. Having discovered that these Negro correspondents apparently have noses for news, that they are taking their jobs seriously, the present tendency is to elaborate on their questions rather than try to cut them off. The wiser of the white correspondents are learning that these Negroes have a pretty full grasp on subjects involving the Negro, and they are seeking information from them for background material, and to check on facts obtained.

They are also learning that the group of correspondents now operating in Washington are not easily "brushed off," that they have a respectable intelligence, and that they are an affable, easily-met group.

Gradually, too, the administrators who hold press conferences are learning the same lessons. But they are still a problem. Too many of them, yet, show an irritation and a tendency to freeze up whenever a question is asked by a Negro correspondent. They give themselves away by showing that they expect something "too hot to handle." They fail to take the members of the Negro press into their confidence.

As a result, these administrators are hurting the whole American effort. Negro newsmen have a job of reporting not only factual data, but of interpreting events and programs for their effect on the Negro because he is still treated as something APART FROM the American picture rather than A PART OF it.

Criticism of McNutt

I TOLD WMC Chairman McNutt this on one occasion when he remarked — concerning the FEPC — that "Your press has been putting on all this heat, and you're all wrong. If you only knew how hard we've been working on this reorganization." I suggested that there in lay the trouble, that we didn't "know" because he had refused to tell us, that he had not taken us into his confidence. We had been trying to pry some information out of him for five weeks, and all we could get was "I have no comment."

He has been talking more freely since then.

This whole question of bans on the Negro press, of suppressing information, involves one of the Four Freedoms — freedom of the press. If the bans could be lifted for the visit of President Barclay, then why not for the poll tax debate, the tax bill debate, the war mobilization order — in fact, why not lifted, some question irrelevant to the trend general news interest is also of interest to Negroes, and even more important than the visit of a foreign dignitary, even if his skin is the same color as mine.

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Poll Finds Negro Press Speaks for the Maiority

JAN 22 1943

By WALLACE LEE
(Director, Negro Digest Poll)

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A vast majority of black America feels that its newspapers with an estimated two million circulation are speaking for the rank and file of the Negro population in demanding equality during wartime.

Answering one of the most disputed points in the current debate concerning the nature and character of Negro journalism, this month's Negro Digest poll departed from its conventional practice of canvassing both white and Negro opinion on controversial questions to find whether colored newspaper readers agreed with the opinion of most of their papers. The circulation of Negro papers among whites is but a fraction of one per cent.

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86% 'Vote 'Yes'

The question submitted to Negroes throughout the country and tabulation of votes were:

"Does the Negro Press Speak For Most Negroes in its Opinion?"

Yes	86%
No	10%
Undecided	4%

Biggest volume of support to the affirmative came from the north, where it is agreed the Negro population is far more militant and divorced from the pressures of the south where jim crow and segregation are virtually the law of the land.

A sectional tabulation in the poll, which is based on a typical sampling of a cross-section of the population, disclosed these results:

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North, Yes, 93%; No, 6%; Undecided, 1%.

West, Yes, 94%; No, 4%; Undecided, 2%.

South, Yes, 81%; No, 14%; Undecided, 5%.

Not Sharp Enough

While some of those polled expressed agreement that the Negro press does go too far occasionally, there was a surprising number who felt that on many occasions the newspapers are not sharp enough in their criticisms. A number declared that Negro papers feared censorship by the government if they took a stronger stand on such issues as segregation in the army and were toning down their editorials as a result.

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In the south many of those who felt the Negro press was stepping out of line declared that continuation of the campaign for equality would probably bring race riots such as occurred after the last war.

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On the hand, even in the south, most of those questioned admitted the possibility of riots but despite this the fight must be waged. An inevitable part of the struggle for achieving equality in America will be sacrifices, which would have to be made if the Negro is ever to become a first rate American citizen, they said.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

See Plot to Bar Negro Papers

JUL 2 1943

(Special to the Daily Worker)

JACKSON, Miss., July 25.—Reports here have it that widespread efforts are under way to stop the sale of Negro newspapers in Mississippi, especially such as those from the North which pull no punches in their criticism of the white-supremacy South. Anslem J. Finch, of Brandon, who has been writing a popular column for the **Pittsburgh Courier,** has been questioned by certain white citizens, it is said, regarding his contributions to that Negro weekly. Negro soldiers stationed at Camp Selby, near Hattiesburg, have been told that they will not be allowed to read Negro papers published north of Mississippi.

JUL

Warren Brown, Ph.D., Hatchet Man For Muzzlers Of Negro Newspapers

WARREN BROWN, Ph.D., Negro, Director of Race Relations, Council for Democracy, wrote an article in the Saturday Review of Literature, December 19, 1942, in which he accused the Negro Press of delaying the kind of justice for which the Negro strives.

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Mr. Brown says he knows the Negro; and that the things the Negro Press and the agitator-leaders say he wants are not true at all. Mr. Brown says that he has traveled widely. He says he knows what the Negro wants. However, he neglected to say what the Negro wants. That is Mr. Brown's secret. We wonder what kind of Negroes Mr. Brown has been talking to, in order to reach the conclusion that Negroes do not want the kind of justice which the Negro Press is valiantly fighting for. The Negro Press says the Negro wants equal justice. The Negro Press says the Negro is tired of being treated as second-class citizens. What do you say they want, Mr. Brown?

Perhaps if Mr. Brown was to get down among the masses of his people, he would realize that they are more vigorous in their demands than are the so-called Negro leaders. Does Mr. Brown think that Negroes are such fools that they must be told by their newspapers that they receive a raw deal in America?

If the Negro Press is delaying the kind of justice which the Negro seeks, who and what delayed it prior to the advent of the Negro Press?

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"Its (the Negro Press') inflammatory attempts to indicate that the Negro never gets fair treatment, its efforts to use his misfortunes—not to get justice but to arouse more violent racialism—make the going more difficult for that great majority of white and black who are working for a more evenhanded treatment of the Negro, not as a Negro but as an American." Here, in broad generalizations, a man who is supposed to have a trained mind not only condemns but impugns the motives of the hundreds of men and women who make the Negro Press.

We might say, with some justification, that Mr. Brown's employers requested him to write an article condemning the Negro Press because it is the most articulate voice controlled by Negroes in America. That kind of statement might be unfair to Mr. Brown, because there is a rare possibility that he sincerely believes what he wrote, that he, like the majority of Negro publishers, desires equality of citizenship for the Negro more than anything else.

But we want to get away from personal aspersions. We are willing to assume that Mr. Brown is a decent, honest gentleman who wants to help his people. He says the Negro Press "attempts to indicate that the Negro never gets fair treatment." There is no need to attempt to prove that the Negro does not get fair treatment, because it is an established fact that nowhere in America does the Negro receive fair treatment. There may be a few rare instances where a Negro receives fair treatment. Of course, if Mr. Brown thinks that fair treatment does not mean identical treatment; that the Negro should be satisfied with a status a little lower than other Americans, then perhaps he may find that sometimes the Negro receives fair treatment. But, despite that type of approval from the appeasers, the Negro does not receive fair treatment.

Mr. Brown says that the Negro Press becomes inflamed because of the publication of Negro crime stories in white papers. That is not true. The Negro Press itself publishes crime stories concerning Negroes. Crime stories are news and no editor would condemn another for publishing news. Here is what the Negro Press objects to; and if Mr. Brown has the intelligence he is alleged to have, he also will object violently:

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The white press does not designate the racial identity of persons who are alleged to have committed crimes, except in the case of the Negro. It does not say John Doe, Jew, or Greek, or Italian, etc. But it does say John Doe, Negro etc. Since it is not done, except in crime stories concerning Negroes, the question arises, why? To that question no white newspaper is willing to give the true answer.

Mr. Brown writes that the Negro Press generally plays up the Negro at his worst and the white man at his worst. Evidently Mr. Brown was either attempting to fake the kind of picture he wanted to paint or else he does not read the Negro Press. The percentage of crime stories in the Negro Press is less than 5 per cent.

The major Negro newspapers have played in big headlines every decent statement made by prominent white Americans concerning the treatment of Negroes since the war began. We have not seen a single article which has urged, or even suggested, that Negroes refuse to cooperate fully with their country's effort to win the war. Rather, the Negro Press has struggled to show that America is "our Country too."

JAN 9 - 1943

Certainly, the Negro Press has printed the news concerning the unfair treatment of Negroes in the armed forces and in industry. Most assuredly, the Negro Press has cried out loudly and vigorously against the cruel injustice meted out to Negro soldiers, who are preparing to die, if need be, by civilian authorities in the South. If the Negro Press did not do these things, it should not only be muzzled, it should be put out of business.

We have gone into the Brown article at length because we have been expecting that sooner or later some Negro

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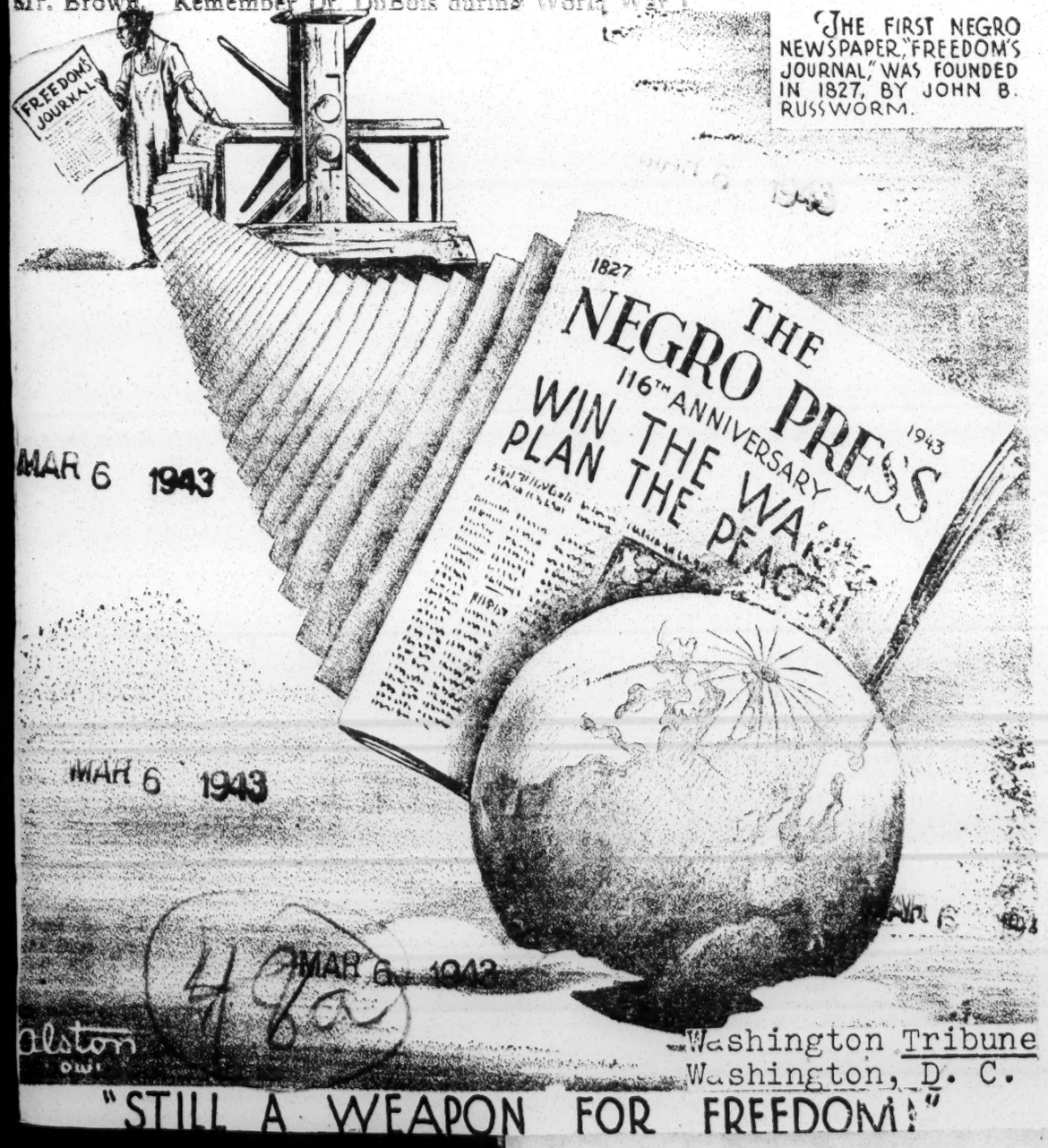
would come forth with that kind of article. It is condensed and reprinted in the Reader's Digest, which has one of the largest circulations in the world. As much as we dislike to believe that Mr. Brown has been employed to do the dirty work for those who want to muzzle the Negro Press, the article has all the earmarks of an attempt to force Negro newspapers to keep quiet about the unfair treatment accorded Negroes.

It would seem that if Mr. Brown sincerely desired to make his message effective, he would have addressed his article to the Negro Press which, as he says, "completely cover the Negro population", instead of having it published in the Saturday Review of Literature, a publication read by comparatively few Negroes. Especially would that have been the proper procedure if Mr. Brown were sincere when he says:

MAR 9 - 1943

"I am not advocating a muzzling of the Negro Press; but I do repeat my plea for effective protest by its own readers against its venomous, hate-making policies."

Unless we miss our guess, Mr. Brown's article is the trial balloon for an attempt to enforce a hush-hush policy on the Negro Press for the duration. We hope we are wrong Mr. Brown. Remember Dr. DuBois during World War I.



"STILL A WEAPON FOR FREEDOM!"

Democracy On The March, President Tells Race Editors

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
MAR 7 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Observance of National Newspaper Week ended auspiciously Saturday as distinguished artists, veteran newspaper editors, famed Negro War correspondents and highranking government officials participated on the closing program commemorating the 116th anniversary of the Negro Press in America.

Most Hyles Kendrick of Atlanta, gave a brief, but lucid outline of the aims of the Negro Press Week observance, and a message from President Roosevelt, declaring that "democracy is on the march," was read.

THE FIRST NEGRO NEWSPAPER, "FREEDOM'S JOURNAL," WAS FOUNDED IN 1827, BY JOHN B. RUSSWORM.

Giving the principal address on the "Functions of a Minority Press in a nation at War," P. B. Young, Sr., veteran publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, spoke with consummate wisdom and moderation, outlining functions and aims which might be accepted by Negro and white people alike, without injustice to either. "The Negro Press," he said "is committed to preserving the integrity of our constitution. Its combined resources are concentrated upon this war. Since 1865 it has been a fundamental advocate, affording a sense of direction to 4,000,000 freedmen, it has been laying the foundations for the social and economic advance of the Negro, and it stands now as it has always stood, pledged to God, to country and to law."

The special roundtable panel was led by Gardned Cowles, director of the Division of O. W. I. and participated in by P. L. Prattis, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, William O. Walker, President of the Negro Publisher's Association, and Truman K. Gibson, who detailed in brief and convincing language the role of the Negro troops in the current war.

Kenneth Spencer, in a most pleasing manner, rendered "Marching Down Freedom's Road. Duke Ellington played his famous "Mood Indigo" while Tuskegee's William Dawson gave a heart-lifting rendition of the Negro work song.

Moving then to the warfronts, William Randle Dixon, War correspondent in London for the Pittsburgh Courier, reported to American Negro mothers on the conditions of their sons, lending an encouraging note, when he assured them of the kindnesses these receive at the hands of the British. Ollie Stewart, War Correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American in Africa, also spoke on the welfare of Negro soldiers there.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

All angles considered, this years celebration, marking the fifth annual observance of National Negro Newspaper Week, eclipsed all others, both from the point of attraction of presentation and from the point of view of national interest.

News Item On WAVES Dailies Wouldn't Print

The People's Voice
New York N.Y.
JAN 30 1943

Here is some news about the WAVES that you couldn't read in many of our daily papers.

On Tuesday Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, jr introduced a resolution into the City Council in sharp protest against the lily-white policy of the WAVES and SPARS. Powell's resolution also attacked the policy of using Hunter College buildings in the Bronx to house the WAVES. The Hunter College is maintained thru the taxes of all citizens, regardless of race or creed, it was pointed out, but yet the buildings are used to maintain a discriminatory setup.

JAN 30 19

"Such an agreement between the City of New York and the Navy is against the spirit of the City of New York, the laws of the State of New York, the philosophy of our democracy and the announced purposes of this war," the resolution continued.

From the Bronx came echoes of protest. Rebecca Brecht, Bronx County Chairman of the Communist Party, spoke out against the rent-gouging which has gone into effect on the part of profiteering landlords in the neighborhood who have sensed the dilemma of the 613 families dispossessed when the WAVES took occupation in the 13 apartment houses on University Heights. Miss Grecht also pointed out that the lily-white policy of the Navy Department goes against the democratic spirit of the community. Progressive people in the Bronx are preparing to bombard the Department with protests, she stated.

BIAS REPORTED

JAN 30 1943

In contrast to the silence maintained by the majority of the daily press in re the City Council bill on discrimination in the WAVES—the *Daily Worker* was the only paper which went on record against the which carried the story—reams of invasion of Hunter by the Navy publicity accompanied the State lily-white policy, again neatly War Council resolution, backed by slammed the WAVES. The organi- Governor Dewey, protesting bias in zation sent out a general call to the Navy's training program and Negro women to join the WAACS sent to the War and Navy Depart- which exercise no discrimination in ments. sofar as recruiting is concerned.

By implication the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Womens Clubs' Inc.,

48a-1943
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Behind Warren Brown's Attack

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT
(Special Feature Writer)

(Editor's note: In last week's issue, the background on Warren Brown's employer, the Council for Democracy, was revealed. In this week's article, Mr. Brown is interviewed by the writer at the Council's office).

Warren [illegible] came in and Warren turned out to be a pompous little man who looked shocked at the sight of a pencil and a notebook in the hands of a reporter and promptly began to wail that "the boys (the Negro Press) had grossly misunderstood his Readers' Digest article. Brown went on to admit that perhaps some of his opinions had been unhappily phrased. He did not say the ideas were unhappy—just the phrasing in which they had been cloaked.

Asked for a statement, Author Brown became even unhappier and pointed out that it wasn't just one of these things you rattle off and that he would prepare a written statement and send it to me by Friday. I am writing this story Sunday night. The statement has not yet arrived even though Warren Brown, Ph.D. made a note of it on his desk pad.

I thought Brown would be more of a sucker for the NMA question than Angell. So when we got into his office, I shot it at him and found out it perturbed him no end:

"Is it true that the NMA contributes heavily to the support of the Council?" I asked.

"That's a damned lie," he shouted.

I asked him if it wasn't a bit strange that an organization which was asking industry to hire at least ten percent of their employees from the ranks of Negroes, had no Negro girls on the clerical or office staff in its own headquarters. His reply was: "Well, you know its awfully hard to get anyone to do anything these days.

"After all you just can't go out into the street and pick them up. In fact if I could find a qualified young Negro woman who could do the work, I'd be glad to have her associated with me here. but they're pretty hard to find."

Up until recently, the Council did manage to find a Japanese girl to employ, however.

In relation to the Council's budget, the organization canvassed for $300,000 for 1942. Here is the way some of that money was to be spent:

"To continue, improve and expand the service to the daily and weekly press of the country through News and Features and specific releases . . . $36,000.

"To provide Speaking of Liberty programs, spot programs, in order to carry the democratic idea in its relation to war and peace into the homes of the country . . . $30,000.

"Distribution and preparation of pamphlets . . . $45,000.

"The Negro And Democracy" . . $24,000.

Here is probably the most damaging evidence against the Council. It is contained in a mimeographed memorandum handed by Angell. This memorandum, entitled "Memorandum On Survey of Negro-White Attitudes" has been prepared for the Council of Democracy and sent all over the nation to industries personell offices, to cooperating agencies and individuals. The very last paragraph, headed "What the Negro Wants," is:

"Careful examination of the attitudes of both Negro and whites on the whole problem reveals an interesting paradox. The things that whites are most willing to grant the Negro are economic equality, decent housing, and the right to receive public services. The things that whites are most unwilling to grant—and these are the things that the whites believe the Negro most wants—are rights and privileges that lead to social intercourse. The Negro, however, does not demand the right to stay at the same hotels, to eat in the same restaurants as the whites. He is not interested in social intercourse. He wants the very things that the whites are most willing to see him have—the rights to decent jobs and decent way of living."

This clever paragraph comes as near to Fascist propoganda as possible. It is a paragraph which would equally please the Bourbon South and Nazi Germany. Naturally, the "right to stay at the same hotels, or to eat in the same restaurants as whites" are not what the Council characterizes as—social intercourse. They are civil liberties and here unmistakingly the organization has gone on record in appeasement of segregation, discrimination and jim-crow. This is one of the things which drove White to use his own words "Raised hell about." It is one of the reasons that led up to his ultimate resignation as a member of the Board of Directors.

Incidentally, in referring to the White resignation, Angell waved it off with "Walter became pretty [illegible] about the whole thing."

In reference to our charge that a pamphleta in which the Council admittedly had quite a hand, appeases the use of segregation of Negro defense workers in certain parts of the country and hints denial of job security to Negroes after the war, we refer to a thirty-two page leaflet published by the American Management Association. It is entitled "The Negro Worker—An Analysis of Management Experience and Opinion on the Employment and Integration of the Negro in Industry."

Here are the interesting excerpts:

In speaking of "Introduction of the Negro: An Edcative Process—"It may also be desirable for a company to place itself on record as guaranteeing the job security of its white workers under conditions of ordinary competition. A number of organizations have further indicated to their employees that the introduction of Negroes would not lead to a lowering of the wage rates. These assurances have served to create a much more receptive attitude on the part of the white work force."

And—on the segregation issue—"The matter of segregation of colored from white workers—in the work place, the rest room, the lavatory and the cafeteria—has been approached in a variety of ways by the companies questioned. Many expresed the opinion that this matter should receive studied consideration, since, if tactlessly handled, it may be a potential source of conflict.

"One company with plants located in various sections of the country found this to be a satisfactory arrangement. Separate sanitary facilities and eating places are maintined down South, but above the Mason-Dixon Line Negroes and whites use the same cafeterias and washrooms. Another organization indicated that in each of its plants local community practice, with regard especially to sanitary facilities in the school system, serves as a guide. If the schools have separated facilities for the white and colored students, the plant usually makes like arrangements . . . Where segregation to some degree is deemed necesesary or practical, it is important that management observe this stipulation: The facilities provided for the Negroes should be on a par with those of the whites. They should be as modern as accessible and should be kept as clean."

Doesn't that remind you of the noble speech of the incoming Governor of Georgia who announced last week that he intended to hold Negroes—by enforcing segregation and seeing that the things they received that were segregated were as desirable as the things that whites received? These are excerpts from a pamphlet which Brown proudly handed me and boasted of his collaboration in behalf of the Council. They fall in line with his Readers' Digest article.

These are the salient points my investigation uncovered. The Council for Democracy, I repeat, is dangerous. Dangerous because it is democracy-coated.

Dangerous because it has declared against the gagging of FEPC, spoken in favor of the anti-poll-tax and in short gone through all the motions to convince the careless onlooker that it is really working for the interest of Negroes.

It is dangerous because on its Board of Directors are some of the sincerely liberal men and women of the nation. Men and women like Herbert Agar, Pearl Buck, Robert E. Sherwood and Raymond Gram Swing, its chairman.

It is dangerous because it has convinced management and government that it has been rewarded by its efforts among the Negroes of America with their confidence and that it can speak for them.

The Council for Democracy intends to expand in 1943.

Warren Brown announces he has been asked to do another article for another large magazine of national circulation.

The Council owes an explanation to the Negro people—whether it is a democratic organization—or a de luxe employment agency and propaganda weapon in the hands of reactionary management

FEB 6 1943

MY POINT OF VIEW

KEEP STILL

The Call, Kansas City
MAR 12 1943

ONE WAR JOB

There is one war job that every one of us—man, woman or child—can do. It isn't exciting, it doesn't cost time or money—but it is just as essential and just as vital to the men in our armed forces as deeds of daring or great feats of work.

WE CAN KEEP STILL

I know—I know—we've been warned on the radio between jive and sympathy day after day, night after night. Wherever we go there are posters warning of the dire results of talking. But still people rattle on. And ships go down and men die because someone said too much.

I've listened to conversations on buses and trains. There are the women who talk to each other of their husbands and sons—and where they are; there are the men who talk of what their plant is doing, or of whom of importance they just saw—and where; there are even the children boasting about their big brothers. Not one of them would willingly say or do anything to hurt those whom they love and who are fighting for their life and liberty—and yet daily the lives of our men are endangered by carlessness.

MAKE BARGAIN

Let's make a bargain with ourselves. Let's put a seal upon our lips and vow that we will hold back on anything that might give aid to the enemy. The best way to do this is, by not trying to know or to guess too much, by not taking our soldier's leter, for instance, and trying to figure out where he is from the little things he says; by not trying to be the first with information. Let the newspapers break the news first—they know what is safe.

There is another kind of keeping still we can do, too. We can refrain from passing on rumors which will stir up hard feeling. We can refrain disparaging remarks about any group. We can refrain from destructive criticism. The enemy is trying to divide us from within and he works with the subtlety of the serpent. Be not guileless! Let all disunity propaganda stop with you!

THIS IS OUR WAR

This is our war—civilians as much as soldiers. Let's keep the home front so secure that the enemy is locked out, and our men can go out to fight, knowing that those at home will do nothing to let the enemy attack them from the rear.

Let's all keep still—until the guns are stilled.

PM
New York, N. Y.
APR 26 1943

Easter paraders in Harlem made a fine showing with new suits and dresses. These girls were photographed as they left the Abyssinian Baptist Church. All Harlem churches were packed with worshippers. *PM Photo by Weegee*

Colored Newspapers

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio
MAR 4 - 1943

Marking Their 116th Anniversary, Seek to Weed Hypocrisy Out of Democracy

Freedom's Journal, edited by John B. Russwurm and Samuel E. Cornish, 1827 — the first colored newspaper published in this country, appeared on the streets of New York on March 16,

Its purpose was to agitate for the abolition of slavery, a system unexplainably at odds with the democratic way of life upon which the nation was founded.

Hundreds of newspapers have been established since then—all with the same purpose, that of campaigning for the full expression of democracy as it affects the nation's colored citizens.

MAR 4 - 1943

116th Anniversary

This week, America's more than 200 colored newspapers are celebrating the 116h tanniversary of the founding of the colored press.

The celebration is sponsored by the National Negro Publishers' Association, an organization made up of the

Douglass's Paper

Later, Frederick Douglass published the North Star, one of the most outstanding of the abolition papers, and one of the first to enjoy the patronage of both races.

The success of such papers as these in agitating for the end of human bondage led to the establishment of the first colored newspaper in the South. It was called the Colored American and was published at Augusta, Ga.

MAR 4 - 1943

By 1883, the Cleveland Gazette had come into prominence; and, a year later, the Philadelphia Tribune was launched. Other major papers of this period were the Savannah (Ga.) Tribune and the New York Age. All of these are still being published.

Four Semi-weeklies

Included in the 210 colored newspapers reported in U. S. statistics of 1940 are four semi--weekly papers, circulated in Baltimore, Memphis, Birmingham and Los Angeles.

The Atlanta Daily World, launched in 1931, is the only colored daily newspaper published in this country.

The combined circulation of these 210 papers, which has soared significantly in recent years, was 1,276,600 copies per week in 1940. A record of 1,700,000 lines of advertising was set in 1937 by the AFRO-AMERICAN, one of the major colored weeklies.

The Major Papers

The other major papers are the Pittsburgh Courier, the Chicago Defender, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, the New York Amsterdam Star-News, the Houston Informer and the year-old People's Voice.

Three men had a hand in planting the acorn from which the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers grew. They were the Rev. William M. Alexander, pastor of Sharon Baptist Church; John H. Murphy Sr., superintendent of St. John African Methodist Sunday School and the Rev. George F. Bragg, pastor of St. James Episcopal Church. All were publishing secular papers simultaneously.

MAR 4 - 1943

$200 for AFRO

Mr. Murphy bought the AFRO-AMERICAN from the Rev. Mr. Alexander for $200. Later, the Rev. Mr. Bragg and Mr. Murphy merged their papers to establish the Afro-American Ledger.

The AFRO was founded in 1892. leading colored publishers, and the Delta Phi Delta Journalists' Society, a fraternal organization of colored newspaper workers.

Struggle Still On

The purpose of Freedom's Journal was accomplished with the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. The struggle for the recognition of colored Americans as full citizens is still on.

Colored newspapers stemmed from such intolerance as that expressed by publishers of the New York Sun who told Willis A. Hodges, when he sought to insert an article in that paper: "The Sun shines for all white men—not for colored men."

MAR 4 - 1943

It was suggested that Hodges start his own paper. Hoges did, and called his paper the Ram's Horn. His was the second colored newspaper in noteworthy effectiveness.

By 1917 it was circulating 8,300 papers, chiefly in Maryland. Its growth has been steady and in keeping with the growing importance of colored Americans in the nation's affairs.

MAR 4 - 1943

$150,000 Plant

The AFRO's $150,000 plant is now producing papers for Washington, Richmond, Philadelphia and Newark, N. J., as well as two editions weekly for Baltimore. Five other editions are circulated in North Carolina, New England, Maryland and nationally.—The Afro American.

PM
New York, N. Y.
MAY 27 1943

Ban on Negro Press Eased

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Dis- The five are: John P. Davis, Pittsburgh President Barclay. crimination against reporters and *Courier*; Harry McAlpin, Chicago *Defender*; Washington correspondents rep- er; Ralph Matthews, Baltimore *Afro-American*; resenting Negro weeklies was ban; Ernest E. Johnson, Associated Negro lifted for 24 hours yesterday to permit re Press, and William O. Walker, Cleveland porting of the visit to the White House and *Call and Post*.
Congress of President Edwin Barclay of White House credentials for the occasion Liberia. were also issued to two other Negroes in the

Through the intercession of the Office of OWI. MAY 27 1943

War Information (OWI), five accredited With similar OWI help, one-session ad- correspondents of Negro newspapers were mittance credentials have been issued to given White House credentials for the ceremony at 5 p.m. yesterday at which Presi- seats in the periodicals section of the House dent Roosevelt and his cabinet greeted Press Gallery for today, when Barclay ad-

48a-1943
The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Tobias Deplores Attack On Press; List 4 Types Leadership

JAN 22 1943

By W. Chester Hibbitt

Indianapolis, Jan. 18 (ANP)—Thursting aside camouflage and slicing through to the facts, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, one of the clearest and most respected minds on the international scene as it embrances the problems of the Negro, democracy and world conflict, has brought to the local community a course for action during a series of lectures and appearances here beginning with the famed YMCA meeting Sunday afternoon.

In considering the recent nationwide and recurring attacks upon the Negro press, outstanding Negro figures and upon the Negro masses, Dr. Tobias saw a ready remedy through sincere conference and positive action by the government.

JAN 22 1943

"There is considerable misdirected energy on the part of white America in general and government in particular in trying to check the protest of Negroes against the violation of the constitution and the bill of rights as far as they are concerned; whereas corrective effort should be directe dtoward the violations themselves," he said.

"Let government stop lynchings and proscription against the Negro occupants of federal housing projects and similar undemocratic practices and the protest of Negroes will have no point—it automatically ceases."

Turning to the question of leadership, Dr. Tobias said that "the great need of the moment is for a coming together of recognized leaders in all walks to pool their thinking of controversial issues. We are losing more ground at the present time because of division in our own ranks than the opposition is able to win from us."

Developing the question of leadership further, he classified the present leadership into four groups: JAN 22 1943

"1.—The Negro who bows and bends with hat under his arms in the presence of white people; lying about conditions and what lies in his own heart because he wants something from the whites, believing that is the way to get it—he is vicious.

"2.—Another is a slightly less objectionable type: he is just tired of the struggle. He feels that he is outnumbered, overpowered and that the best thing for him is to close in with some kind of bargain that consigns him to an inferior position in American life. In other words he is willing to become a second class citizen, freed of further work and the active responsibilities of full democracy. He is what is popularly known as the Uncle Tom type.

"3.—A third kind is the ultra radical, he does not expect anything to happen as a result of his protest. As a matter of fact, he would be disappointed if anything did happen—for that would deprive him of the thing for which he lives and breathes, namely, eternal agitation for the sake of agitation. He is not constructive and therefore can not help.

"4.—Last, there is the Negro who will not lie about conditions or what is in his own heart. He will cooperate, but on a basis of mutual self-respect only. He is constructive and the only one of the four types capable of making a contribution towards solution of the problem.

"I have the feeling," the great Y worker and scholar said, "that Marshall Field was right when he told the Negro editors in their meeting at Chicago that they should identify their efforts with those of other minority groups who ask unqualified democracy. They will thus through mass effort or protest win first first-class citizenship sooner than if they worked alone."

About leaders and the people who follow them, Dr. Tobias has this to say: "Negro leaders must remain faithful to the grave responsibility of providing intelligent, sober and militant action. And the masses must cleave to its honest, far-sighted and fearless leadership."

Daily World
Atlanta. Ga.

Biddle Asserts Race Journals All Out For War

FEB 14 1943

Protests Proper Justice Dep't Chieftan Insists

PHILADELPHIA— (SNS— Although Negro newspapers protested passionately against the wrongs done to members of their race, the Negro press throughout the country is loyal to the Government and all out for the war, Attorney General Francis Biddle declared in a Lincoln Day address here Friday.

FEB 14 1943

Dedicating the South Broad Street United Service Organizations Club, Mr. Biddle commended the Negro people for assisting the Federal Bureau of Investigation in combatting the attempts of Nazis and Fascists to propagandize colored Americans.

COOPERATION INVALUABLE

Discussing the recent indictment of three pro-Japanese agents, the Attorney General said:

"Nobody has been more insistent on the apprehension and punishment of such traitors than the Negro people themselves. Their cooperation was of valuable aid in making it possible for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to uncover the case. The Negro press throughout the country, although they very properly protest, and passionately, against the wrongs done to members of their race, are loyal to their government and are all out for the war.

FEB 14 1943

"And today, if at times we may feel that in the stress of war the forces of ignorance and reaction are more vocative, yet we must remember that there is increasing tolerance and understanding; that improvement may be slow but is steady; that intelligent and liberal leadership is increasing everywhere in every state; and that above all Lincoln would have said, we must be patient and build into the future world."

FEB 14

SLAVERY ON RISE

Comparing the problems faced by Lincoln with world-wide problems of today, Mr. Biddle declared:

"In these past years we have seen slavery once more rise up to engulf whole peoples of the civilized world—in France, in Norway, in Poland, in parts of China and the East Indies, in every country where these modern barbarians have conquered.

"Early this month a small item appeared in our press, obscured in the heavy run of military and political news. Heinrich Himmler, the news reported, head of the German Gestapo—the dreaded German secret police which knows no law and is above all courts— the Gestapo had issued an order for the special registration with the Office of the Chief of Reich Security of all Negroes or persons with Negro blood in German territory. That office is the same that handles Jewish deportation and confiscation of property owned by Jews.

CITY NAZI MOVE

"The reporter added (I quote): "There can be no doubt what will happen after their registration, as Negroes are treated as all (so called) inferior races'. He went on to say that apparently there were no longer many Jews left in German and the Germans were forced to find new objects of their racial policy. To perpetuate the myth of superior race, you must also invent the myth of a race that is inferior. We know what has happened to the Jews under the new order.

FEB 14 1943

Discussing Nazi and Fascist propaganda in the United States, the Attorney General said:

"One of the forms that Nazi and Fascist propaganda has taken in this country is to exploit the racial prejudices that still exist among us.

It would be lacking in sincerity to deny that they do exist. They do, and in certain areas with long roots and easily renewed bitterness. In a peace time they are serious evils; in a war their exploitation may become dangerous to the unity of the State, and cannot be tolerated. The existence of war must not be used to oppress minorities; nor should it be used by any group to inflame men's minds against old evils that cannot be swept away overnight.

USED BY ENEMIES

"But our enemies will take every advantage to turn these differences, these ancient feelings and prejudices, into a resistance of war effort. Only last month, as many of you know, a part of the Japanese effort to attack the loyalty of the Negro people of this country was brought to light in the indictment of an organization known as the Pacific Movement of the Easter World, and three of its agents. Working in the Negro communities of St. Louis, these men are charged with attempting to convince their listeners— and here I quote directly from the indictment: "The Japanese are brothers of the Negroes, and the Negro race will be better off under Japanese rule than white rule....This is a white man's war, and Negroes should not participate in it." Well, you know, or if not you can guess, how little success they had. As a matter of fact, nobody has been more insistent on the apprehension and punishment of such traitors than the Negro people themselves."

FEB

"And now as we open this Club for the United Services here in Philadelphia, the name of a city that means the love of brother for brother, let us be proud that America is strong not in spite of but because of the fact that many races have been forged into her democracy, many religions; people with different voices and looks and different ways of taking their pleasures and accepting sorrows. Yet we are one great American nation, banded close together to fight, for the survival of our own democratic ideal. The ideal has worked and will live because it is grounded in human tolerance, and friendliness, and faith."

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

COMMENTS ON NEGRO PRESS OBSERVANCE

SEE FRONT PAGE

important that no successful movement has ever developed without the assistance and service of the printed word."

MAR 4 - 1943

The editorial stated further: "In the past 20 years the Negro press has grown from a hand to mouth existence to many well established papers which actually are doing business and making money.

"The combined circulation of 145 of the papers is 2,500,000. Working on 107 papers are 2,300 full time employees. One hundred of those papers have an average monthly payroll of $80,000. Equipment owned by 82 newspapers as early as 1939 was valued at $2,221,903."

The Worker
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Angry at Press Smear, Sees Tieup With Southern Reaction

MAR 28 1943

By Mae Gordon

There is resentment and anger and some bewilderment in Harlem at the "smear" campaign directed against the Negro people in the metropolitan press.

Scarcely a day passes without some item, prominently played, in all but a couple of New York papers, about "mugging" and other crimes allegedly committed by Negroes, no matter how petty. Even if it's only a couple of kids stealing some candy from another kid, it rates a good-sized story, as in the afternoon press of March 24.

Harlem is patrolled by a thousand extra cops as a result of the press stories. These stories are not confined to New York. They are picked up by the Associated Press and broadcast through the land. Already, Philadelphia and Newark have taken police "precautions" against the Negro people.

In the last couple of days I've talked to police officials, civic leaders, ministers and the man-on-the-street in Herlem about the press crime wave hysteria, and have reached these conclusions:

(1) There is no crime wave in Harlem. Inspector Butler of the 6th police division, which includes all Harlem precincts, told me that flatly. He added that it "has been quieter here for the past few months than at any time in the last four years." City juvenile delinquency figures released by the Children's Court for last year show a smaller proportionate increase in crimes committed by youth in Harlem than in any other part of the city. The overwhelming majority of those accused in cases reported in the press in the current hysteria are youth.

MAR 28 1943

(2) Leading civic figures among the Negro people, and the man-on-the-street are convinced that the metropolitan press is engaging in a concerted, planned campaign to discredit and malign the Negro people.

(3) Most of those approached felt, though not able to put their finger on it in every case, that this campaign is inspired by something bigger than Harlem or New York City developments. They felt that it is in one way or another connected with the general assault by national reactionary forces against any progressive developments conducive to all-out war effort.

Roy Wilkins, assistant national secretary of the National Association of Colored People charged, for instance, that it is "linked to the action against labor and against post war plans. It is part of the movement to see that the little people don't get too uppity, and the Negro people are part of the little people."

Wilkins also mentioned another significant angle. He pointed out that these stories about Harlem are picked up and prominently displayed throughout the country, especially in the South, where they are being used as a weapon again the developing movements for Negro rights.

Reverend Ben Richardson, executive assistant to City Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Chairman of the Harlem People's Committee, said with reference to this, that it is "treason" for the press to stir up this crime wave agitation because "its repercussions throughout the country will seriously affect race relations and unity in the war effort."

Thelma Dale, National Negro Congress Administrative Secretary, stated that the crime wave agitation has its inspiration in the political affinity certain reactionary circles in the city feel toward the poll-tax tories of the South, an affinity which is taking shape in the form of a political coalition of Hoover Republicans, Farley Democrats and southern tories. These reactionary circles view the fight for Negro rights as one of the progressive currents in the nation, and are trying to obstruct that fight by picturing the Negro people as "muggers" and criminals.

There were other reactions as to the reasons underlying the press campaign. Some saw in it an attempt to stop the spread of the Negro people to other parts of the city, to keep them locked in the Negro ghetto. Others felt that it was inspired by entertainment interests "downtown" to keep white people from going to Harlem amusement places, which have been quite popular. Still others felt that it resulted from resentment against growing interracial relations and a desire to disrupt these relations.

All agreed, however, that this press campaign was destructive to morale, to national unity and to the Negro's contribution to the war effort in that it hampered the struggle for full participation through jobs in war industry.

Some of the effects of these press attacks were dramatized during the week by two episodes. One was the brutal beating of a Negro school girl by a subway special policeman. A powerful campaign of protest developed against the policeman, which culminated in a hearing before the Board of Transportation and his suspension.

The second was the arrest of two Negro girls in Brooklyn for "mugging." Their "crime" consisted in resenting insults from a white woman in a subway crush. This is a sample of what may happen on a widespread scale if the press campaign is allowed to continue unchecked.

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(4) Everyone spoken to agreed that the problem of crime in Harlem certainly exists. It is a long-standing problem, rooted in the terrible economic and social handicaps imposed upon the Negro people, as reported in dozens of official and unofficial surveys. As one man put it, "an idle mind is a pupil for the devil."

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These conditions, coupled with bitter resentment because of their treatment generally as second-class citizens, often make Negro youth defiant of existing authority. Community leaders emphasized, however, that they did not condone these crimes.

They felt, though, that the press campaign is not only picturing the situation as infinitely worse than it actually is, but that it is making it far more difficult to fight crime because it sensationalizes it.

The problem of what to do about it was tackled from two different

Des Moines, Iowa
Bystander

OWI Representative Tells L.U. Students of Press

MAR 21 1943

dom, the OWI representative stated.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Negro press out of necessity fought a struggle against injustice, Theodore Poston, senior information specialist, news bureau of the Office of War Information, spoke on March 4th at the weekly convocation sponsored by the School of Journalism at Lincoln University.

"That struggle must be continued until full freedom is won, not just for Negroes, not just for America but for all humanity. That is why we fight this war," Poston emphasized.

Addressing a capacity audience of students and faculty assembled to observe National Negro Newspaper Week and the 116th anniversary of the founding of the Negro Press, Mr. Poston offered a constructive discussion on "The Functions and Responsibility of a Minority Press in a National War."

The Negro Press, contrary to the belief of most white Americans, is not an outgrowth of the present crisis or any event of recent years, but was born in an earlier fight for free-

Conscious of Their Own

According to him people in our country—a country of many races and interests—by nature are conscious of any minority problem but their own.

Poston cautioned the Negro press that "In time of war, every segment of free press in a democratic nation must assume responsible responsibilities. It (the Negro press) must continue to duct its fight factually, intelligently and honestly."

The veteran newspaper man, who is close to the Washington centers of the nation's war management body, advised his listeners of "Negro Press' definite responsibility to see that Negroes themselves are prepared to reap benefits of the increasing opportunities resulting from the war emergency." He related his personal experiences in which press campaigns against the bar of Negro industrial plant workers ignored the laxation of the ban and the chance to urge Negroes to train to fill new-war economy measures, conservation ly created jobs. Loud was his com- of tires, gas and shoes, as well as mendation of press crusades for the training—as important training of Negroes for war work as contention for democratic repre-

Tendency of Papers

I believe all of us here and especially the journalism students are aware of the tendency of Negroes—often of Negro newspapers—to see the angle' every incident or, to see whole world through 'smoked-col-glasses'."

Lastly he urged students of Lincoln Journalism school to contribute even more than their predecessors of the Negro press.

"Not all of us can serve on ration boards and in all other agencies of our government. But all of us can serve on ration boards or in government agencies—even when the barriers are removed—by those "is the need to follow but all of us must eat, wear shoes, interpret some events and develand try to get to work somewhere," ents as American citizens—not the specialist pointed out. ssarily as Negro American citi-

MAR 1 1943

48a-1943

Forgets Good In Flaying Negro Newspaper's Position

JAN 2 - 1943

The Informer, Houston, Texas

HOUSTON.—In the January issue of the Readers' Digest, Warren Brown, director of Race Relations, a council for Democracy, scores The Informer and other Negro papers as sensation-mongering. Unfortunately, Mr. Brown's article is wholly critical and not constructive at all. Of a surety, Negro papers, which are the commandos and shock troops in the fight for justice and fairness to Negroes, will make mistakes and use wrong techniques. It is easy on the sidelines, or after the battle, to pick out things that should have been done better.

Mr. Brown's criticism would have been appreciated more if he had pointed out the substantial things that the papers have done in the past year and other times, and then suggested improvement. But without one word of the effort of the Negro papers in plugging for the application of democracy in America, in supporting the war production effort, in urging on the armed forces and helping to recruit them, in putting over the scrap drive, the sale of bonds, and the many other projects of benefit to the nation, he limited himself to criticizing a few cited instances of what he called exaggeration.

Negroes will appreciate what he says if he will tell us what he thinks about police brutality trumped-up charges and exaggerated charges of rape, and the misapplication of school funds, An isolated criticism, without the listing of the many phases upon which the papers fight, makes such a criticism inevitably seem little and narrow. Indeed, the article seems to have been written by a white person who was unconscious of the injustices and sufferings of the Negro race.

JAN 2 - 1943

Calvin's Digest

By L. BAYNARD WHITNEY

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

DESPITE THE LARGE circula-

that they intend to try to do the same thing right after this war. Naturally, that means some serious race riots in this country. As far as white Americans generally are concerned, there is already brewing a serious postwar conflict or struggle between Old Dealers and New Dealers, between progressives and stand-stillers, liberals and reactionaries.

It is nothing new, for it began about 1943-35. It will be the Negro Press that will keep us intelligently informed in this coming crisis.

Jan. 17, 1943

BE PREPARED FOR IT

But, come what may, the Negro will find a greater number of friends and supporters on his side than ever before in American history. These white friends are already helping us in this fight for liberty, justice and equality; and fortunately for us, scores of them are in the highest positions in our government.

These are the Americans the Negro soldier should keep in mind when fighting for his country. The Negro soldier cannot be expected to show any enthusiasm in fighting for those who would keep him down; therefore, it is logical that he should fight for tnose who are helping him up. And of course, he is also fighting to maintain the American democratic form of government where he may fight for his rights in the democratic manner. It should now be obvious to all, that UNDER AXIS RULE, THE NEGRO WOULD HAVE NO RIGHTS WHATSOEVER.

Therefore, the most stirring times that lie just ahead for us, demand a close reading of the Negro Press, and a more consistent critical journalism in foreign support of same. In contrast to countries, not a single Negro paper in this country has been suppressed in recent times. Negroes should appreciate this fact more widely and stand by the Voice that cries their aims.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

THE NEGRO PRESS TODAY

By V. V. Oak

Wilberforce, Ohio

Wage and Labor Policies

JAN 1 1943

While direct information on salary and wage schedules paid by the Negro Press is difficult to secure, its lack of business stability and of adequate advertising and job-shop revenues tend to suggest that minimum rather than maximum levels probably prevail. Indicative of the growing professionalization of Negro journalists is the fact that staff members of the Amsterdam News joined the New York Newspaper Guild in 1936. When publishers of that paper refused to cede to demands of the local Guild, the members went out on a strike and were fully supported by the white Guild. After eleven weeks, the owners went bankrupt, and the new publishers signed an agreement with the local Guild. Staff members of the new Negro weekly, the People's Voice, also belong to the Newspaper Guild, an affiliate of the CIO. Most staff workers in the Negro press, however, are not members of any trade union, partly because the average Negro newspaper is still run as a small individual business enterprise where the personal relationship plays an important part and partly because the Negro capitalist is not different from any other capitalist whose main object is to amass fortune under the euphemistic phrase of "enlightened self-interest." As a result, the Negro capitalist has frowned upon unionism in his own plant while advocating it elsewhere. The social vision of the Negro capitalist of today makes a sad story!

News Coverage

JAN 1 1943

The collection of news for the Negro press is done by reporters and correspondents covering local and regional centers; by voluntary reports made by institutions, fraternal organizations, business establishments, the NAACP, and other similar organizations; and by seventeen news gathering agencies of all types and shades, only three of which seem to be of national importance: the Associated Negro Press of Chicago, Calvin's News Service of New York, and Scott Newspaper Syndicate of Atlanta which furnishes news to the Atlanta Daily World and its thirty-one subsidiaries. The Associated Negro Press (ANP), by far the most important of the three main news services is a cooperative news-gathering agency founded in 1919 by Mr. Claude A. Barnett for rendering service to Negro newspapers. Any newspaper of good standing which agrees to abide by the rules of the agency and pays an application fee of twenty-five dollars may be granted membership. There were sixty-eight papers which held membership in 1941. News is issued twice weekly and under two classifications, class "A" and class "B." These releases leave Chicago on Fridays and Mondays of each week. Class "A" service costs six dollars per week and entitles the holder to both releases. Class "B" service costs four dollars per week and entitles the holder to receive the Friday release only.

JAN 1 1943

Each member newspaper agrees to cover news in its vicinity and to report it promptly to the central office of the ANP in Chicago for distribution to all members. The greater part of news relayed to the newspapers in the two bi-weekly releases, however, is gathered by ANP's own staff. Spreading out from its Chicago office is a network of correspondents, one located in every center of considerable Negro population where news of vital importances to the Negro is apt to break. All types of information continuously pours into the Chicago office by mail, wire, and telephone from its selected correspondents. Many volunteer writers also hold credentials officially establishing them on a reportorial basis and designating them as news-gatherers. Many other important Negro organizations also make use of the facilities of this agency to distribute news of their activities.

Dedicated to the task of presenting information

A Negro Advises His People

(The News and Courier)

Dr. Warren Brown, a colored man and college professor, in The Saturday Review of Literature, has an article full of sound sense. It is severely critical of most of the Negro newspapers. It also be observed here that the Negro press is often several "Negroes in the United States," seem to work as the writes, "may be divided into the press offers no com- two groups: Negroes and sensation-mongering Negro leaders.... The drive to embitter the Negro, which began during the depression under Communist auspices.

(To be continued)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 34

has been aggressively supported in the Negro press since America entered the war."

The News and Courier is in complete agreement with Professor Brown that the overwhelming majority of the Negro people have not been embittered; that they resist and reject the poisonous matter that too many of their newspapers offer.

The News and Courier would say to Professor Brown that, in this part of the United States, white people "may be divided into two classes." One believes in violence to Negroes, nurtures dislike of them; searches for pretext to do them harm. There are ruffians among white people who hate Negroes. Happily their numbers are diminishing. They are coming to be a relatively small element in the white population.

The other class of white people is composed of persons who believe in doing justice to all persons; who have no pleasure in any kind of crime, who think of lynching not only as inexcusable but as cowardly in the extreme degree. They would have the laws, election laws not excepted, impartially and honestly enforced holding at the same time that men and women, white or colored, have the right to form political parties for the nomination of candidates and to exclude whomsoever they wish from them. The right to "crash" a political caucus or primary does not exist.

This class. The News and Courier is a member of it, has for the last sixty-five years unceasingly strived to put an end to violence against Negroes, has denounced lynching and lynchers and has demanded that for their money they be given their money's worth. The News and Courier is convinced that in the courts white juries have seldom done injustice to Negroes and the trial judges usually incline to be lenient with them.

Newspapers speaking for Negroes, when they indulge in the expressions which Professor Brown warns Negroes not to believe, are, in very truth, allies of ruffian white men and the enemies of the Negro people. Lately The News and Courier has read in newspapers and letters, much that would inflame the minds of those white people seeking excuse to injure Negroes if they should see them, and letters of similar tenor to The News and Courier have been kept out of its columns on that account.

Always in the South the white people have been incomparably stronger than the colored people without regard to numbers. In the last twenty years the white people have come to be the majority in the two states where the Negroes long had majorities. The states are Mississippi and South Carolina. In this state the whites outnumbered the Negroes by more than 270,000 when the census was taken April 1, 1940, the white people of voting age were a majority of 221,000, and since then the white majority has largely increased. From this, two inferences obviously are to be drawn. The first is that now, more than ever, Negro agitation against white people is extreme folly. The other, the more important, is that whatever shadow or appearance of excuse white people have had to engage in unfair treatment of Negroes, as when Negroes apply to register and vote, has disappeared.

The people whom Professor Brown condemns are the allies and partners of the ruffian white people, the creatures from whom the more civilized white majority would protect Negroes, whether they know it or not, and he serves members of his race well by warning them against the agitators.

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEEK

MAR 4 - 1943

We are celebrating National Negro Newspaper Week here in America. So many special weeks and days are observed that it is easy to pass some up without special notice.

Negroes have been publishing newspapers in America for more than a hundred years. Keen observers over the years recognized the value of publicity, that it was not always possible to get the opinions of Negro thinkers into other newspapers, most of them restricting news about Negroes to crime and an occasional article about other happenings. They knew that social news was not published at all, as is the case today, so in order to fill that gap, papers were started.

Most Negro newspapers have operated under great handicap and still do for that matter. Lack of capital was the first difficulty; most of the readers being Negroes, the advertising revenue was and is still poor; the scarcity of Negro businesses which buy advertising was and is unable to make up the difference. Subscription lists have not been attractive to buyers of advertising space adding further to the difficulty.

MAR 4 1943

But in spite of these handicap many have survived; some have grown to be top-notch weeklies of the nation with circulation figures ranging high.

Negro Newspapers have a tremendous influence with their readers Generally edited or published by some of the leading citizens of the community whose training and experience fit them for the task, readers give great weight to what is said through their columns.

Like any other institution, Negro newspapers have their faults. Sometimes they are driven to them by direct necessity; some by lack of training and experience in modern journalism and business management.

But on the whole, the general level of Negro newspapers has been boosted tremendously during the past twenty-five years. They are being read more than ever before. They will improve with years as their management becomes more efficient and the public becomes better aware of the necessity of giving full support by paying their subscriptions, advertising, encouraging others to advertise and pay their subscriptions and helping to create the right feeling in the minds of the people.

This annual observance should be recognized, by everyose to put forth some effort to see that he takes a part. This will be done by clearing up delinquent subscriptions, by organization and church heads who might well take a little time out to emphasize the occasion.

LEADER WRITES OPEN LETTER TO RACE

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.
FEB 20 1943

Says Masses Need to Be Urged to Greater Militancy by Every Church, Club, School and Organization

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19—In an open letter to the editors of the National Negro Press, Rev. F. LaMoyne Whitlock, pastor of the AME church here, said: . . . the press is to be commended for the grand leadership and fight it has and is making in behalf of nearly 15 million Negroes in America and the world over."

"TIME NOW"

Continuing, he wrote:

"This is now the crucial day of our struggle for equality and justice; at present yours is the sole voice that sounds our plea above the clamor and turmoil of a world at war. Your voice has carried well in the past, and has certainly been effective. Now as you stand at the threshold of victory, may you not commence to weaken under the foul blows of those whose very souls seem dedicated to the keeping of our people in a subordinate place in the society of humanity. (Yes, foul blows struck even by a few "Uncle Toms" of our own, whose minds are yet enslaved by the philosophy of the Southern "colonels.")

FEB 20 1943

CHARGES RACE

I believe a great majority of Negroes is suffering a severe case of complacency toward this fight for our rights, not because they are not interested, but because they are relying upon a few of our own leaders and the Negro press to carry the fight to a victorious end. This is a dangerous attitude for us."

WHITES MOVED

The pastor, continuing says: "Even the white man cannot shut his eyes and ears to the just demands of our leaders and the concerted Negro press. "His final decision in our—'to be or not to be'—struggle will depend largely on his impression of the general attitude of the masses of colored people.

If he believes we will accept a compromised discrimination and segregated society and government, he will give it to us: or if he even believes that he can pass upon us this type of a world and that he will accept it meekly and without militant protest, then he will give it to us."

"If we are to emerge victorious, every church, school, fraternal, community and social organization of America must catch the militant spirit of the Negro press and become an agency for the propagandizing of our cause. We must preach it from the pulpits, teach it, talk it and think it until every Negro man, woman and child becomes unitedly militant in refusing a new world of new America based on racial discrimination and hatred. So long as there is any number of us who would compromise with the "cracker" whims and philosophy of old, our fight will be practically in vain.

"We are AMERICANS — loyal Americans—and we must demand an America worthy of the devotion and love which we are displaying even today as we gladly give our lives in the defense of this our great nation. Every Negro of America would gladly spill his life's blood on the battlefield for America—anytime, anywhere, not because we believe her always right, but because this is OUR COUNTRY." To the Negro Press of America, I say, "Fight the good fight."

Annual Newspaper Week Observance Begins Feb. 28

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.
FEB 20 1943

During the week of February 28-March 6, the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Delta Phi Delta Journalists' Association will co-operate with the Negro newspapers of Ameria in the promotion of the fifth annual observance of National Negro Newspaper Week and the celebration of the One Hundred Sixteenth anniversary of the American Negro Press. The theme of the Week is to be, "Functions of a Minority Press in a Nation at War."

Cognizant of the significant role of the press in the most critical period of our national history, the sponsors of this project urge the participating papers to take this opportunity to reassure America that they are not unaware of their obligation to promote national unity and restrain from releasing information which might aid the enemy in defeating our forces in the far-flung battle areas of the world, making it possible for the Axis to heap devastation upon this land. At the same time, it is hoped that the papers will re-emphasize their determination to continue to strive for the perpetuation of the democratic principles in the United States since victory

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U. S. Censorship Of Negro News Questioned By NAACP

Atlanta Ga. Daily World
Jan. 5 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C. (SNS) — Byron Price, director of the office of Censorship here, was asked this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People if a rule barring the sending out from the U. S. of any news regarding Negro and Negro-white relations in the United States has been established, what catogories of news have been barred and what purpose does the Office of Censorship expect such sensorship to serve.

The NAACP stated that the existence o such censorship is evidenced by the fact that newspapers and magazines printed in the United States and containing such items are received in other countries with these items cut out of the issues. The Nation for example, reports that one of its subscribers ing with the Rome, Ga.,

in Mexico received an issue of the magazine from which an editorial dealing with the Rome., Ga., attack on Roland Hayes had been cut

The NAACP also reported that no part of the address made by Wendell Willkie at the annual conference of the NAACP held in Los Angeles, California, July 19, had been permitted to go out of the United States and that other references in speech of the race question, had been similarly barred.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Denies Bar On All Race News In U. S.

JAN 16 1943

WASHINGTON. — Byron Price, director of the Office of Censorship, denied this week that he had barred sending outside of the U. S. news regarding Negro and white relations.

News about Negroes is sent to foreign countries regularly, Price said, but censorship authorities have sometimes "suppressed inflamatory utterances regarding racial and religious conflict simply because of a desire to withhold this material from the enemy."

The statement was made in reply to an NAACP protest on the subject.

JAN 16 1943

"Here at home," said Price, "we understand the situation and there is no barrier to free expression. The enemy not only does not understand it but finds it prime ammunition for promotion of his 'divide and conquer' propaganda."

The NAACP had also charged that persons in foreign countries had been receiving American magazines and periodicals with all articles dealing with the problem of the Negro in America clipped from them. Mr. Price stated that under instructions issued some months ago no news stories on this subject or any other, which have had general publication are clipped from outgoing publications.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NEGRO PRESS GIVING DIES A FIT

MAR 20 1943

The attacks being made upon Martin Dies, Congressman from Texas, in the Negro press is getting on his nerves. He can't stand it much longer, and called it to the attention of the House last week.

MAR 20 1943

Later, in a radio address, Dies attributed the Negro's attitude toward him to "clever and unscrupulous propagandists for un-American organizations."

MAR 20 1943

Writer Rediscovers Warren Brown, Ph.D.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
JAN 30 1943

WASHINGTON

Harry McAlpin, Chicago Defender columnist, knows Dr. Warren Brown, author of the article "A Negro Warns the Negro Press," which appeared in Readers' Digest.

Mr. McAlpin admits, however, that he is one of few persons who ever heard of Dr. Brown prior to his article in which he donned the mantle of seer and prophet, and divided colored Americans into two classes: 'the ordinaries and the sensationmongers, race-baiters, and rabble-rousers.

Dr. Brown was once executive secretary of the March-on-Washington Movement, McAlpin declares, adding that he considers that movement much more a rabble-rouser than the colored press.

JAN 30 1943

Flunked at U. of Wisc.

Columnist McAlpin explains that Dr. Brown got the idea that he would like to be a writer while editor of a high school year book in St. Louis, but a year at the University of Wisconsin did not convince university officials so Dr. Brown was asked not to return after his freshman year.

The doctorate degree was acquired, McAlpin discloses, at the New York School of Social Research, where Dr. Brown also earned his master's degree.

McAlpin writes: "His instructors were formerly connected with the University of Berlin, University of Vienna and Old Heidelberg—a group of fugitive professors from Europe."

His Background

The Chicago columnist also reveals that Dr. Brown is short, brownskinned, a member of the Alpha fraternity, a former assistant editor of the N.Y. Amsterdam News, assistant editor of the now defunct N.Y. Daily Citizen, and editor of the Christian Plea, house organ of the United Christian Missionary Society of Indianapolis.

JAN 30 1943

Dr. Brown once worked for the Chicago Defender but was discharged for incompetency, McAlpin says.

Digest Hires No Colored

Dr. Brown is race relations adviser for the Council for Democracy, but for all his efforts, McAlpin asserts, accomplished little in the light of the report that Owner-Publisher DeWitt Wallace of Readers' Digest recently wrote a N.Y. community group explaining that "he can't hire colored 'on account of war conditions.'"

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Newspaper Week Brings Comments from Citizens

MAR 20 1943

The nationwide observance of the National Negro Newspaper Week and the celebration of the One Hundred Sixteenth Anniversary of the American Negro Press which ends on March 6 have brought letters and comments from some of the local citizens and organizations who are cognizant of the significant role of the Negro press.

The Rev. C. Lopez McAllister, president of the Des Moines Ministerial Alliance, and a former newspaper editor, wrote the following:

"The pulpit and the press have long since been regarded as the most powerful influence for good in any community. The Negro press reaches more people than the Negro pulpit. This statement may be questioned but it will bear out inspection. Members of all MAR read the Negro newspaper while the Negro pulpit contacts members of its own racial group.

"The Negro newspaper has grown in power and influence more rapidly during the last twenty-five years than in any single period in the history of the race. It is now read by thousands and millions every week. It is not only read by members of the Negro race, but by every race under the sun.

"Negro papers and journals are sold from all the leading newsstands of our larger urban centers.

"Our newspapers are our greatest possessions. They present to the public the worthy side of our racial group by publishing deeds done that are creditable. Deeds that will lift us high in the scale of civilization and cause others to regard us as citizens who contribute something worthwhile to the life of the community in which we live.

"The Negro press fights our battles and presents our case before the bar of public opinion. It has contributed much to the progress of the race. Let us read our racial newspapers. Our papers will give us a fair chance to present our case. Others may not. Patronize your race institution. Be loyal to your own. Our papers serve as our mouthpiece to the world at large."

Greetings from Legion

MAR

"At this time the officers and members

Values Press

An excerpt from an editorial in the Feb. 26 issue of the Minneapolis Spokesman, entitled "One Hundred Sixteen Years Alive," revealed the motive which caused John Russwarm the first man of color, to publish the first Negro newspaper, 116 years ago.

"Some force was needed in the days when slavery reigned in a section of our country to espouse the cause of freedom. The early Negro press crusaded against the evils of slavery and

Appreciation from NAACP

Ike Smalls, president of the Des Moines Branch NAACP, wrote:

"As president of the Des Moines branch of the NAACP, I wish to express to you the sincere appreciation of that organization for the splendid publicity that the Bystander has so freely and gratuitously given it during the past year and to wish for the seven years has the strong daily press Negro Press many more successful years."

considered the ordinary sappenings among Negroes newsworthy.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

'We Cannot Adopt A Hush-Hush Game For Rights'—Poll

JAN 23 1943

The Negro press's demands for full justice meets with the approval of its readers. This pertinent fact was definitely proven this week when The Pittsburgh Courier's Bureau of Public Sentiment presented the following proposition to colored America:

"DO YOU APPROVE OF THE CRUSADE WHICH THE NEGRO PRESS IS CONDUCTING FOR THE FULL INTEGRATION OF THE RACE INTO THE LIFE OF AMERICA?"

91.2% said "YES."
5.3% said "NO."
3.5% were uncertain.

There has been a great deal of controversy over the attitude of the Negro press as it militantly insists on full fledged political and economic citizenship. Many whites and several isolated race spokesmen have even gone so far as to say that the campaign for Negro rights should wait until after the war.

JAN 23 1943

Nine out of every ten citizens approached were fully behind the editorial policies of the Negro press. They felt that these newspapers were more cognizant of the international significance and scope of the present global conflict than any other organs in America.

LITTLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SECTIONS

It was no surprise to those who had been observing previous Courier polls that there was not a great deal of difference between North and South reactions. 92.4% of the North answers were "YES," but the South was only a fraction behind. 90.5% of the Dixie answers were also in the affirmative.

While several Northerners felt that the press was not going far enough in the demands for the elimination of "second class citizenship," quite a few Southerners disagreed with concrete methods utilized by the press above the Mason and Dixon line.

"Here in the South we must approach our local fight with more finesse," said an Alabamian, "but it is quite obvious that we are not adopting a "hush-hush" attitude on the issue of pressing for our rights as U. S. citizens."

Although the question submitted to the citizens requested an evaluation of the Negro press, a large group took the opportunity to evaluate the white press as well. "The daily papers in the United States have not done their part in regard to our largest minority group," said an Eastern college student. He and others reached the conclusion that the white press could perform a great service, with little effort, if it would end the "conspiracy of silence" against covering worth while Negro news events.

JAN 23 1943

Race publications were praised by the citizens for the great contribution which they are making to the war effort. The expose of vicious Axis rumors, the condemnation of Negroes who spread pro-Hitler propaganda, the great amount of coverage given the Negro soldier . . . all these were efforts which proved that the Negro press is fully behind our national effort to win this war, said the people.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Samuel Perry '45, Cites Service Of Papers In War

JAN 23 1943

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 21—In the December issue of the Harvard Guardian, a student publication here, Samuel Perry, of the class of 1945, in an article titled "In Defense of the Negro Press," considers the role of race newspapers in wartime and constructively analyzes the question: "Does the championing of our largest racial minority constitute obstructionism?"

Perry prefaces his conclusions on the facts that the Negro newspaper is the voice of the Negro community; that the fight of the Negro for full democratic rights is justified and that the Negro is not taking advantage of the present global conflict to further his own advance, for his militancy was evident long before the outbreak of World War II.

THE PRESS FURTHERS NATIONAL UNITY

Perry wrote that the purpose of the Negro press is "the disclosure and correction of discrimination and segregation, with special emphasis on the need for fair trial, before unbiased juries . . . and most important of all, the futhering of national unity by demonstrating that America needs the co-operation and mutual respect of all her citizens."

The Harvard journalist stated that it is quite obvious that the adoption of a hush-hush attitude does not help in the feasible solution to any problem. Nor can solutions be found if one is overcome with fear of disturbing the status quo, he continued. "The disclosure of true facts, frank discussion, and direct unequivocal action are the only possible remedies," said Perry, "and that is why Negro editors are pledged to such objectives."

JAN 23 1943

WHITE PRESS NOT DOING ITS PART

Indicting the white press' handling of news about Negroes, Perry quoted a PM editor as saying that "the newspapers have not done their part. The biggest contribution they could make—with no effort whatsoever on their part—would be to overcome their discrimination against news of colored people and end the conspiracy of silence against the coverage of colored news."

"The Negro newspaper is concerned with every fact of Negro life;" stated Perry, "it reports the activities of various organizations and civic leaders, the performances of such great artists as Paul Robeson and Marian Anderson, and the academic and athletic achievements of Negro youth.

PERRY REVIEWS THE NEGRO PRESS' RECORD

"There has been a great deal of controversy over the attitude of the Negro press towards America's war effort. It has been charged that the Negro press is stirring up disunity; that it is hindering the nation's war effort by bringing to the forefront the 'race question'; that in a word, it is guilty to active non co-operation bordering on sedition."

JAN 23 1943

The Harvard writer asked his readers to take a look at the record to answer these indictments. Here is his reasoning: "The Negro press has long been endeavoring to help industry solve the problem of the shortage of skilled workers . . . there is a huge reservoir of Negro skilled laborers still untapped. Every Negro editor knows this, and is doing his best to correct the absurd evil.

"The Negro editor has sought to have removed from the constitution of the branches of the CIO and the AFL those clauses forbidding the membership of Negroes, with real success in the case of the CIO and nothing definite in the case of the AFL.

PRESS EXPOSED UNFOUNDED RUMORS

"There are many Negroes who could . . . help increase war production . . . and for that reason the Negro press continues to speak out for the full integration of Negro skilled workers into war industry.

"The Negro press does not hesitate to expose unfounded rumors deleterious to national morale," said Perry. He then cited the case where Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information had commended four southern papers, including two colored ones for their exposure of false rumors of racial antagonism in southern communities. "Criticism is not by any means seditious," the young author wrote, "it is axiomatic in our way of life.'

"The Negro press is vital to the Negro community and to the nation as the champion of America's tenth man in his struggle for equal rights and economic justice," concluded Perry.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS HIT ENEMIES OF PRESS

FEB 20 1943

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18—At its meeting here recently, the Mid-western section of the National Negro Press, in a resolution adopted at the meeting, condemned the "attacks on the Negro Press which appeared in the Readers' Digest in January written by Warren Brown and in the January issue of the Atlantic Monthly by Virginius Dabney."

Under fire also was Milton Starr, adviser on Negro affairs in the Office of War Information whose policy of showing All-American Newsreels only at Negro theatres was discussed. The opinion was voiced that the Negro should not be shown as an isolated contributor to the war effort, but as an integral part of a united effort.

FINE RESPONSE

Twenty-five publishers, editors, and journalists attended the meeting at the Pine street YMCA where plans were adopted for the establishment of a national press association and bureau. President William O. Walker, Cleveland Call-Post publisher, presided. The need for Negro publishers to be more than ever on the alert to protect the rights of Negro citizens was emphasized.

It was pointed out that since the anti-poll-tax fight in Congress, the southern group has set out to gain control of the government by its threat to drop the administration and ally itself with the Republican opposition. As an example, the prevention of the FEPC from proper functioning was cited. The attack of Warren Brown on the Negro press was seen as a conspiracy of a group to undermine the Negro people in their fight for equal opportunity.

It was reported that Milton Starr former operator of the old TOBA theatre circuit for Negroes in the south, has been appointed to a position as advisor on Negro affairs in Washington in the Office of War Information. He was seen as being responsible for Negro war activities losing place on the programs of two popular newsreels.

FEB 20 1943

ELABORATE DINNER

The press dinner, attended by about 100, was given by the Century Club of the Pine street YMCA. In president Walker's address to the group he said the answer to critics "has been made by the Negroes who have given us a larger circulation than ever. It is up to them to say whether we live or die."

FEB 20 1943

He declared that Negroes are the only Americans who have to pay in advance for the democracy which they won long ago when they fought under Washington in the War of Independence. They have fought in every American war since, and have won their democracy.

Negro Reporters Will Talk to U.S. via Radio

FEB 26 1943

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Negro correspondents with American forces overseas will talk to the United States by short-wave broadcast during National Negro Newspaper Week, beginning Sunday, Feb. 28, and ending Saturday evening, March 6. This fifth annual observance of the founding of the country's Negro press will be greeted by President Roosevelt.

The observance is being held under the auspices of the National Negro Publishers Association.

The week's program will include newspaper articles and pictures relating to the history, achievements and program of the Negro press, as well as public meetings, nation-wide radio broadcasts and a variety of activities in churches, schools and colleges throughout the nation.

The first Negro newspaper was **Freedom's Journal**, published in New York in 1827. Its editor, John B. Russworm, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826, one of the first Negroes to win a college degree in the United States.

Today, according to the United States Bureau of Census, Division of Negro Statistics, the Negro people of this country in 1940 published 339 newspapers, magazines and bulletins. The newspapers had a total circulation of 1,726,600.

FEB 26 1943

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 21

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

FEB 1 3 1943

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS MEET

Members of the National Negro Publishers Association in the East and South held a regional meeting in Washington, a fortnight ago, at the call of President William O. Walker, editor, Cleveland Call and Post. L. to r.: Ralph Matthews, Washington editor, Afro-American; C. Arnett Murphy, vice-president, Afro-American; C. A. Scott, publisher, Atlanta World; Howard Murphy, business manager, Afro-American; James Murphy, circulation manager, Afro-American; Thomas W. Young, business manager, Journal and Guide, and secretary of the NNPA; Mr. Walker; P. Bernard Young jr., managing editor, Journal and Guide; Moss Hyles Kendrix, Atlanta, Ga., director of National Negro Press Week; L. M. Otterbridge, circulation manager, Philadelphia Tribune; J. D. Beale, general manager, Philadelphia Tribune; St. Clair Bourne, managing editor, People's Voice; and Al... ...es, advertising manager, Washington Tribune.

Disclose Three Hoaxes On Army And Navy Enlistees

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

(Defender Washing... ...au)

WASHINGTON — Three newspaper hoaxes concerning Negro soldiers were directly traced this week to a big white press association, a Dixie newspaper and a newly-commissioned race army officer.

While several Negro newspapers, including the Chicago Defender, ran the reports, investigation started by the Defender in New York and here showed that the source of two of the stories were offices of imaginative white newspapermen. The third, which the Defender did not run, resulted in a Negro officer losing his commission for issuing a forged War Department release.

Biggest hoax was the story of five brothers — the Holdens — reported to have died on the U.S.S. Arizona in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, which the Defender reprinted from a story by John Moroso of the Associated Press, biggest white press association in the country. The story was denied by the Navy Department.

Other investigation has revealed that Warren Holden, who gave out the story when he enlisted in the navy in September of 1942 as his reason for wanting to get at the Japs, was apparently seeking "cheap publicity." He has five brothers, whose names are those he gave as the ones killed at Pearl Harbor, but all of whom are under 13 years of age. None of them have ever been in the navy — they are too young.

Father A Cab Driver

It appears that the Holdens are not even orphans, though they have stayed in an orphanage. Their father is living and is a taxi driver in New York. He worked in the Navy Yard during World War I, and this seems to be the extent of the family's naval service up to the time of Warren's enlistment.

Moroso, the author of the story, isn't even stationed with the Atlantic fleet, as his story date-line would seem to indicate He wrote his "gag" from a number of newspaper clippings and releases from New London.

Another story, which appears to be a hoax is that of the Guadalcanal hero in Black Mountain, N. C. which first ran in the Asheville N. C., Citizen-Times, a white paper. He is reported as being a sergeant an air corps radio operator, a member of a mixed crew on a B Liberator bomber which sank heavy Jap cruiser. He is said have been wounded by shrapnel awarded the Purple Heart. He reported as having enlisted in April, 1940.

War Department records show his enlistment dating from May, 1941. According to those records, he went overseas with the 77th Coast Artillery, he has never been transferred to the air corps. He is a private first class. He was hospitalized in December, 1942, but not for shrapnel wounds. He has a kidney ailment. There is no record of his ever having been awarded the Purple Heart.

The third case, which the Defender did not print, concerns the claim of a former Negro officer that he and three others graduated from the historic Robert E. Lee chapel of Washington and Lee university in Lexington, Va.

Four Negroes were in the class for special service officers in buildings at Washington and Lee leased by the army. These buildings did not include the tradition-laden chapel or other sanctified buildings dating back to the Confederacy.

But one of the officers objecting to the furore raised by "Southern gentlemen" at the idea having Negroes even in the vicin... forged a War Department release of the graduation story. He lost his commission as a r...lt.

MAR 27 1943

Negroes Launch 'Progress' Issu...

A. J. Finch Supervi... Mississippi Section Of Edition

Negroes of Louisiana and Miss... sippi are launching what is termed a "Progress" issue depicting the progress of negroes in both Louisiana and this state. The New Orleans Sentinel and Informer, said to be the largest negro weekly in ...South, will ... various ...es of progres... C. Doug... ...s of the Senti... Informer ... New Orleans has charge of the Louisiana material, while Anselm J. Finch of Brandon will supervise the Mississippi section of the "Progress" issue.

B. L. Johnson, for six years president of the Mississippi State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and wife of a well-known negro educator, Principal J. E. Johnson of the Prentiss Institute, will write the leading article representing the negroes of Mississippi. Finch states that among other well-known negroes of the state who will interest themselves include: Prof. L. C. Jones, Piney Woods; Dr. William H. Bell, Alcorn college; Bishop S. L. Greene, Louisiana and Mississippi; Prof. William H. Holtzclaw Utica Institute; Dean L. B. Frazier Tougaloo college; Principal T. J. Harris, Meridian; President L. M. McCoy, Rust college, Holly Springs Dean Mosley, Southern Christian Institute; Edwards; Dr. R. W. Harrison, Natchez; Dr. L. T. Miller, Yazoo City; John L. Webb, grand master Stringer Grand Lodge, Hot Springs, Ark.; F. L. Nichols, president, Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, Biloxi; W. W. Blackburn, executive secretary, MATCS, Jackson; H. C. Harper, secretary, Luxis Clubs, Jackson.

The "Progress" issue will be distributed all over Louisiana and Mississippi on the morning of July 3.

Savannah Ga., Press
June 13, 1943
T-28

NEGRO PUBLISHERS DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Say "Seething Caldron" Must Not Be Allowed to Explode.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12 (AP).—The South is a "great seething caldron" which "must not be permitted to explode," the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association was told by its president, William O. Walker, Cleveland negro publisher.

Negroes, Walker said, must be given "their rights as American citizens." He termed the South the Negroes' "number one problem, for out of it stems most of the ills they suffer."

"Our advanced outpost is the negro paper," Walker declared. "These (newspapers) must be strengthened and improved."

Discrimination against negroes by draft boards was charged by C. A. Scott of Atlanta, Southern vice president of the association. He called for measures to obtain appointment of members of his race to draft boards in the South.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
JUN 14 1943

Publishers Inspect Fort Knox

Crack Unit Performs For Negro Newsmen

Uncle Sam's best Army equipment is shared by both white and Negro soldiers, delegates to the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association learned for themselves during a visit to Fort Knox yesterday.

The group of publishers, who had come to Louisville for a national convention, were guests of the Army and had an opportunity to see tanks, guns and field equipment at the post as well as a crack Negro Engineer battalion, the 377th, display its knowledge of arms and equipment.

At the Armored Force School Maj. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., chief of the Armored Force, and Brig. Gen. David G. Barr, chief of staff, accompanied the delegates on an inspection tour of the fort and shared lunch with them at a company mess hall. Of the 377th Battalion, the newspapermen were shown the methods by which Armored Force personnel studies machines used in combat.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
MAR 13 1943

"STILL A WEAPON FOR FREEDOM!"

Negro Publishers Elect Chicago Man President

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
JUN 13 1943

John H. Sengstacke, of the Chicago Defender, was chosen president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association last night, succeeding William O. Walker, of the Cleveland Call and Post. Today the delegates will be taken on a tour of Fort Knox as guests of the War Department.

Other officers elected were Howard H. Murphy, Afro-American, Baltimore, secretary-treasurer; Alexander Barnes, Washington Tribune, eastern vice president; Frank L. Stanley, Louisville Defender, central vice president; C. A. Franklin, Kansas City Call, western vice president and C. A. Scott, Atlanta World, southern vice president.

Members of the executive committee include retiring President Walker, Carter Wesley, Houston Informer, and Miss Olive Diggs, Chicago Bee.

Addressed By Hoagland.

The delegates were guests yesterday of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times at luncheon served in Brock House, the convention meeting hall.

John Hoagland, promotion manager of the newspapers, addressed the delegates in behalf of Mark Ethridge, publisher of the newspapers.

"The Courier - Journal and Times have made a concerted effort to clean up advertising which reflects prejudice or racial discrimination," Hoagland declared.

"With respect to patent medicines our newspapers have asked a group of doctors to examine every product which is advertised and to determine whether there is any remedial or useful value to such medicines," Hoagland pointed out.

"Looking back over the last twenty years," he observed, "I feel that we have come a long way in breaking down prejudice because of race or creed or class. I predict a growth in a similar direction for the next twenty years."

Other sessions yesterday dealt mainly with technical problems facing Negro publishers in wartime. Stanley showed a news dispatch which he had received from Fletcher P. Martin, Negro war correspondent in the Southwest Pacific area.

MacArthur Interview Cited.

The dispatch said in part that the correspondent along with another Negro war observer had interviewed Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

General MacArthur was quoted by Martin as saying that the Negro soldier has "outstandingly proved his worth as a vital part of the war against tyranny and fascism" and that "his deeds have been little publicized."

"His wor kand loyalty," the news dispatch said, "stand as a monument to those who love freedom and justice."

Speakers yesterday included Orville Wespe, classified advertising manager of The Courier-Journal and Times, who outlined briefly the advantages of classified advertising.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Negro Newspaper Publishers Open 4th Annual Convention Here Friday

Barnes, Gibson Head Speakers

George Barnes, assistant to Elmer Davis, Office of War Information, Washington, and T. K. Gibson, Jr., civilian aide to the Secretary of War, are scheduled as guest speakers at the fourth annual three-day convention of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association opening Friday at the Brock Building, 9th and Magazine.

After a breakfast at 9 a.m., given by Frank L. Stanley, publisher of the Louisville Defender, delegates will hear an address of welcome by William O. Walker, Cleveland Call-Post, association president.

Speakers listed on the afternoon program include Capt. R. W. Berry, U.S.N., deputy director, Office of Public Relations, Navy Department; Col. J. Noe Macy, acting executive, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department; William I. Gibson, Afro-American Newspapers, and Barnes and Gibson.

Wyatt to Greet Delegates.

Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt is to extend the city's greetings at an 8 o'clock public mass meeting at Beecher Terrace Auditorium, sponsored by the Falls City Chamber of Commerce. Dr. J. E. Walker, Memphis, Tenn., president of the Negro Business League, also will speak.

The second day's meeting, opening at 10 a.m., will center on a discussion of "What We Can Do to Improve Advertising Under War Conditions." On the program are Dowal H. Davis, Jr., advertising manager, Kansas City Call; Orville S. Wespe, classified advertising manager, The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times; and Thomas J. Davis, Thomas J. Davis and Association, Cleveland.

Guest speaker at a luncheon arranged for the delegates by The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times will be John Hoagland, promotion manager, The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times.

Will Discuss Draftee Problem.

Howard Murphy, Afro-American Newspapers, is scheduled to discuss the problems of draftees and replacements, during the afternoon session. Walter Severin, representing the Intertype Corporation, will speak on "Maintenance of Slug Casting Machines."

Under auspices of the War Department, all delegates and convention guests are to be taken on a special tour of Fort Knox on Sunday. A round-table discussion, scheduled to be broadcast over station WHAS at 3:30 p.m. Saturday, will feature Llewellyn Coles, Ohio State News, Columbus; John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; Carter H. Wesley, Houston Informer, Houston, Texas; Roy Wilkins, Crisis, New York City; Dowal H. Davis, Jr., the Call, Kansas City, Mo.; and C. A. Scott, Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

Other outstanding Negro newspaper men and women planning to attend the convention are Louis E. Martin, Michigan Chronicle; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier; Miss Olive Diggs, Chicago Bee, and C. C. DeJoie, Louisiana Weekly.

Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association

Newspaper Publishers Meet in 2-Day Session Here to Discuss Racial Problems With Biddle, Wallace and McNutt

Washington Tribune

Washington, D. C.

JUL 25 1943

Problems of operation, news-gathering and race morale confronting the Negro press and people as a result of the war were laid before Vice-President Wallace and other top-ranking Federal officials last week by the Executive Committee of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The Committee, in a two-day series of conferences held in Washington with the Vice President, Attorney General Biddle, WMC Chairman McNutt and officials of the War Navy Departments, the War Production Board, Selective Service and the Office of War Information, discussed the outstanding problems, policies and conditions hampering fullest participation in the war effort by the Nation's colored press and population.

Among these were the need for governmental action toward the elimination of mounting race tensions; fuller utilization of colored manpower in the nation's war industries; and ending of discriminatory policies in the armed forces; improved news coverage of the activities of colored servicemen in theatres of war; draft deferment for vital men in the newspaper industry and allocation of needed printing materials.

Voicing their support of the ideals fought for and supported by Vice President Wallace, the committee expressed the conviction that the recent Detroit Race riots were brought as a result of race hatreds and requested that Mr. Wallace speak out against these in an address which he is scheduled to deliver in that city on July 24.

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Declaring that he was "somewhat alarmed over the indicated trends toward Fascism" in this country, the Vice President indicated that his speech would contain an attack upon what he termed "the first steps toward Fascism"; the condoning of lynching, the spreading of race hatreds and the denial of minorities of the right to full participation in government.

JUL 24 1943

Following the conference with the Vice President, the group met Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy with whom they discussed problems of treatment of colored soldiers in the Army, inclusion of qualified colored men in Army public relations bureaus in Washington and in the field, increased mobility for colored correspondents in war zones, increased coverage of colored troops activities by Army public relations and Signal Corps men in the war theatres, and the Army policy on recruitment of colored women for the WAC.

In answer to requests for War Department action in cases of unfair treatment of colored soldiers, Mr. McCloy requested that specific cases of such treatment be reported to the War Department where they would be thoroughly investigated.

Both Mr. McCloy and Col. Stanley Grogan, chief of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, agreed to the fairness of the request of colored representation on the public relations staffs of the Army units in the field, but failed to commit themselves upon the necessity for colored writers on the Washington BPR staff.

In answer to a suggestion that colored war correspondents be given opportunity to move freely from one theatre of war to another in order to insure better news coverage, Colonel Grogan pointed out that this could not be done from Washington, since permission for a correspondent to enter a theatre of war had to be given by the Commander of that theatre and that facilities were not always available in the desired theatre for the acceptance of additional correspondents.

A request for the breaking down of casualty lists according to race was similarly turned down because of the difficulties involved. Mr. McCloy stated that a request for increased coverage of the activities of colored troops in the war theatres of war had been presented to Secretary of War Stimson shortly before his departure for England and that more news of the activities of colored troops overseas might be expected.

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It was pointed out, however, that the questions of policy affecting the WAC would have to be submitted to Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, commander of the WAC, and that publishers would be advised of the policy as soon as it could be ascertained.

A series of five questions presented to Navy Department officials, pertaining to admission of colored women to the WAVES, attendance of non-segregated schools, commissions for colored enrollees in the Navy, and the admission of colored men to Naval aviation were answered "off the record" although it was stated that the policy affecting use of colored WAVES is now under consideration.

A discussion of the inability of colored newsmen stationed in Washington to gain admission to Secretary of the Navy Knox's press conference resulted in a promise that action would be taken upon the matter following conferences between Washington newsmen and Navy Department officials early this week.

The problems of War production training for colored workers, severely curtailed by the elimination of the NYA, was taken up with Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt during the second conference held by the group on Saturday.

In an earlier conference held with H. M. Bittner, chief of the Printing and Publishing Branch of the WPB the publishers outlined the difficulties and hardship which would be brought upon them by the curtailment of newsprint allotments.

Commitments to give the problem further study were obtained from the WPB officials.

At the McNutt conference the group commended Aubrey Williams, NYA administrator, upon the job done by his agency before its liquidating and requested action by the War Manpower Commission to insure the following:

1. Opening of all war production training to colored trainees;

2. Publicizing of information outlining training programs available to make certain that colored Americans understand the training opportunities offered:

3. The placing of advertising publicizing war production training and placement opportunities, paid for by the government, in Negro newspapers.

4. Fullest possible utilization of all available labor supply and the payment of particular attention to the elimination of practices which prohibit normal participation in war work programs by colored workers.

In answer to these requests Chairman McNutt said that every effort would be made to secure full and equitable participation in the war production training programs and declared:

"The full utilization of every worker on every job is one of the primary keys to our task of supplying manpower for war.

"If you will examine the record I think you will agree that the War Manpower Commission has consistently promoted the full utilization of Negroes. Through all the activities of recruitment, training, placement, utilization, and upgrading we are continually urging the full use of all available manpower. . . .

"The fact that the Fair Employment Practices Committee has been removed from this agency does not mean that Executive Order 8802 will not continue to apply in the War Manpower Commission down to the areas and local USES offices."

Following the Friday sessions the Committee members were the dinner guests of Spurgeon Burke, manager of the Lucy Slowe Dormitory. On Saturday they were the luncheon guests of the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE and dinner guests of the Washington Afro-American.

During their stay in the city they used the offices of Dr. William H. Thompkins, D.C. Recorder of Deeds as their headquarters.

Members of the Executive Committee in attendance were: John H. Sengstacke, president, Chicago Defender; Howard Murphy, Afro-American; C. A. Scott, Southern vice-president, Atlanta Daily World; Alexander Barnes, Eastern vice-president, WASHINGTON TRIBUNE; Frank Stanley, Central vice-president, Louisville Defender; Olive Diggs, Chicago Bee; Carter Woods, Houston Informer; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call Post; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus; P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh Courier; Arnett Murphy, Afro-American.

Publishers Serving On Home Front

St. Louis, Mo. Argus

More than 700,000 Negro soldiers will be in all branches of services by the end of the year," was the forecast made to the Negro Newspaper Publisher association last week in Louisville by Truman K. Gibson, Jr., civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

Gibson told the conference this representation will be drawn largely from the sixteen southern states which have already given more than three-fourths of all Negro soldiers to their nation's defense.

Retiring president William O. Walker, Cleveland, editor of The Call-Post, declared in his annual address that the Negro press has reached maturity. He asserted, "Despite drafts, curtailments, priorities and scarcities, we have come through the year better organized and better equipped than ever before."

The convention, with delegates from all parts of the country, was the best attended meeting of Negro newspapermen in many years.

John H. Sengstacke, general manager of the Chicago Defender, was elected president; Howard H. Murphy, Baltimore, Afro-American newspapers, secretary-treasurer; Alexander Barnes, Washington, D. C., Tribune, eastern vice-president; Frank L. Stanley, Louisville Defender central vice-president; C. A. Franklin, Kansas City Call, western vice-president, and C. A. Scott, Atlanta Daily World, southern vice president.

St. Louis newspaper representatives attending the convention were, for the Argus J. E. Mitchell, editor-in-chief; Frank Mitchell, director of mechanical opreations; Irving A. Williamson, general manager; for the St. Louis American, N. A. Sweets and Miss Margaret Hall. A former St. Louisan Edgar Brown, was present with advance predictions of a presidential victory for the Republican party.

J. E. Mitchell was appointed to the association's finacial committee, and Mr. Sweets to the committee for the formation of a Washington news bureau.

Publishers Urge FDR Action To Curb Riots

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO—(S N S)—"We cannot readily throw our full resources into the fight against the enemies of democracy abroad if internal strife is constantly provoked by native fascists," John H. Sengstacke, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, warned Monday in a telegram to President Roosevelt urging Government action to prevent the spread of racial clashes.

Text of the Chicago editor's wire to the national chief executive follows:

"Fascist elements in our country, by urging discrimination and encouraging prejudices, are inspiring racial clashes and riots throughout the country.

"We cannot readily throw our full resources into the fight against the enemies of democracy abroad if internal strife is constantly provoked by native fascists.

"We urge you as commander-in-chief to take immediate steps to end the activities of those who encourage and promote racial prejudice and to halt the spread of racial clashes.

"We urge you to call the attention of all Americans, through the radio and press, to the unpatriotic activities of those who subvert the constitutional guarantee of equal opportunity for all.

"We urge you to instruct the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to issue an order forbidding soldiers and sailors from interfering with the civilian population.

"We urge you to instruct the justice department to investigate the sources of these disorders."

C. A. Scott, World general manager and southern vice-president of the Publishers' Association, Monday night sent the following wire to President Roosevelt:

"Like millions of other patriotic Americans I am concerneed over spreading of racial clashes in war industries. This can only prolong war and thereby cause unnecessary loss of life.

"Therefore I urge you as commander-in-Chief to take necessary steps to end these clashes and to see that perpetrators are promptly punished."

Annual Publishers Parley In Louisville June 11

Defender Chicago, Ill.

LOUISVILLE, Ky — This city will be the scene of the fourth annual conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, June 11 and 12., where in a three-day conference, publishers, editors and department heads of America's most influential Negro newspapers will discuss problems growing out of this war.

The official program released this week through the office of the association's president, William O. Walker, of the Cleveland Call and Post, embraces sessions throughout Friday and Saturday, June 11 and 12 and a special tour by the delegates to Fort Knox on Sunday, June 13, under the auspices of the War Department.

The decision of the executive committee of the association to hold the convention in a southern city grew out of its desire to emphasize the importance of the Negro problem in the South in the scheme of the Negro press' fight for full citizenship for American Negroes.

Issues Call

The committee expressed a desire to attract as many of the Southern newspapers as possible to the convention.

In issuing the call for the meeting, President Walker declared:

"With our nation deep in war, and the problems of the Negro soldiers resting squarely upon the shoulders of those of us who remain at home, plus the fact that government regulations and restrictions imperil the very existence of our business, it is more important that we meet this year than ever before."

In charge of local arrangements for the delegates at Louisville will be Frank L. Stanley, editor of the Louisville Defender.

The publishers are expected to bring to the meetings their editors, advertising managers, photo engravers, circulation department heads and shop foremen for the important discussions to take place on problems affecting their various departments.

The annual message of the president to be delivered at the Monday, June 11 luncheon; a public mass meeting where delegates will hear an address by Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis, Tenn., under the sponsorship of the Falls City Chamber of Commerce; and a special luncheon meeting at which the delegates will be the guests of the Courier Journal and Times. Luncheon speaker will be Mark Ethridge, editor of the Courier Journal, and former chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

News Publishers Ass'n Ends Annual Meet At Louisville

Informer, Hampton, Va.

LOUISVILLE.—The largest delegation to the annual session of the Negro Newspaper Publishers association closed here Saturday night with the election of John H. Sengstacke of the Chicago Defender, president; Howard (Pat) Murphy of the Afro, secretary-treasurer. Others elected were Alexander Barnes, Washington Tribune, eastern vice president; C. A. Franklin, Kansas City Call, Western vice president; and C. A. Scott, Atlanta Daily World, southern vice president.

Members of the executive committee include retiring president W. O. Walker, Carter Wesley, and Miss Olive Diggs of the Chicago Bee.

The association set up a committee of the president and executive committee to represent all interests of Negro publishers in Washington, whether on draft questions, priorities, rationing, or anything else.

The basis of assessments for Newspaper Week was also changed from flat rate to circulation quotas. The questions of a news bureau and foreign cartoonist were referred to the executive committee.

Highlights

Orville Wespe, classified advertising manager, made perhaps the greatest impression on the body, both with his facts and clear presentation. Also Truman Gibson, acting civilian aid to the Secretary of War, stood out with John Hoagland, promotion manager of the Courier-Jounal, and J. E. Walker of the Universal Life.

A Tough Forum

The Publishers' session was tough as usual. Not only did gadflies, who crash conventions to advertise themselves, catch sin, but all who took the floor in deliberate session were forced to toe the line.

Among those from our (western) region were C. C. Dejoie and George Elliston of the Louisiana Weekly; Mrs. A. B. Douglas of the New Orleans Sentinel; C. A. Franklin and Dowdal Davis of the Kansas City Call; J. Clarence Davis, of the Dallas Express; and Carter Wesley of The Informer.

Sunday, the delegates were the guests of the War Department at Fort Knox.

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Louisville, Ky.

C.-J. Photo.

ATTENDING THE NEGRO PRESS session here are, from left, Truman K. Gibson, Jr., civilian aid to the Secretary of War; Louis E. Martin, who presided at the session; William O. Walker, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, and Col. J. Noel Macy, acting executive, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department.

700,000 Negroes to Be In Army By End of '43, Press Group Told

Stimson Aide Speaks Here

JUN 12 1943

The Army will have "more than 700,000 Negro soldiers in all branches of the services by the end of the year," Truman K. Gibson, Jr., civilian aid to the Secretary of War, told the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association yesterday at the opening of their convention in the Brock Building, 9th and Magazine.

Gibson told the delegates this representation will be drawn largely from sixteen Southern States which already have given more than three-fourths of all Negro soldiers to their nation's defense.

Opportunities Called Equal.

He commented on the problem of educating and training men for service in the Army and said that although half of all Negro soldiers were in class five, the lowest classification of the service, they were afforded the same opportunities for advancement and study for officer's schools as were other groups.

"The Selective Training Act prohibits discrimination because of color," Gibson said, "and both Negro and white Military Police carry both stick and pistol in all but one State."

Other speakers, representing the Army, Navy and the Office of War Information, gave facts and figures on the service, training and treatment of Negroes as compared with others.

King Sends Message.

Capt. R. W. Berry, U.S.N., deputy director, Office of Public Relations, Navy Department, brought a message to the convention, stating that Admiral Williard V. King, Navy chief, had told him the submarine menace would be licked soon, "perhaps within the next four months," but Captain Berry added that "the U-boat would remain a menace until the last days of the war."

"Helicopters, destroy escorts, blimps, planes and detector instruments are helping to eliminate the enemy submarine menace," Captain Berry stated. Speaking from experience, the officer said that in his opinion the American submarine was far better than either the German or the Japanese undersea craft.

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Aide to Davis Speaks.

Another speaker, George Barnes, assistant to Elmer Davis, Office of War Information, said that through radio broadcasts to foreign countries, that if one listener in Java hears a news report over his set that within twenty-four hours the whole population of that Japanese-occupied-land knows the information."

Col. J. Noel Macy, former New York publisher, now acting executive, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department, also spoke.

Speakers were presented by both Association President William O. Walker, Cleveland Call & Post, and delegate Louis E. Martin, of the Michigan Chronicle.

4 Per Cent Are Officers.

Problems arising in the handling of news and pictures primarily of interest to Negro publications were discussed. O.W.I. representative George Barnes, welcomed the creation of a special board composed of Negro newspapermen to handle special issues emanating from the distribution of government news.

Gibson was questioned as to the number of Negroes who were officers in the Army and he estimated that around 4 per cent of the race had attained such ranks.

The Class Five group in the Army represented only 10 to 14 per cent of all soldiers in such units as the infantry and field artillery. Negroes represented 50 per cent of this Class Five, he said.

"This does not mean that soldiers in such units as the Services of Supply are not in front lines nor do not take part in action," Gibson stated. "In many instances during the North African campaign truck drivers manned machine guns and fought their way out of ambush with as much courage and ability as infantry soldiers," he said.

Sengstacke New Head Of Publishers

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Courier
JUN 19 1943

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 17—John H. Sengstacke of The Chicago Defender was elected president of the National Negro Publishers' association here last Saturday afternoon, as the fourth annual meeting of the group neared the close of its sessions.

The meetings, held in the Negro-owned Brock building, were attended by close to 60 delegates, representing 28 newspapers from every section of the country.

Sengstacke succeeded William O. Walker, Cleveland Call-Post. It marked the second time he had been elected to the office. Howard H. Murphy, Baltimore Afro-American was elected secretary-treasurer. Regional vice presidents included Alexander Barnes, Frank M. Stanley, (whose paper, The Louisville Defender hosted the convention) and C. A. Franklin, Kansas City Call.

The Executive board is composed of Carter Wesley, Houston Informer; Olive Diggs, Chicago Bee and William O. Walker, retiring president.

SPEAKER UNABLE TO BE PRESENT

The sessions covered vital phases of the newspaper industry. Major Gen. A. D. Surles, scheduled to speak to the convention, could not be present. Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, also scheduled to address the group, was forced to send apologies by John Hoagland, promotion manager of his papers, for his enforced absence.

Interstate United Newspapers, Inc., national advertising representatives, offered a program presented by Roy Wilkins of Crisis Magazine, to establish annual awards for excellence in various fields of newspaper service, patterned after the fashion of the Pulitzer awards.

Publishers Meet at Louisville

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Some of the delegates to the Fourth Annual Conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association which met at Louisville, Ky., Friday and Saturday. Third from left (front row), is William O. Walker, editor of the Cleveland Call-Post, retiring president. At his right, is Howard H. Murphy of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, who was elected secretary-treasurer. John Sengstacke, newly elected president, was taking part in a broadcast at the time the picture was made.

Publishers at Louisville Hear U.S. Officials

LOUISVILLE — Speakers from the War Department, Navy Department, Office of War Information, and the War Production Board addressed delegates to the fourth annual convention of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, held here Friday and Saturday.

The newspaper men were reminded of their responsibilities, and cautioned that there may be further restrictions, and sacrifices necessary, based upon the length of the war.

Truman K. Gibson, acting civilian aide to the Secretary of War, told the conference that by the end of 1943, there will be seven and one-half million men in the army, 10 per cent of whom will be colored.

He added that sixteen Southern States have provided three-fourths of the colored men in the army today, and declared that they may be expected to provide this same proportion as more men are called up.

Education a Problem

"About half of these men are in the lowest classification (Class 5)," Mr. Gibson said. "The general average of Class 5 men in the army is only 10 to 14 per cent of all soldiers," he added.

The speaker pointed out that the army, at great expense, has had to provide educational facilities that the civilian communities did not provide.

Other speakers on the Friday afternoon program included Col. J. Noel Macy, of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations; Capt. R. W. Berry, deputy director of the Office of Public Relations, Navy Department; George Barnes, assistant to Elmer Davis, of the OWI; and William I. Gibson of the AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers, who spoke on "Problems of Censorship."

Further Cuts Predicted

Leon A. Link of the printing and publishing division of the War Production Board, spoke at the dinner meeting on Friday. He explained some of the WPB rulings on priorities, and urged the publishers to conserve materials wherever possible.

He warned that there may be even further cuts in the amount of newsprint, metals, machinery, etc., as the war continues, and indicated disappointment over the degree of voluntary reduction in these items.

Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis, president of the National Negro Business League, was the principal speaker at the last meeting held Friday night in the Beecher Terrace Auditorium.

Mayor Tells of African Trip

Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt, who only recently returned from a visit to North Africa, also spoke and told of having seen colored fliers in Africa.

The Saturday sessions were devoted largely to discussions concerning advertising and manpower. D. Arnett Murphy, advertising director of the AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers, spoke on "The Importance of Selling More Local Advertising," and Howard H. Murphy spoke on "Problems of Draftees and Replacement."

Visit Fort Knox

On Sunday, the delegates were taken to Fort Knox, some thirty miles from Louisville, where they saw a wide variety of military demonstrations. The delegates had lunch in the company mess hall of the 377th Engineer Battalion. They also visited the Armored Force School.

Movie Abuses Attacked

The conference authorized the naming of a committee of six, three from the Eastern and three from the Western divisions, to make approaches to the motion picture industry with a view toward obtaining better roles for colored actors and the use of colored workers in all phases of the industry.

The executive committee was authorized to continue its study of the proposed Washington News Bureau, which would serve all members of the association, and, to report its findings by Aug. 31.

The association also okeyed the Fisk-N.Y.U. study of news and editorial themes in white and colored newspapers, as was proposed by some members who attended the New York conference called by the Council of Democracy last May.

Sengstacke New President

John Sengstacke, of the Chicago Defender, was elected president to succeed William O. Walker, of the Cleveland Call Post. and Howard H. Murphy, of the AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers, who was serving out the term of Thomas W. Young, of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The following vice-presidents were named: Eastern, Alexander Barnes, Washington Tribune; Southern, C. A. Scott, of the Atlanta World; Central, Frank Stanley, Louisville Defender; Western, C. A. Franklin, Kansas City Call.

The time and place of the 1944 convention will be determined by a committee including Miss Olive Diggs, of the Chicago Bee; Carter Wesley, of the Houston Informer, and Mr. Walker.

Delegates

AFRO-AMERICAN, Baltimore, H. H. Murphy, D. Arnett Murphy, William I. Gibson.
AMSTERDAM NEWS, N.Y.C., Roy Wilkins.
ARKANSAS WORLD, Little Rock, Ark., C. H. Jones, A. E. Shields, Jr.
ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, Atlanta, C. W. Mackay, V. W. Hodges, C. A. Scott.
BIRMINGHAM WORLD, Birmingham, E. O. Jackson.
CALL POST, Gadsden, Ala., K. J. Sullivan.
CHATTANOOGA OBSERVER, Chattanooga, Walter C. Robinson.
CHICAGO BEE, Chicago, Olive M. Diggs, Clynell Jackson.
CHICAGO DEFENDER, Chicago, John H. Sengstacke, Clarence Taylor, Rudolph Johnson.
CLEVELAND CALL POST, Cleveland, William O. Walker, Charles Loeb, Eugene Ivey, Felix Walker, L. O. Payne.
DALLAS EXPRESS, Dallas, J. Clarence Davis.
DAYTON DAILY BULETIN, Dayton, Ohio, Elden Kitchings, DeWilda Bush, L. M. Harris.
DETROIT TRIBUNE, Detroit, Mrs. J. E. McCall.
DETROIT WORLD, Detroit, C. H. Patrick, Jr.
HOUSTON INFORMER, Houston, Carter Wesley.
KANSAS CITY CALL, Kansas City, Mo., Dowdal H. Davis, C. A. Franklin.
LOS ANGELES SENTINEL, Los Angeles, Leon H. Washington, Jr.
LOUISIANA WEEKLY, New Orleans, S. Elliston.
LOUISVILLE DEFENDER, Louisville, Maxine Whedbee, Frank H. Gray, J. Benjamin Horton, Jr., B. Clarice Scott, William Summers, Hortense H. Young, G. W. Jackson, Joseph J. Williams, Charles F. Duncan.
LOUISVILLE LEADER, Louisville, I. Willis Cole.
MEMPHIS WORLD, Memphis, L. O. Swingler.
MICHIGAN CHRONICLE, Detroit, Louis C. Martin.
OHIO EXPRESS, Dayton, Ohio, G. William Dunn, 3rd.
OHIO STATE NEWS, Columbus, Ohio, Luther K. White, Louis J. Jones.
OMAHA GUIDE, Omaha, C. C. Galloway, Margaret Hall.
PITTSBURGH COURIER, Pittsburgh, William G. Nunn, William C. Page.
SAVANNAH TRIBUNE, Savannah, Mrs. Willa M. Ayers.
SOUTHWEST GEORGIAN, Albany, Ga., A. C. Searles.
ST. LOUIS ARGUS, St. Louis, J. E. Mitchell, Irving A. Williamson, Frank W. Mitchell.
ST. LOUIS AMERICAN, St. Louis, N. A. Sweets, Melba A. Sweets.
WASHINGTON TRIBUNE, Washington, Alexander Barnes.

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Generally Speaking

By S. W. Garlington

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

ANOTHER ONE of those BITTER-sweet stews is being cooked up in the film capital.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM) is receiving so much box-office success with its all-Negro picture "Cabin in the Sky" that it is leaving no stones unturned in making way for another all-Negro flicker—"Porgy and Bess."

Mr. Garlington

This brings up a $64 question: Will such be a step forward or backward?

It seems to me as though the two plays belong in the same boat. As for entertainment and an opportunity to give Negro actors greater "chances" (but, to do what?) to express themselves, there is no quarrel. But, when it comes to the type of life portrayed, "Porgy and Bess" is just another "Cabin in the Sky" which gives further impetus to the old stereotype of the Negro as a happy-go-lucky, shiftless, crap-shooting, hymn-singing sub-citizen who habitates in squalor surroundings.

BY THE WAY, what happened to that pledge Hollywood made with Walter White and Wendell Willkie to give the Negro a decent break? Oh yes, I know of the rather favorable roles played by Leigh Whipper in "Mission to Moscow" and Kenneth Spencer in "Bataan." But, I also know that they were not all-Negro.

Negroes are more interested in better roles than in wholesale employment of a questionable nature. We can dispense with these press-agent-styled magnanimous all-Negro pictures. They do more harm than good. Too, integration is the keynote of a democracy—not out-and-out separation.

* * *

SPINGARN MEDALIST for 1942 represents one of those "believe it or not" incidents.

Despite the many accomplishments of former Federal Judge William H. Hastie, the singular act which won for him NAACP's twenty-eighth gold Spingarn Medal for having reached the highest achievement in his field of activity in 1942 was his unproductive duties as "civilian aide" to the Secretary of War. In actuality, Hastie was a failure in this post (from the standpoint of doing something—as would have been anyone else). His resignation bears out this fact. However, the aftermath of his protest resignation exposed the government's do-nothing attiutde about rampant discrimination, brutalities and murders of Negro soldiers.

Accruing developments elevated the ex-judge and produced a moral victory. To say the least, this was indeed an ironical type of achievement to be "accomplished" in our democracy.

Say! I would give a pretty penny to know what's on the minds of a few of the "black cabinet" members—I mean those gentlemen holding down those nice-sounding anomalous offices lacking authority.

* * *

WHILE LISTENING to Liberia's President Barclay speak to a distinguished group of Negroes in the nation's capital recently, I could scarcely believe my ears, because he sounded so much like Insurance Magnate C. C. Spaulding. Barclay gave his audience this warning:

"I do not ever emphasize the question of race. From my point of view it is a question of country and achievement, and not race; and I believe that no races or countries in the world will give us recognition until we have demonstrated that worth."

This seems to be the same advice given by Spaulding in "Saturepost" which went in part as follows:

"Equality cannot be granted. It has to be earned. The price is character and achievement."

As to whether or not achievement will curb race discrimination is a matter of debate. Hence he will excuse Barclay from the subject since he has seen America only twice through official visits. But as for Spaulding, who holds that "equality and citizenship cannot be legislated," we have to wonder whether the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company head has forgotten so soon about how he was slapped around by a white drug store clerk in his own state—without proper redress.

THE QUESTION is not "achievement" but equality of opportunity in order to achieve. This can be enforced—even if FEPC is more or less having a holiday. As such I am inclined to agree with E. Washington Rhodes, who said:

"Even as 'second-class citizens' Negroes are much better off with the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments added to the Constitution than if they were not there. I would not like to live in America if these amendments were repealed."

* * *

NOW THAT LIBERIA has gained a bit of lend-lease aid, here's hoping the rulers of this West African republic will not only feather the nest of the United Nations, but will also do their best with this extra cash to light up their exploited country with a few political, economic and social advancements—which are long overdue.

The Watchtower

By Roy Wilkins

IN RECENT CONFERENCE upon and discussions of the Negro press the charge has been repeatedly made that we never mention white people favorably, but continue to harp upon the "bad" things white people do. That charge is not strictly true. Most Negro papers are eager to chronicle the good deeds of white people. Many of them give such deeds more space and more praise than they deserve in the circumstances. The truth is that the bad deeds so far outweigh the good ones that the latter suffer by comparison.

Mr. Wilkins

For example, take a speech or a written statement by Pearl Buck. It is given headlines in the Negro press. Miss Buck goes all out for the Negro. She gets editorial praise. That very same week a commander of a military post in the south may order military police with sub-machine guns to escort ten Negro officers, including a Negro major, from the post movie theatre. As news is weighed, Miss Buck's all-out pronouncement for real democracy "as she is practiced" in the midst, if you please, of a war for democracy.

What Makes News

In the minds of the Negro editors and their readers, the news of the way democracy works is vastly more important than news of how some person, no matter how eminent or honest, says it ought to work.

Amsterdam News

The speech of Paul V. McNutt, manpower chief, in New York last year at the Golden Gate auditorium was, perhaps, one of the best speeches on equality of opportunity to work that has ever been made by a government official. It got headlines all over the country in the Negro press, plus editorials.

But when the "chips were down" in January, 1943, in the matter of holding hearings on discrimination against Negroes by the railroads, McNutt cancelled the hearings. His action, naturally, aroused bitterness and condemnation in the press far greater than the praise heaped upon him a year before.

New York, N. Y.

We Know Our Friends

Negroes know their real friends and give them due praise. Years ago when I worked on a Kansas City newspaper we had two men in our town who could get anything the newspaper had to give. They never asked for anything, but they could have had it. One was Old Man Niles, of the Niles and Moser Cigar Company; the other was Old Man Volker, of the William Volker Company. Asking nothing, not even publicity, Niles gave physical properties to a Negro orphanage to the tune of more than $50,000, plus regular gifts each year and special contributions on special occasions. Volker, at the last count I made, had given some $75,000 to a private Negro hospital which ministered to the sick, trained Negro doctors and nurses. In addition, he was the "angel" in the beginning for a home for unmarried Negro mothers and doubtless contributes still to it even though it is now in the Community Fund.

The Negro papers of the region gave these men due credit. The Negro citizens did likewise. They could not do much for Volker in a business way because he sold things they did not have occasion to buy. But they bought Niles and Moser cigars, making them a topselling brand in Negro neighborhoods. Niles never asked them to buy his cigars. He never tied his gifts to his business as so many "friends" of the Negro do. He sold cigars all over the Middle West and the few thousand dollars he got annually from Kansas City Negroes did not make or break his business. I cite their action only to show that they did know and appreciate their friends and reciprocated in any small way they could.

WHY A NEGRO PRESS

Chicago Illinois Defender

Why a Negro Press?

The very idea of a separate press organized for the purpose of servicing a racial minority runs counter to a conception of real democracy.

Negroes are Americans. Their aims and objectives are the same as their fellow countrymen. There should be no need for a separate press.

From time to time leaders of Negro thought have attempted to answer this question. They have pointed to the tragic fact that democracy is not ideal. That every day there are injustices committed against Negroes solely because of their race. And that only a press, ever watchful, whose major function is to ferret out and trumpet these injustices so that all the nation may know, can safeguard the rights and interests of this minority.

These are the arguments which have been advanced. Many examples can be cited to support them. But rarely one as conclusive as the incident which occurred in Washington recently.

Judge William H. Hastie, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War, was invited to lunch at the Press club by I. F. Stone, Washington representative of the Nation magazine and PM, liberal New York newspaper. Hastie couldn't be served. Club rules forbade it. Stone tried to get 25 of the members to sign a petition so that a meeting could be held to change this undemocratic rule. But he couldn't get the 25 signatures. There weren't that many writers and correspondents representing large news syndicates who had the courage to vote to abolish discrimination in their club.

Stone resigned his membership in protest. But his colleagues went on record as favoring segregation. And these men represented on a whole, some of the best minds in the journalistic field. Because of their ability they have been assigned to the nation's capitol charged with the responsibility of interpreting for the people of the country the democratic processes of government.

In their refusal to break with tradition and bury prejudice they showed that they can't be trusted to give a fair and accurate report when the rights of Negroes are involved. More than any other incident, this one shows that the best source to which Negroes and whites too, can turn to get a true picture of what is happening to this large racial minority is the Negro press.

The Negro press must carry-on bearing the brunt of the battle for full integration of its people into American life.

PUBLISHER IS HONORED BY HAMPTON INST

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—(S N S)—Hampon Institute paid in a testimonal dinner last Thursday evening to Dr. Plummer Bernard Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide and a prominent figure in the field of race relations and higher education for Negroes.

The dinner marked in particular Dr. Young's recent elevation to the chairmanship of the board of trustees of Howard Univesity. He is also a trustee of Hampton Institute and three other colleges, besides being chairman of the Southern Conference on Race Relations. He was recently awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Tuskegee Institute.

The veteran journalist was honored with two presentations at the dinner, one of them being a wrist watch, the gift of the Hampton faculty, and Presiton staff, and the other being a dent Lyman Brooks of Norfolk testimonial of appreciation sign-Polytechmic College.

LOGAN SPEAKS

Dr. Rayford Logan, dean of the ed by members of the main office of the Journal and Guide. Speakers who honored him included Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier of graduate school of Howard Univer- How Hampton Institute, Dr. L. A. Fowlsity, who appeared at the dinner Young's achievements, ge; and Attorney Marion Poe of the as the personal representative of particular the Journal and Guide, its forthrightness without ever deoward Alumni, Charles Welch President Mordecai Johnson of which, he said, "is appropriately scending to sensationalism."

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Dr. Logan also brought greetings from the trustees of Howard University.

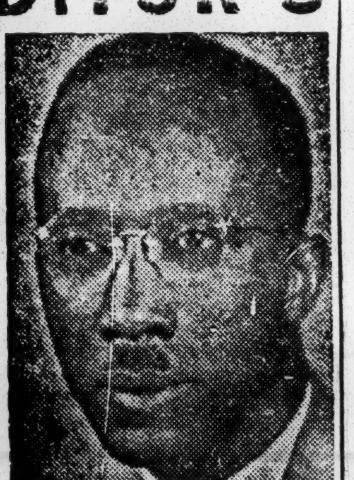
In acknowledging the tributes paid him, Dr. Young asserted that he attributed his success to three main factors, faith in God, faith in himself, and the understanding and help of his wife, who, with his two daughters-in-law, was present at the dinner, and whom he termed the "greatest" asset to my success."

HAMPTON-HOWARD AFFAIR

Held in Cleveland dining hall, the testimonial was planned by a committee of Hampton workers, with the cooperation of a group of Howard University alumni in the vicinity who attended in a body. The speakers table was arranged in the form of an "H," symbolizing both institutions, and floral decorations were furnished by the horticulture department of the college. Music was provided by Miss Ruth Stewart, teaching fellow in music, accompanied by Noah F. Ryder.

A number of telegrams felicitating Dr. Young were received at the dinner from persons unable to attend. They included messages from President C. C. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Dr. Luther P. Foster, head of Virginia State College, Fred Alexander of the Virginia State Board of Education, J. Henry Scattergood, chairman of the Hampton Institute board of trustees, and others.

EDITOR'S DIGEST



Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

By ROBERT DURR

Barclay Missed The Bus

President Edwin Barclay of the Republic of Liberia visited Washington a few days ago and while in Washington, made a very short address before the members of the House of Representatives, which to my way of thinking was anemic and shallow. President Barclay, had the same opportunity to sell the Negro people to the world that Mme. Chiang of China had when she made her vowing speech before members of the House of Representatives and others. Mme. Chiang and Edwin Barclay both represent people of whom liberty is just as sweet and perhaps sweeter than any other in the world. The whole struggle of the peoples they represent is bound up with a quest for the liberty for which so many men are dying all over the world. Edwin Barclay could have done a mighty good job if he had really realized that destiny gave him that chance and had not let it slip by just as if it had been no more important than missing a bus. To make the world know that Negroes appreciate the meaning of liberty, that thy hunger for it, that they want it for themselves as well as others and to give voce to the struggle we have made for liberty—the struggle which must soon for ages is a calling which cannot be ignored by any Negro anywhere and at any time, preadventure their fate may be that which was visited upon Jonah who tried to escape the call of God to duty and landed in the belly of the whale.

THE BIRMINGHAM CIVIC COMMANDOS

A committee or rather a member of the organization approached me some days ago, seek ng permission, or rather suggesting that I agree to allow a group of citizens to stage a "Robert Durr Appreciation Day." I have had a few things which caused me to laugh as much. I poopoed the idea, but the suggester floored me when he said, "You have done more for this community for NOTHING than anyone I know of." What he meant by that I still don't know, but seeing his sincerity, I gave in, and as heavily laden as I have been, the compliment did make me feel better — feel tha I had done some good or at least there are those who think so. Before I gave permission, I checked with people whom I think are friendly and honest enough to tell me what they thought of the idea and to my surprise they were for the appreciation program. Later, I saw the sponsors dig into their pockets and plank down the money to underwrite the in tial expense of a place to hold the program — Legion Field on the Sunday afternoon of July 18th — the week of my forty-fifth birthdate. I am indeed humbled by this expression and God being my helper I shall go on serving the community as long as I live herein, realizing that if service demands more for NOTHING that there are those who see and undrstand and apprec ate; that little as it may be, they with me have a feeling that I have done the best I could and have not lived in vain for without appreciation by my own, in my own community. There are a lot of people whom I think have served far better than I have the ability to serve, I am sure the Birmingham C vic Commandos will get around o them with an appreciation program as well as make a rich and contimous contruibution through the many civic projects they will doubtlessly sponsor.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

This week-end, the Louisville Courier-Journal, edited by Mark Etheridge, a member of the Presidents' Comm ttee on Fair Em-ployment Practice, will be host to the National Negro Press Association in Louisville.

Mr. Etheridge will also address the group of Negro newspaper men from all over the nation. This is an interesting goodwill gesture on the part of the famed Louisville Courier-Journal. Mr. Etheridge's address will be read more avidly than his famed Birmingham address on the occasion of the sitting of the FEPC here last summer. They tell me that Mr. Etheridge has fought a good fight in Louisville for its colored citizens. H s joining with the Louisville Defender as host to the Negro editors of this nation is a fine gesture, its one of the ways a better relaionship may be brought about between the races. A great deal can be accomplished for the good of all when men sit down and talk things over calmly, as men, with an eye to doing that which will mean the greatest good for the largest number of people of any community w thout respect to race, creed or color, for after all whats good for one group is good to make for that which is good for all. Booker T. Washington well said, "You can't keep a man in ditch without staying in the ditch with him."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

There is great rejoicing on the part of the Knights of Pythias of the jurisdiction of Alabama over the remarkable session of the 56th Grand Lodge which closed in Birmingham late last Wednesday afternoon.

The meeting opened Tuesday morning, and the partial report of the committee showed 29 lodges answering roll call, with more than 150 delegates and past chancellors attending. The Grand Court Order of Calanthe was in session at the same time of the Pythians, and both meetings were held on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple at 310 North 18th Street. Oscar W. Adams is head of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, as well as supreme chancellor of the Knights of Phythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, and presided at the meeting. Mrs. Epsie J. Wood presided over the Court of Calanthes as grand worthy counsellor of Alabama.

On Tuesday night's program, Asst. City Atty. Ralph Parker made the welcome on behalf of the city government; Dr. W. H. Perry, on behalf of churches; A. G. Gaston for business and professional men. Officers of the Grand and Supreme Lodge and Grand and Supreme Court of Calanthe were introduced. The Metropolitan Church choir rendered music and Mrs. Thelma Green, a solo; Dr. G. Howard Levant offered invocation. Sir W. A. Martin, vice grand chancellor of Alabama, responded on behalf of the Grand Lodge and Professor C. G. Christian was master of ceremonies.

Fifteen members of the organization made up the roll of deceased during the last fraternal year, and these were eulogized in services under the direction of the grand prelate, the Rev. Dr. G. Howard Levant. Contributing to this service were Bishop Benjamin G. Shaw, supreme prelate of the Knights of Pythias who made invocation; the Rev. Dr. W. H. Perry, read the scripture; Soloist Joe Edwards, of the radio program Moments of Meditation, sang "I'll Let Nothing Separate Me From His Love." "Taps" was sounded by Miss June Minor, and a eulogy delivered by the grand prelate.

H. Strawbridge, endowment secretary-treasurer, reported gross assets admitted of the Grand Lodge to be $364,196.97 with non-admitted assets on real estate and bonds of $272,923.55 leaving total admitted assets of $91,273.42. Reference was made to the gradual increase of membership in the endowment department.

Dr. A. S. Mitchell, grand medical registrar, discussed the health of the Negro in Alabama and how necessary it is to do something about the high death rate. The grand medical registrar showed an increase of membership of 236 with Rochester Lodge No. 234 at Sheffield, Ala., winning first prize and Myrtle Lodge 222, Birmingham, standing in second place.

The Grand Lodge pledged its continuous support and loyalty to the United States government.

In his annual message the grand chancellor paid a tribute to the American soldier and the American people in the present world crisis and reaffirmed the loyalty of the Knights of Pythias to the flag and the government of the United States.

The Grand Lodge elected for its officers:

L. J. Lewis, past grand chancellor, Montgomery, Ala.; Oscar W. Adams, grand chancellor, Birmingham; W. A. Martin, vice grand chancellor, Auburn; Rev. G. Howard LeVant, grand prelate, Pratt City; A. G. Benning, grand keeper of records and seal, Birmingham; E. G. Moore, grand master of exchequer, Birmingham; A. L. Davenport, grand master at arms, Birmingham; Will McGee, grand outer guard, Bessemer; W. A. Stover, grand inner guard, Birmingham; Dr. A. S. Mitchell, grand medical registrar, Birmingham; Henry Matthews, grand marshal, Evergreen, Ala.

Board of directors: E. B. Clarke, Gadsden; P. W. Echols, Mobile; R. A. Ross, Montgomery; T. D. Mitchell, Maben; Tracy Pruitt, Sheffield; H. D. Morris, Brundidge; A. J. Robinson, Birmingham; Jesse Harris, Opelika; John Nicholson, Florala, Ala.

Board of endowment: George Dobbs, Birmingham; George W. Oliver, Bessemer; David Kelley, Huntsville; A. G. Gaston, Birmingham, and G. S. Norman, endowment secretary-treasurer, Birmingham.

Supreme representatives are Oscar W. Adams, A. G. Benning, L. J. Lewis and E. G. Moore.

The Grand Lodge adjourned to meet the last Tuesday in June, 1944, in Birmingham.

* * *

THE OUTSTANDING COLLECTION OF THE PAPERS OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON at Tuskegee Institute has been presented in its entirety to the Library of Congress by the unanimous vote of the trustees of the institute, according to the announcement last week of Archibald McLeish, librarian of Congress.

The collection includes an estimated 180,000 pieces, and will form one of the largest manuscript collections in the library. In making the gift, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said: "I shall be pleased to have you record our sense of real appreciation to the Library of Congress for its services in perpetuating for posterity the valuable Booker T. Washington materials."

His papers include correspondence with Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, William Howard Taft and many other men of historical importance. When the material has been classified and indexed by the Library of Congress, it will shed much new light on the status of the Negro in politics during the 30-year period from 1885 to 1915.

* * *

DEDICATION SERVICES FOR THE NEW QUARTERS OF THE BIRMINGHAM USO center at 1716 Fourth Avenue, North, will be held Sunday, at 4 p.m., when many notable figures from military and civilian life will appear on the program, according to the announcement by Chairman Louis E. Burnham, of the arrangements committee.

Invited to appear are Capt. Minnes, special service office, Tuskegee Army Air Force; Judge Whit Windham and William Bancroft, chairman and executive secretary respectively of the Birmingham USO; Petty Officer J. Henry Smith, of the U. S. Navy; J. L. Zwingle, Southeastern regional head of the USO, Atlanta, and Army chaplains from Ft. McClellan and Camp Sibert.

The Rev. J. Clyde Perry, chairman of the citizens committee for Army welfare, will preside. Other members of the arrangements committee are Mrs. Sallie M. Anderson, Mrs. Hattie Calloway and the Rev. W. H. Turner.

* * *

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C., WITH THE FIRST UNIT ACTIVATED in a Negro school under the Army's specialized training program, has gone military.

Col. Henry J. Boettcher, professor of military science and tactics, is commandant of the new unit and is assisted by Maj. R. E. Countee, formerly attached to the 366th Infantry unit at Ft. Devens, Mass.

Capt. R. W. Wilson has been appointed adjutant and plans and training officer and Lt. Kenneth Hardy, formerly of the 93rd Division, is acting company commander and supply officer.

Two Waacs, Sgt. Jacqueline Sargent and Corp. Ellsworth Fouche, have been assigned to the unit.

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With A Grain of Salt

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

THE recent growth in liberalism of Virginius Dabney has been one of the few heartening signs on the American racial front.

In the January issue of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY, Mr. Dabney the distinguished editor of the Richmond TIMES-DISPATCH, published an article entitled "Nearer and Nearer the Precipice," in which, it seems to me, he was stridently, hysterically critical of the Negro press and of Negro radical leaders. He accused both (as well as the rabble-rousers) of "pushing this country closer and closer to an interracial explosion." He warned the Negroes that if they persisted in their demands they would run all of their white friends into the "opposition camp."

DR. DAVIS

The tone of Mr. Dabney's ATLANTIC article was somewhat unreasonable. At the time he seemed to be asking that the Negro stop all agitation for equality during the emergency and leave his problem to the white liberals and to the "slow but certain processes of evoluntionary progress." Mr. Dabney did not state what the white South would sacrifice in order to insure peace during this upheaval.

To the November issue of SURVEY GRAPHIC, Virginius Dabney has contributed another provocative article, "The South Marches On." Primarily a resume of the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond conferences and their objectives, this second essay is a distinct advance over the first, not in Mr. Dabney's basic stand but in tone, approach and spirit. It shows the result of some serious thinking on racial conditions. In the first article there was a tendency (unconscious, I am sure) to tell Negroes to get some sense or else. In the second there is no suggestion of threat.

One sentence from this SURVEY GRAPHIC article typifies the spirit in which the whole piece is written. "If I were a Negro," states Mr. Dabney, "I should wish the system (of segregation) done away with, but I HOPE I should have the intelligence to realize that no lasting benefit would result so long as the great majority of white southerners were ranged in oppostion."

I have capitalized the word "HOPE," for his use of it in that sentence implies an awareness on the part of Dabney of the great pressure under which Negroes labor when facing the problem. And that increased awareness is indicative of the increased growth in spirit and understanding which Mr. Dabney's recent editorials and articles show.

I have always felt that Virginius Dabney was a sincere person honestly perturbed by the conditions confronting all southerners and just as earnestly trying to do something about them. Though I have not always seen eye-to-eye with him, I have always had a deep respect for him. But at the same time, I have felt with his great power for good, he was not doing all that a man in his position could do. A nationally known figure, respected by North and South alike, he, I thought, was far too conservative to be of any great help with our national problem. And many other have thought the same of Mr. Dabney.

But on Saturday, November 13, Mr. Dabney published in his paper an editorial on the race issue which for sheer courage I have rarely seen equalled in the South. Historic in its significance, Dabney's editorial is of twofold importance: it is a frontal attack on segregation by an influential and "non-radical" Southerner; but what is probably of just as much moment, it serves notice that there is health in southern liberalism.

Because they have been so lukewarm in their past stands, many Negroes have tended to dismiss southern liberals along with our own uncle Toms as inadequate and ineffectual "goodwillers," or worse. Mr. Dabney's editorial will not only give renewed hope to Negroes but new courage to the many southerners (and there are many) who honestly wish to see racial conditions bettered in our section.

In the ten months since last January, Virginius Dabney has grown from a perturbed and (to me) slightly confused southern liberal into an authoritative, fearless, and truly significant spokesman for the democratic way of life.

Can You Take It?

Y'KNOW CHUM, we still have freedom of speech around here, which, incidentally, is one reason the good old U. S. even with its faults, is the best there is. So Charley, ever and anon, is wont to exercise this right and gently chide this leader or that.

Most of these leaders, black and white, being pretty nice persons at heart, take it with a laugh, and some drop Charley a little note: "Damn fellow, you're getting tough, but I'm doing better, you watch." Others get pretty mad, and one or two have come near apoplexy.

Last year there was Gen. Surles who runs public relations for the Army. He fumed and sicked the FBI on Charley, and a lot of nice young FBI apprentices got in some practice sleuthing, and everybody had a good time. And the Black Cabinet, chum, do they get sore! Tch! Tch! Such language!

While fanning his burning ears, Charley would remind them that when they accept the taxpapers' money so reluctantly each pay day, they become public servants, and as such open to critical appraisal. If they can't take it, they should retire to private life or to a monastery. The public still has a quaint old notion that for office holders, "l-e-a-d" is a transitive verb meaning to guide or direct, and not a noun meaning a heavy metal sometimes found in the seat of swivel-chair-sitters' pants.

Observations

MARIAN ANDERSON, subject of considerable unfavorable editorializing, cartooning, columning and letter-to-the-editor-writing, because she sang the objectionable epithet in "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" on the radio, might well have emulated a famous Negro male quartette. They diplomatically lapse into humming during certain passages of "My Old Kentucky Home."

President Roosevelt giving ringing assurance to conquered peoples last Wednesday, of restoration to the "dignity of human beings, masters of their own fate," and entitled to the four freedoms, should know that he suffered in estimation of the dark one of every ten U. C. citizens. They want some assurance of freedom from racial persecution in Detroit and round about.

Tempest in a teapot over OWI reference to the mentality and appearance of the King of Italy, makes colored people ashamed of their white folks. They are laughing, and also wondering at the portent of appointment of a Minister of African Colonies in the Italian Cabinet.

Truman Gibson, War civilian aide accused lately in a section of the Negro press, of being an Army "apologist," can lay this to two things. One of his recent statements has been construed in some quarters as an attempt to get the Negro press to lay off pressing for Army reform. And he is considered "too well liked" by brass hats at the Pentagon Building to bode Negroes any good.

Sam and Uncle Sam

COLORED GOVERNMENT war workers appointed for the "duration" do relatively little complaining. This is strange or natural according to the way you look at it.

On the one hand, in spite of the fact that numbers of them are untrained, incompetent, lazy and uncouth, they get salaries ranging from $1.440 to $2,400 or more a year. Accustomed to making salaries stretch in spite of a color tax on rents and such, they get along better than comparable whites. Accustomed to racial discrimination, they grumble a lot but do little formal complaining and are woefully lacking in labor-organization consciousness. And being away from home they run wild and have a hell of a time in spite of the unbelievable over-crowded way.

On the other hand, whites are even more incompetent, lazy, uncouth and prejudiced, but get better salaries, faster promotion, choice job assignments, and day shifts. Night shifts in Navy Department and other War Agencies are rapidly becoming Negro shifts. Supervisors on their way to hand dismissal notices to colored workers for incompetency and general undesirability, stumble over dozing, lazy whites who complain publicly in street cars and busses that they have had no work to do in months and just sit around all day and draw their salaries, but can't seem to see them. Instances abound where Negro workers are unfairly classified, and generally mistreated.

The United Federal Workers of America, a CIO affiliate, has done wonders for the permanent colored government workers in the matter of adjusting grievances. Many UFWA locals have one or more Negro officers. But the sodden "duration" load, 50,000 strong, seems too much for UFWA. The "Sentry," a young paper edited by colored government workers in their own interest, does what it can. But mostly everybody, even the workers, have (or has) decided to just endure for the duration.

Newsreel In Tropicolor

John A. Davis, Lincoln U. (Pa.) prof, is now employed for the duration with FEPC in Washington . . . Life Magazine will soon feature a scrumptuous spread on Sun Shipyard No. 4 . . . Poor Westbrook Pegler, allergic to Mrs. Roosevelt, is getting confused on race again . . . Rumored but unconfirmed — the Detroit race riot killed in action count was much higher than reported and some city officials want to expose it . . . Red Cross belief that colored citizens have forgotten the blood Jim Crow, or believe the army responsible, is a pipe dream . . . Some personages in the government and in Washington to you and Charley, fancy themselves the President's cabinet on Negro Affairs, and are meeting informally at lunch once a week . . . Aside to Negro Graduate Nurses, thanks for the letter and due acknowledgement will be made next week . . . That historic meeting between all the Navy bigwigs and some representative colored women was a scorcher and is burning the lining out of Charley's bag of secrets . . . State Department representatives say that rather Jim Crow luncheon held for Liberian President Barclay at Slowe Government Girl hotel, was the best ever given a visiting white or black . . . Next week — more on so-called leaders too much for UFWA. The "Sentry," a young paper edited by colored government workers in their own interest, does what it can. But mostly everybody, even the workers, have (or has) decided to just endure for the duration.

The Week's Gossip

Inside story of Lester Walton's (Minister to Liberia) enforced sojourn would make shameful reading . . . BUY ANOTHER U. S. BOND, MISTER, but remember you ain't free and ain't white, you're just 21 and colored, KEEP 'EM SQUIRMING.

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By WALTER WHITE

The Harlem Riot

AS IS THE CASE with death, mobs are terrifying no matter how often you come in contact with them. I have investigated during the past quarter of a century 50 or more riots and lynchings. None of them quite equaled New York's of August 1 and 2.

Roy Wilkins and I rode down Seventh avenue Sunday evening on our way to the 28th Precinct Station where Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Valentine were marshaling and directing their forces to stop the riot. Long before we reached 125th street, the sound of crashing glass rose in waves, above which could be heard the shouts of sullen, embittered, human beings.

Walter White

A Negro soldier had been shot cold-bloodedly in the back and killed by a policeman, the false rumor ran. Mobs never take the time to find out if the cause of their anger is justified. Quick to the minds of Harlem Negroes sprang the stories of how New York boys of the famous 369th were returned from Hawaii to Camp Stewart, Ga., where Southern whites had proceeded "to teach them their place." Memories, fresh and bitter, of Detroit, Beaumont, and Los Angeles trailed not far behind. Fury had found its target in the shining plate glass windows of 125th street's white stores.

As in every case of disorder, ranging from bombings of London to riots in Beaumont, looters seized the opportunity.

Something Radically Wrong

IT WAS NOT a pretty sight. Mayor LaGuardia and I around 2 a.m. in a police car drove through Lenox avenue. On one corner, the interior of a store was lighted with lurid yellow flames from a fire which had been deliberately set. The howling crowd went from store to store smashing windows and stripping them bare of their contents. Most disheartening to me was the fact that teen-age boys and girls and women were the most active looters. Something is radically wrong morally and economically that such a thing should be.

All during the night some of us traversed the worst trouble areas in sound trucks attempting to inform the people that the colored soldier had not been killed and that his wound was slight. On Eighth avenue north of 125th street, bricks, bottles and other missiles were hurled at us.

We made six trips up and down the avenue. Each time it seemed to me the crowds were a bit less abusive and it appeared that our pleas to them to go home and cease rioting were having some modest effect. A much more likely cause of the diminishing crowds was the moving in of police. But by the following afternoon, sanity had returned and the appeals of church, labor, and other Harlem leaders were greeted with cheers instead of jeers.

LaGuardia Does Good Job

AS DAWN began to come, Father John Johnson and I, accompanied by three stalwart and magnificently built Negro policemen drove again through Lenox avenue. The three officers went into the looted stores and whacked with their nightsticks the buttocks of the boys who scurried out of the store. The spectators thought this great fun and laughed merrily as the boys ran off rubbing their posteriors.

Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Valentine set a new pattern of community relationship. Even before additional police were rushed to Harlem they summoned into conference all leaders of the Harlem community who were available. Every one of them worked without thought of self.

The result was that within 24 hours the decent people of Harlem had been rallied to vigorous opposition to the criminal element. Faith had been restored. Thus New York and the country had emphasized upon them that this was no race riot in the accepted sense of the word, but the product of other evils.

God grant that New York and other American cities learn a lesson quickly enough to prevent any more outbreaks. But they are going to recur until the hush-hush policy of the weak-kneed is done away with and something fundamental is done to cure the festering evils which turn human beings into mobbists.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
PEOPLE AND PLACES
By WALTER WHITE

Speaking of Mr. Dewey

IN EVERY POLL taken by Dr. Gallup, Fortune and other samplers of public opinion, the name of Thomas E. Dewey is either first or second as a Republican nominee for President in 1944. The growing stature of Wendell Willkie has narrowed the margin considerably during recent months, especially since the phenomenal sale of "One World." In the Gallup polls today, Governor Dewey still holds the lead.

Thus what Dewey does in New York City has significance for Negroes all over the country. In the famous words of Al Smith, therefore, "Let's look at the record."

In 1942 when he was a candidate for the governorship of New York, Mr. Dewey made some eloquent speeches to Negro audiences. He scored the poll tax, bad housing for Negroes, race hatred and the Axis. He pointed out that Ethiopia was the first victim of World War II and stressed the fact that the Chinese, a colored race, were allies of Great Britain and the United States.

Walter White

Blast At Job Prejudice

BUT GOVERNOR DEWEY'S chief eloquence was aimed at discrimination. He denounced token-hiring and declaimed "there should be only one question asked before a man is put to work—to know if the man he is hiring can do the job." On another occasion, Governor Dewey told a Republican Rally in New York City, "I propose to appoint officials who will enforce the laws created to prevent discrimination. Then we will see thousands of Negroes put to work. We must work for the day when mothers can stay at home and be supported by their husbands—when children will get the care and guidance they need. Then they can be taken off the streets. Then they will have a chance to get the attention that is the natural heritage of every child."

And later in the same address he declared that failure to use our full potential man-power is "so absurd, so criminal, that it should not even require discussion."

Mr. Dewey was talking about all employers. Among these is the State of New York. Let's see what Mr. Dewey has done to implement the campaign pledges he made to eliminate discrimination insofar as his official appointments are concerned.

All White Appointees

I ASSIGNED a member of our research staff to the task of checking appointments which Mr. Dewey has made since he assumed office as Governor of New York early in January, 1943. Job after job has been filled—a state director of civilian protection, paying $12,000 per year, has been filled—by a white man. Counsel and assistant counsel to the governor have been appointed—the appointees being white. Jobs in the executive, judicial, administrtive and other state departments have been filled all over the State of New York. As far as careful scrutiny reveals, not one Negro has been appointed to any position in the State of New York.

It is not that Governor Dewey is setting a new pattern in forgetting the brother now that election day is over. His predecessor made only a few major appointments, but Governor Lehman did not aspire to be President, so far as I know. If Thomas E. Dewey should be elected President, one feels that his record in New York State might be even worse in Washington where he would have to contend with the southern anti-Negro bloc. But he has no such bloc to deal with in New York State which makes his oversight of Negroes when appointments are being made all the more grave.

Governor Dewey's record as District Attorney of New York was considerably better, which makes one wonder why the atmosphere of Albany should have had the effect it apparently has had. Negroes have become too politically wise to believe that when an elected official hands out a few jobs to Negroes he has discharged in full his obligation to those who put him in office. But that does not negate the fact that the Negro is a part of the public and has a right to share in the running of the government. When that right is ignored by one who aspires to higher office, it certainly causes one to wonder.

Navy Day for Whom?

Afro-American

The Navy Department boasts that there is no place in the U.S. Navy for an educated colored man.

For this reason the navy was the last of the armed services to take colored draftees, and has steadfastly refused to commission colored officers or to enlist colored women in the auxiliary organization, the WAVES.

Colored correspondents are barred from areas under navy control in the South Pacific, and the suspicion is that the navy does so because it is unwilling to regard them as officers. (All war correspondents have the nominal rank of commissioned officers.) Baltimore, Maryland

Usually when race discrimination is flagrant and of long duration, the custom is to look for the white Southerner in the woodpile. For that reason we list below those responsible for the jim-crow United States Navy:

First is President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He is a New Yorker.

Under him is "Franklin II"—Franklin Knox—Secretary of the Navy. He was born in Boston, spent all his life in the North and West.

Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's fatherly advisor and leg man, is the President's chief aide in running the war. His job is to make both army and navy work together as a unit. He is a native of Iowa, and his dad was a Union captain in the Civil War.

Under Admiral Leahy, but not bossed by him, is the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Fleet, Admiral Ernest J. (Bad Temper Nitroglycerine) King. King comes from Lorain, Ohio.

These are the navy's "Big Shots." But there are stooges. Rear Admiral David McDougal Le Breton, commander of Atlantic battleships, is from San Francisco. Rear Admiral Arthur B. Cook, commander of the Atlantic air force, was born in Evansville, Ind. Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, commander of tankers and transports, calls Danville, Pa., his birthplace. Destroyer boss is Rear Admiral F. Louis Reichmuth of Kansas. In charge of submarines is Rear Admiral Richard S. Edwards, who is a Philadelphian.

Every last one of these men responsible for the navy's jim-crow policy, from stooge to the President himself, is a Northerner. The single exception is Admiral Chester Nimitz, who used to be in charge of personnel but now runs the Pacific Fleet. He is a native of Fredericksburg, Texas.

A half million colored boys who will be called into the navy next year (because the army has its quota of new colored units and will need no more colored draftees except as replacements), therefore, face the discouraging prospect of joining a branch of our armed forces in which educated colored men are not wanted. And the men who are responsible for this un-American policy are not race-hating hillbillies from the South, but Northerners whose family trees go back in some instances to the Civil War Abolitionists.

Sergeant William Peterburs is a native-born German and graduate of a German military academy. One of his sons is a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy, another is a marine lieutenant.

There is room in the navy and promotion for the children of native born Germans, but nothing on our battleships for educated colored Americans of the fifth or tenth generation save as mess attendants and flunkies.

President Roosevelt, Secretary Knox or Admiral King could change that jackass policy overnight.

If Vice President Wallace were President, colored men willing to fight for their country would be welcomed in the navy. If Wendell Willkie or Thomas E. Dewey were President, we would not have lily-white fighting ships.

October 27 is Navy Day. Before another anniversary rolls around this policy must be changed. It is unthinkable that black men, who fought with John Paul Jones, Chauncey, Perry, and Farragut, who have a long and honorable tradition on U.S. fighting ships, should continue to be barred from any patriotic service that they are qualified to perform.

HAS THE 99TH FAILED?

Lt. Col. B. O. Davis, ex-commander of the 99th Pursuit Squadron (Tuskegee flyers) in Italy, on his return from overseas declared that his squadron was no longer an experiment, and that it had made a favorable record.

Time magazine, quoting unnamed Air Command authorities, said that the 99th's record overseas was "fair."

Attacked by Mrs. Davis last week, Time said that its "fair" report raised no question of the 99th's flying ability, and blame must be shared by the Army Command, which insists on segregated training and operation of colored squadron.

Reports on the 99th operations have not been made public. They would include such items as "planes crashed and why," number of sorties, flying conditions, number of primary targets reached, number of secondary targets reached, etc.

If the 99th has been easily deterred by enemy defenses or bad weather, and has accepted secondary targets rather than pressing attacks on those of first importance, that would make its record "fair" instead of "good" or "superior."

Undoubtedly both Lt. Col. Davis and Time have seen the operational reports and have interpreted them differently. The War Department, without revealing any military secrets, should issue a clarifying statement. One is long overdue.

WHAT THEY FIGHT FOR

No one with a knowledge of American history questions the fighting ability of colored soldiers, when they fight for worthwhile goals.

In the Civil War, at Petersburg, Appomatox, Richmond, Vicksburg, Fort Pillow and in scores of other battles, they were rated tops by their commanders, but they were fighting for freedom.

In World War I the 369th and the 372nd made admirable records in France, but they thought that they were fighting for democracy. They found out later that they were being deceived, but Woodrow Wilson at the time did a grand job of raising hopes that this country has never fulfilled.

The men who enlist or are drafted in this war are wiser than those of 1917. Segregation and discrimination meet them at the enrollment centers and follow them through training, maneuvers and overseas. There is a temporary lull in battle and in some hospitals, but a report from one Southern institution last week stated that local authorities had won their fight to jim crow returned colored soldiers wounded overseas.

Under such circumstances, wouldn't it be a miracle if soldiers of this war should do as well as those in other wars who were fighting for freedom, or those who thought they were?

WILLKIE'S ST. LOUIS SPEECH

Wendell Willkie did not throw his hat in the ring as a candidate for the Presidency last week in his St. Louis speech, but he drew the kind of a ring that he will cast his hat into.

If the Republican party is to win in 1944, he says, its national policy must be one that unifies the people.

It must make America a place where there is opportunity for EVERY MAN to work, develop his abilities and receive the rewards of his efforts economically, socially or politically, says he.

So many politicians, when they speak of EVERY man, mean every WHITE man. Wendell Willkie doesn't.

The author of "One World," who quotes one of Stalin's war aims as "abolition of racial exclusiveness," has condemned so-called "racial superiority at home" and cried for freedom for everyone "inside our frontiers as well as outside."

United States. Mrs. Roosevelt asserted this in an article written for the October issue of "Negro Digest."

The statement carries great weight and significance for several reasons. In the first place, it is the President's wife speaking and millions of people throughout the length and breadth of the world will listen. Secondly, the statement deals with a race question, which is more or less the root of the present world war. In the third place, Mrs. Roosevelt is a white woman who has always lived on the highest social plane. She comes from a great family of the first Americans, her fight has not been one of fighting from the lowest depths, but rather to maintain a heritage of social, political and economic status of the highest type and the best America can afford, thrust upon her the very day she was born. Fourthly, Mrs. Roosevelt has been a friend of the Negro

THE ABOVE STATEMENT is that of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the president of the

groups of white people in my country are the slaves of economic conditions.

"I would feel that I ought to participate to the full in this war. When the United Nations win, certain things will be accepted as a result of principles which have been enunciated by the leaders of the United Nations, which never before have been part of the beliefs and practices of the greater part of the world. . . .

"I would not do too much demanding. I would take every chance that came my way to prove my equality and my ability and if recognition was slow, I would continue to prove myself, knowing that in the end good performance has to be acknowledged."

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faith in democracy and
build up a sense of
toward men of other

"I think, however, that if my answer left Africa
would realize that it is worse off as
cestors had never been under the rule
ca, we would be working for freedom
'natives' today under the rule
of any other country than I
am in this country where my
people were brought up as
slaves.

"In a comparatively short
period of time the slaves
have become free men—free
men, that is as far as proclamation can make them so.
There now remains much
work to be done to see that
freedom becomes a fact and
not just a promise for my
people.

"I know, however, that I
am not the only group that
has to make a similar fight.
Even women of the white
race still suffer inequalities
and injustices, and many

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.
"IF I WERE A NEGRO
TODAY"—MRS. FDR—

"If I were a Negro today,
I think I would have moments
of great bitterness. It would
be hard for me to sustain my

people. She has been more than a fairweather friend, not even dixie critics could stop her from being human . . . even an investigation could not create enough propaganda to shame her in the eyes of white America to the extent that she would ignore Negro people.

Other reasons could be mentioned.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S statement is very fair and impartial and I believe it is from her heart, but I cannot agree with her in every detail . . . I have never believed that people of another race can tell the Negro how to solve his problems . . . there may be those who might give good advice, but only a Negro, who has suffered and toiled from the chains of slavery up to the present day can truthfully say what ought to be done.

We accept the advice of our good white friends . . . and most certainly the advice of Mrs. Roosevelt won't be ignored. The Negro's burdens and problems can best be stated in the words of the song, "Nobody knows the troubles I see." Nobody can speak for you.

In spite of our slavery heritage, we feel that we have a right to the four freedoms . . . we are willing to fight for them, we are willing to die for them. On the other hand there are some white people who intend to maintain things at status quo (pre-Pearl Harbor) . . . There are some who would rather lose the war than to let other races, particularly American Negroes enjoy the four freedoms and participate in a democracy. . . . And when the Negro fights for his rights, he is called a radical, un-American, fighting the war cause and a lot of other things to dis-organize his effort to break loose from the chains of economic slavery, ignorance and political bondage.

Only a Negro who has had doors slammed in his face, refused admission to public places, hurled in jim crow coaches and even baggage cars can say what he would do . . . Only a Negro who has seen his loved ones dragged through the streets in civilized America and lynched can tell what he would do . . . Only a Negro who has been deprived of his right to vote, his right to hold public office, his right to earn a living, his right to educate his children can understand the mind and heart of a Negro . . . Only a Negro who has been forced to accept inferior living conditions, poorly paved streets and poor school buildings can know the attitude of Negroes . . . A white brother just can't see it our way, because he has not had the experiences of a Negro . . . Nobody knows the troubles a Negro has but a Negro.

ANOTHER THING, THE Negro has put down in the book of experience the "do's and don't's" . . . The Negro knows what has worked in bringing about advancement and he knows what has not worked. . . . He knows that the "yes sir boss" type of Negro is still saying "yes sir boss" and ain't getting nowhere and never will. He knows that the Negro who stays in the safety zone is still standing there and will never be moved unless a wild driver violates a traffic law and runs through the zone. He knows that the Negro who is always showing his heels to issues and problems is still on the run and will be until "Father Time" takes care of him and relieves him of his misery. He knows that America is a place where you have got to fight to get anywhere. . . . He knows that America is no "Flowery Bed of Ease." He knows that the return is in proportion to the investment . . . all of this has been a result of his experience and background.

Fred Douglass, once a slave, tried fighting back one day when his master beat him and he found out that it worked . . . his master found a new way to deal with him, but continued to beat the living daylights out of the other Negro slaves who show no resentment. . . . Today, the Negro who shows no resentment against the obstacles in the way of the great cause for which our race fights gets no recognition and is kicked about. . . . Why even men respect a dog that will bite! But the dog that does not bite is kicked around!

OUR LEADERS MUST come from within the race, if we are to advance. . . . Those leaders must be selected by Negroes. . . . Experience has taught us that those picked by outsiders were not so hot . . . they don't always hew to the line. Today we need the guidance of the best brains in the race to lead us through this world crisis and the encouraging thing about it is that the people are selecting the best brains to do the job. . . . The feeble-minded fellows just ain't in the picture . . . time and circumstances are setting them aside.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

WEEK-END CHATS

By
JAMES A. HAMLETT, JR.

NOV 26 1943

PEGLER BLOWS HIS TOP AGAIN

THE WORLD IS IN FLAMES . . . Flames of war, hate, injustice, discrimination and intolerance. Everything is all mixed up and the future does not look any too bright because there has not been produced any measures free of hypocricies. The issues of our times cannot be solved until all of the cards are on the table, the truth known, exposed and all concerned realize that only an honest application of Christ's teachings will keep us from being victims of the awful powers of darkness and confusion.

There is a lot of talking, but mostly with forked tongues. . . . There has been a lot of writing, but with a censorship on truth and facts. The truth about the situation is too much like a stick of "DYNAMITE." . . . Somebody aparently is afraid that the "DYNAMITE" will explode and wake up the minority groups and start them on the march. So things remain in a controversial state more or less for the purpose of having divided opinion and confusion. The man or woman who speaks the truth about world conditions is put on the spot, called a radical or communist.

THIS WEEK, I AM presenting statements of two white men on our American situation. . . . One of which I think is on the beam, the other designed to distort and confuse. You decide for yourself which of the two statements gives you more light in solving the world's racial problems and establishing peace.

First I will present some excerpts from Mr. Willkie's "One World" as found in the chapter "Our Imperialisms at Home."

Willkie says:

"Freedom is an indivisible word. If we want to enjoy it, and fight for it, we must be prepared to extend it to everyone, whether they are rich or poor, whether they agree with us or not, no matter what their race or the color of their skin. We cannot, with good conscience, expect the British to set up an orderly schedule for the liberation of India before we have decided for ourselves to make all who live in America free."

"We are finding under the pressure of this present conflict that long-standing barriers and prejudices are breaking down. The defense of our democracy against the forces that threaten it from without has made some of its failures to function at home glaringly apparent.

"Our very proclamations of what we are fighting for have rendered our own inequities self evident. When we talk of freedom and opportunity for all nations, the mocking paradoxes in our own society become so clear they can no longer be ignored. If we want to talk about freedom, we must mean freedom for others as well as ourselves, and we must mean freedom for everyone inside our frontiers as well as outside."

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

WEEK-END CHATS

Mr. Biddle, the attorney general, made an address last week in which he deplores the racial disunity and prejudice and proposed that local groups be formed across the nation to combat this sort of thing. He should have gone into particulars regarding the sources of this dangerous agitation for he certainly is in a position to know that the trouble is aggravated much less by the ordinary American who, undoubtedly, does have his prejudices, usually mild or dormant, than by the Communists, the Negro Press and Marshall Field, all of whom exploit for their own purposes the frictions between whites and Negroes, gentiles and Jews. It happens that all three of these frictioneers are attached or devoted to the new deal party.

The Communists not only address their appeals to the Negro as a Negro and the Jew as a Jew, but they put forward the most exasperating individuals in either group as representative, even heroic, Negroes and Jews with the very purpose of arousing hatred. Their method is to identify such individuals as typical Negroes and Jews, knowing that most normal Americans will instinctively hate them and thus be tempted to hate all Negroes and all Jews. Communists thrive on turmoil, disunity and confusion as even LaGuardia once remarked when they were deliberately promoting and prolonging a local problem. They never went a peaceful settlement of any issue. They would sacrifice the very persons for whom they pretend to fight. Their objective is violence in the streets, breakdown of government through hesitation, then anarchy and finally dictatorship.

Mr. Field is a [illegible] both groups for whom he pretends to carry on [illegible] print. He aggravates incidents [illegible] to causes. Although he identifies individual Jews as Jews, he holds it is evidence of hatred in a gentile to describe himself as such. Further, to arouse hatred by an indirect but no very subtle device, Mr. Field prints inflammatory rumors in sensational style and then nails them as falsehoods. In so doing he gives circulation to disturbing ideas some or all of which may be sheer inventions of his journalists who, at the very beginning of his publishing enterprise in New York, included many of the most conspicuous [illegible] of the Communist line and adherents of the Communist leadership in the Newspaper build.

When he goes in for the publication of false [illegible] nobody can check on the origin of the [illegible] self in a position [illegible] ination and put forth [illegible] leave an impression even though he does denounce them [illegible] alike.

Mr. Biddle is not a naive man, and I am sure he knows that the most influential a[illegible] of racial and religious hatred are to be found among adherents of his own party. The standard daily press of the country [illegible] these delicate problems with great tact and has even played down some incidents just because they were [illegible] [illegible] pretend to fight [illegible] hatred.

48b-1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Baffling Thinking — An Illustration

(From The Mound Bayou News-Digest)

Some years ago near the community where the editor lived, a Negro was conducting a business which met with the disapproval of some white people. He was told to close the business and leave the community. He did not heed the warning, so on a Saturday night a group of white people liquidated him and the business. Before morning all who participated were known to the colored people.

Among those participating was a man who manifested a deal of interest in the editor — at the time a sophomore in college. This man, to all seeming was a very sincere person, honest in his dealings and a very devout Christian. The next morning, the editor met him coming from morning service. He had the same cool, calm, almost saintly expression,—that appearance of being wholly at peace with God and man. I remember how gently soft was his voice when he inquired solicitously as to my welfare and jokingly asked if I had acquired the usual sophomore "big-head". He then spoke seriously that he did not think I would suffer with such a malady.

I believed in this man, in his sincerity, his essential goodness, in his devoutness. Yet I knew he had less than twelve hours before helped kill a man who was not committing and had not committed any crime under the law. I could not understand and for a long time it worried me. I just could not explain this matter satisfactorily to myself.

Some years later, the editor had another experience which stumped him. A woman tenant who took unto herself a new "husband" without benefit of clergy at least every crop year and just as regularly added to the population of the community, was angry with me and half crying. While she was upbraiding me I noticed she could not help but expect to increase the population again at a very early date. Now her trouble was I had not made it possible for her to get the type of clothes she needed so that she could sit in the "Amen Corner" of her church "respectable". She therefore could not go to church and properly worship. She was sincere in her acts and saw nothing wrong in them.

These two incidents were hard for me to understand. In one case an educated white man takes life contrary to the laws of the nation and the commands of God. He saw no wrong and believed in his own righteousness. In the other case, an ignorant colored woman regularly brought life into the world in a manner wholly contrary to the teachings of the Bible, lived in adultery contrary to the law of the land, yet considered herself a devout member of the church and a saintly follower of our Lord Jesus.

These two incidents were hard for me to understand, honest people do things that are so inconsistent with out teaching and have beliefs seemingly so illogical, that it is hard for one to believe they are not just pure hypocrites. The fact remains that many are sincere and honest and should their acts and preachments harm one there is a consolation in a statement made by a great Christian two thousand years ago, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

How to End Jim Crow on Dixie Busses and Trains

The father, in an Aesop's fable, who showed his sons that a bundle of sticks could be broken across his knee only if he took them one by one, was teaching a lesson in cooperation and unity.

"Unity," says the proverb, "gives strength to the humble." "United we stand, divided we fall."

This is the picture of the way to build strength and security. But the formula is the same in tearing down obstacles. A mountain can be moved, a carload at a time. Any problem can be solved if broken down into simple factors.

For example, faced with the South's refusal to educate colored children, the NAACP set out to effect reforms by filing suits in half a dozen States to equalize teachers' salaries.

Last week, Missouri capitulated without filing a suit.

Once teachers are properly paid, then suits to compel equal school terms, equal bus facilities, and equal school buildings must follow—so that, having solved pieces of the problem, we break down the whole of it.

Jim Crow Begins at Virginia Line

Everyone who visits army camps in the South concurs that the sorest spots are the State laws compelling racial separation on busses and trains.

Beginning at the Virginia line, travelers going south must ride in jim-crow bus seats or in jim-crow railroad coaches.

The jim-crow line used to be farther north, between Maryland and Pennsylvania, until a courageous Maryland lawyer, William H. H. Hart, all alone, fought the State and the railroads until the Maryland Court of Appeals declared on March 22, 1905, that no State jim-crow law is strong enough to restrict free passage of citizens of other States traveling in Maryland.

That is the first stick out of the bundle, and Mr. Hart broke it.

Suppose Virginia and the Carolinas had a lawyer like Hart? There could be no jim-crow cars and busses for interstate soldier travelers in any of these States. That would be breaking down a difficult problem into one of its factors that can be solved.

The AFRO Proposes Action

For years the AFRO has talked about the Hart case and jim-crow travel in Virginia. Saturday, it did something about it.

The AFRO proposed to counsel that it arrange with AFRO reporters or others to file a test case in Washington courts to determine whether passengers traveling from Maryland or from any other State into Virginia can be shunted into jim-crow cars.

If Hart could do a job that has kept jim-crow interstate trains out of Maryland for thirty years, maybe the AFRO, as a tribute to Hart, can perform a similar service for Virginians.

If we succeed (and why shouldn't we?), we will have added the second link to a chain that should spread through Dixie.

Let Virginia put the Hart jinx on North Carolina, and North Carolina on South Carolina, and so on until this unlawful jim-crow car, bus, and boat traffic is completely wiped out.

Wanted—First Class Hotel

That hotel which kept C. C. Spaulding sitting in the lobby until 2 a.m., until a bingo game was finished in the room he had reserved, may have done Baltimore a service.

Delegates to the National Business League had sad stories to relate about hotels. A Hampton, Va., official who reserved a room was asked to share it with three strangers. He refused.

A N.C. insurance executive found a soiled bath tub, purchased his own Lysol and, on his knees, scrubbed and prayed that he might kill all the germs lurking there.

A tired business delegate reported that he was kept awake several hours after midnight by footsteps of men and women in the hallways. Regular traffic was in progress.

The whole thing means that visitors' impressions of Baltimore were not so good. The question is, should inconsiderate hotel owners be permitted to give the city a continuing black eye?

Before the Business League comes back to Baltimore again, it will want the assurance that there is enough money and business in the city to operate a first-class hotel.

Negroes and Moscow Pacts

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y

NOV 18 1943

By Doxey Wilkerson

Negro Americans have special reason to join enthusiastically in the American - Soviet friendship celebrations being held this month throughout the nation.

November calls to mind several milestones in recent world history which are also, in a very real sense, major strides forward toward Negro freedom.

(1) **November 7, 1917:** The first socialist state in the world, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was born.

For the first time in history, there emerged a great nation which used the full power of government for the complete destruction of all forms of racial and national discrimination. The traditional Czarist exploitation and suppression of minority peoples was thoroughly uprooted from Soviet life. To even the weakest and most "backward" national groups, previously held down by colonial oppression, there was extended the right of self-determination, the right of each people—backed by Soviet power—to organize their government, social and cultural life as they see fit.

The bloody pogroms against the Jews, which in imperialist Russia rivaled even those of late-day Hitler in their brutality, disappeared completely from Soviet life.

The principle of equal rights for all men became the fundamental law of the new socialist state. Article 123 of the Constitution of the USSR reads:

"Equality of rights of citizens of the USSR, irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life, is an indefeasible law.

"Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or, conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, is punishible by law."

The Soviet Union, in the organization of its own society, has charted the path for the ultimate liberation of the Negro and all other oppressed peoples of the world.

(2) **November 16, 1933:** American-Soviet diplomatic relationships were established. Under the wise leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the stupid policy of refusing even to recognize the existence of the great socialist state, rigidly adherred to by the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover regime, came to an end. The governments of these two great nations, which have so much in common, began to talk to each other, to enter into trade agreements, and to carry on normal diplomatic relations—for the mutual benefit of both.

The channels now began to open for the American people to learn the truth about the amazing new society which the Soviets were creating. Despite organized anti-Soviet slanders and hostility, the masses of Americans began slowly to understand and appreciate the tremendous benefits which the workers' government of the USSR was bringing to the formerly oppressed peoples of Russia. We began to catch new vistas of the freedom which is possible in our own land, a freedom which the Negro people and all others will share on the basis of complete equality.

(3) **June 22, 1941:** The treacherous Nazi attack upon the Soviet Union initiated that Anglo-Soviet-American cooperation which has now emerged into full coalition. The anti-Soviet, imperialist policies of Munich, which unleashed this terrible war upon the world, were now cast aside by the British and American governments. In the blood and smoke of battle, impelled by the imperative requirements of national survival, an imperialist war was transformed into a war of national liberation. There was forged an alliance of freedom-loving nations which now promises the liberation of mankind.

Under the impact of war necessity, powerfully influenced by the socialist member of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition, the freedom of oppressed peoples has now become definitely the order of the day. China, traditional prey of imperialist powers the world over, now sits as an equal on the Pacific War Council. Ethiopia is again free, and the freedom of the Philippines is assured. With every new blow of the Red Army, the liberation of the occupied countries of Europe proceeds apace. The freedom of Puerto Rico, of the Arab peoples in North Africa, of India—these are now very urgent business of the United Nations.

Within our own country, likewise impelled by the liberating character of this war, the freedom of the Negro people has moved forward more rapidly than at any time since the Civil War. So long as the Anglo - Soviet - American coalition remains intact, thus guaranteeing a people's victory and a people's peace, the extension of freedom to the Negro people will continue at an accelerating rate.

(4) **November 1, 1943:** The Anglo-American-Soviet coalition was consolidated through agreements reached at the Moscow conference. The peoples of the world may now look forward with renewed confidence to even closer cooperation among the great powers, including China, for the shortening of the war, the destruction of fascism, the liberation of oppressed peoples, and the organization of a just and durable peace.

The reactionary defeatist attempt to save fascism by dividing the United Nations is not yet dead, but it has been struck a mortal blow. At the same time, the democratic forces of the world have been tremendously strengthened. The road to the ultimate triumph of the people, both in the war and in the peace, lies straight ahead. The progressive freedom of mankind, including the Negro people of America, is now more than ever assured.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

F. D. R. CALLS COLUMNIST A LIAR

When President Roosevelt called a newspaper columnist a liar the other day, it was news, not because the President and the press disagreed, but because the President had so far lost his temper as to express himself with some heat.

There are many places in the world today where the chief executive and the press **never** disagree. The first rule of a dictator is to stifle expression and control the newspapers so that they print only what the government wants them to say.

In his book, "Time for Greatness," Herbert Agar points out that journalism is the only private business in our whole economic system to be mentioned by name in the Constitution. The Bill of Rights guarantees freedom of the press. Congress can regulate every business except the business of publishing the news.

The reason our forefathers put the newspapers outside government interference was that they wanted one agency in this land free to disagree with government, free even to print that which the government prefers not to hear or that which it wants to suppress.

Colored Press Under Fire

The colored press is under fire also. Council of Democracy's Ph.D. Brown sounded off what has become a popular pastime of blaming colored newspapers for all the ills of the day, including the riots in army camps, in Detroit, and in New York, and the stiffening everywhere of colored people's resentment to segregation and oppression.

The other day a commander of a Southern army camp wrote Washington: "Can't we do something about the colored newspapers?"

The editor of this newspaper gets calls and letters from influential white people who ask whether the colored people aren't going too fast. "Take it slower," they say. Even a distinguished colored business man, in an off-the-record statement, urged newspapers "not to rock the boat."

From all the attention colored newspapers are getting, it would indicate that the South is discovering the colored press for the first time, as indeed it is. It isn't particularly happy about it, and it can't muzzle us.

We hear a great deal about the Four Freedoms without stopping to think what they mean.

The first freedom is freedom of the press. That means that even the President can't stop newspapers from printing the disagreeable news, and that an area of the country, so large as to include seventeen States, can rob colored people of every civil, social, and economic right, but cannot stop the colored newspapers from discussing it.

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About Mrs. Roosevelt's Article If I Were A Negro

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

From The Jackson (Miss.) Advocate

The championing of the cause of the American Negro by President and Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt has been and is one of the outstanding facts in a period in the history of the nation when the question of the Negro and his full integration into the democratic citizenship and American way of life, is a question that has come to be of foremost importance, both in its domestic and international aspects, as relates to the new born and world-wide quest for democracy, human dignity, and universal liberty and freedom for the common man. ,

It can hardly be doubted that the attitude of the President of the United States, as well as that of his wife, has been a great sustaining force in keeping alive the faith of many of the small and subjected people of the world in the ultimate triumph of world-wide christian democracy. The letter from the President to the National Urban League a few days ago, in which he called for greater tolerance among the racial and religious groups as necessary to our national unity, and to the effects of such intolerance upon the minds of other peoples of the world regarding us, must have aroused renewed thought, throughout the nation, concerning religious and race prejudice, without doubt, the greatest evils confronting the world today.

No champion of the cause of the American Negro has been subjected to so much vehement criticism and vituperative attack as has been the wife of the President. And that she has continued to champion the cause of the Negro under such circumstances has endeared her to the hearts of Negroes, as well as other Americans, and people everywhere who believe in the noble ideals and truths of Christianity. In the current issue of the Negro Digest, the wife of the President, undoubtedly conscious of their trust, and of the honored and well deserved place she has earned in the hearts of Negroes everywhere, turns from the position of Champion and defender, to that of counsellor and advisor, while writing on the subject, "IF I WERE A NEGRO". A position which should serve but to add to the status in the minds and hearts of Negroes, and better fit them for the trials with which they are constantly faced.

In her article which portrays a deep insight into the psychology that is peculiar to the race, in stating that, "If I were a Negro I would have moments of bitterness, and would find it hard to sustain my faith in democracy and men of other races," the wife of the President evidences more than an ordinary knowledge of the reserves of spiritual depths, and soul quality of the Negro, which has sustained him in his faith in democracy, and in men of other races, a marvelously important fact, that stands as a challenge to those in whose hands rests the greater power over the present and future status of the Negro as an American citizen, and in whose hands rests the power to destroy religious and racial prejudice and intolerance in the United States, and to a large extent that of the world.

In counselling the representatives of the race not to do "Too Much Demanding", the wife of the President, was without doubt, reflecting the results of her many contacts with, and observations of Negro representatives and leaders. What we see in the deeper implications of this remark, is the need for greater skill and diplomacy on the part of Negro leaders and representatives, in espousing the Negro cause; and the further implication of a need, for a new, more abler, and a more thoroughly consecrated Negro leadership. Nowhere here are we able to discover the implication that Negroes should cease in their quest for the basic rights and privileges of an American citizen.

In her article, "If I Were a Negro", the wife of the President, writes not only to, and about Negroes, but to and about all Americans who cherish the hope of a Better World.

Passing Parade

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS FOR ANP

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Council Against Racism?

Why can't we of all shades and backgrounds unite together in a Council Against Racism whose sole purpose would be to use every weapon possible to combat prevailing myths about distinctions between humans based on the bogey of race?

The simple truth is that racism has no place in a democracy. Science has knocked the props from under every traditional belief about color. It is up to the enlightened and understanding elements of the population to popularize the work of these scientists.

There are no inferior or superior human stocks, says anthropology. Man is the product of his environment. All advanced nations are mongrelized; that is, various primitive stocks have fused for nobody yet has been able to erect a barbed wire around sex.

SPRINGBOARD TO FASCISM

A belief in racism and racial differences is a springboard to fascism. Hitler sold his followers on the idea of "Aryan superiority" to all other "races." You know the result. Here in America the Ku Klux Klan has cashed in on misconceptions about white Americans and Jewish Americans and black Americans.

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The south, of course, the locality where medieval fallacies about race are strongest, but these ideas are popular through the rest of the nation. Most persons honestly believe there are fundamental differences between what are called Negroes and whites. And so long as they continue to serve this false god, so long will "whites Supremacy" and all its evils continue.

The fact is there is an immensely greater gap between a blonde born and reared in Norway and a blonde born and reared in Greece than between a blonde and a brown American born and reared in the state of Oregon. But the inclination is to accept the Norwegian and Greek and Oregonian blondes as equals and as similar because they are white, but to shove the brown Oregonian to one side as different because he is what is called a Negro and therefore he must be dissimilar.

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UNCONSTITUTIONAL MOVE

This same faulty but dangerous racist thinking pattern resulted in the unconstitutional ousting since Pearl Harbor, of American citizens of Japanese ancestry from their homes on the Pacific coast and their incarceration in concentration camps. There was no attempt made to mete out similar treatment to Americans of German and Italian ancestry, for they belonged to the "white" race. And soft pedaled though it may be, the racial aspect of the war against Japan cannot be minimized.

And so today popular opinion has erected strong racial boundary lines between groups of people. Americans call some people Negroes and since that means they don't belong to the white race, they are set apart. Similar treatment is accorded, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Mexicans and to some extent, the American Indian.

Suffering from the same racial malady is the Jew. Most persons look upon the Jew as a race with distinct physical and mental characteristics. That, too, is a fallacy. There are coal black Jews from Ethiopia and blonde Jews from Sweden; there are flatnosed Jews and sharp-nosed Jews. The fact is that Judaism is a religion and a culture; there is no Jewish race.

Man has roamed this planet thousands of generations. And yet can any of you go back a mere five generations out of these thousands who produced your ancestors and name your 32 foreparents of a mere five generations ago? If you can't, how do you know that you haven't got Chinese and Senegalese and Irish and Spanish and whatnot blood flowing through your veins? And if you have, how can you raise so much fuss about race?

It is my contention that whoever is born and reared in America or becomes naturalized should be known only as an American. Forget whether he has blue eyes or red hair or thick lips or a chocolate complexion. He is an American. And let it be remembered that the United States Constitution makes no distinction between Americans. You are either an American or you are not. Common sense dictates that Americans think likewise.

WEAPONS AVAILABLE

So long as persons are thought of in terms of race, just so long are the race racketeers and native Hitlers given a powerful weapon to divide Americans and promote disunity. I do not contend that elimination of racism is the sole solution to this serious problem, but I do hold that it is of major strategic and psychological importance.

It would be the duty of the Council Against Racism to use radio, press, motion pictures, schools, billboards, the lecture platform and printed matter in its crusade against the evil of race thinking, with the eventual goal of eliminating the use of words which place Americans in different categories. This can be successful if enough persons will band themselves together and set out to influence the rest of the nation.

Thank you for the copy of your address, "Open Letter to Mr. Ickes." Editors of the AFRO-AMERICAN wanted to read it as well as hear it and be impressed again by the blunt truth of it.

Discouragement over the treatment our country gives colored people in the Army, the Navy and industry is widespread. Our soldiers who came back from World War I had to be told to take off their uniforms and continue the fight at home for the right to vote, to hold office, to earn a living without discrimination.

Are you interested? Are you willing, no matter what your ethnological or known cultural background, to help get a Council Against Racism under way immediately?

Let me know your reaction. Write to me care of this newspaper or directly to Frank Marshall Davis, Associated Negro Press, 3507 South Parkway, Chicago 15, Illinois.

Hon. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
Dear Sir

NOV 27 1943
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

Repetition of the Past Feared

Any person with vision knows that the same thing will happen again after this war unless the Government follows Russia's example by making race discrimination a crime to be severely punished as treason to the nation.

Vicious forces in the United States say that segregation and disfranchisement are a part of American life and we should rather lose this war than sacrifice them. They say it openly. They publish it in the press. That is treason.

Right proudly we hail your Madison Square Garden speech as a forthright democratic utterance.

The Editors of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.

NOV 27 1943

Army Does Better Job Than Navy

Senators Lodge, Mead, Russell and Brewster, back from a visit to our armed forces overseas, reported the navy as the worst offender in giving the public news.

That is exactly the view of many newspapers which find every overseas territory controlled by the navy out of bounds for war correspondents.

The army, on the other hand, has been far more cooperative. Correspondents overseas have been cleared promptly. The army's facilities have been placed at their disposal, and commanders in the field have lent them aid.

In Washington, the army has Truman Gibson, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, whose office has served as a clearing house for the press and for other agencies. Two colored officers handle distribution of army news and photographs to the colored press.

The set-up works. Relations between the army and the public are better than they have been for years.

To the contrary, navy public relations are terrible, not only because the navy does so little for colored seamen, but because even that little it hides under a bushel.

OCT 16 1943

WILLKIE'S GOOD ADVICE

Wendell Willkie gave sound advice to colored voters out in California last week. He said, "Don't get tied up to any body. Make them bid for you. Don't let them deal with Southern Democrats and feed you spinach in Harlem at the same time."

If we want conditions changed in America before the soldiers come home, we must get it by bargaining in the next Presidential campaign.

We want a President and a Congress that will end jim crow in the U.S. Government and in the armed forces immediately, and stop playing with war industries and unions that push us around.

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Only the administration that will pledge us that openly should get our vote. The "equal opportunity" promises we have had in the past are meaningless. We want segregation in government and government-controlled agencies abolished, and as Willkie says, we should tie up only with candidates who will commit themselves to that program.

As a straw showing the wind's direction, one wing of labor promised that it will be unable to support President Roosevelt unless he quits his Southern allies and carries out his New Deal pledges.

OCT 16 1943

RADCLIFFE, THE AMENDMENT KILLER

Thanks to Senator George L. Radcliffe (Dem., Md.), the Senate refused last week to add a non-discrimination amendment to the National Housing Act.

The records show that of a billion dollars lent by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) in the past ten years, only 22 million went to colored borrowers. This is 2 per cent of the total loans to 10 per cent of the population, which is the most poorly housed.

We ask Senator Radcliffe: if the housing act is being fairly administered, why did he oppose a non-discrimination amendment?

He need not answer; we will do it for him. The reason is, if there were such an amendment, FHA would have to quit refusing loans to colored people in mixed neighborhoods.

OCT 16 1943

LISTEN TO THE LAMBS

Canadian-born R. Nathaniel Dett, pianist, composer, and conductor, died last week at Battle Creek, Mich., at the age of 60.

First as a pianist, later as conductor of a superb Hampton Institute choir of forty voices, he won acclaim at home. Then he took his choir to London, Paris, the Hague, and Vienna, and his reputation was established.

There was a sour note, however. When patrons demanded an all-spiritual concert, Dr. Dett demurred. He had the courage to insist that his group feature classical music as well as folk songs. He wanted his work judged by world standards. Hampton disagreed; Dr. Dett resigned.

His chief claim to lasting fame arises from his piano compositions, chorals, and his arrangements of spirituals.

Percy Grainger, the pianist, popularized Dett's "Juba Dance." "The Chariot Jubilee," solo and chorus with organ, piano and orchestra accompaniment, was called by Musical America an inspired piece of choral writing.

Oberlin College honored him with the degree of doctor of music. The Harmon Foundation gave him its highest music award.

Dr. Dett arranged many spirituals, best loved of which is "Listen to the Lambs." The church choirs which have at one time or another sung this Dett arrangement can be numbered by the hundreds.

This composition alone gives him high rank in musical America and a perpetual memorial in the hearts of his countrymen.

OCT 16 1943

MURPHY DENIES EVERYTHING

According to the Southern white press, W. Allen Murphy, colored waiter and war bond salesman, advised fellow servants to think of their future before leaving their kitchens for better paying war work.

The AFRO found Mr. Murphy in the Atlanta, Ga. Driving Club last week and he promptly denied saying any such thing. Untrue, also, were allegations that he termed servants who quit their jobs a "hindrance to the war effort now, and unless corrected, a hindrance to the peace."

Whether Mr. Murphy said these things or not is unimportant, except that the Southern press, alarmed by a shortage of servants, gave his utterances wide publicity.

Dixie domestics are leaving poorly paid jobs by the hundreds for war work, good pay, and social security.

What is important is that Mr. Murphy thought his job as a waiter in a club was an occupation essential to the winning of the war. He had not read or heard of War Manpower Commission rules classifying domestic service as non-essential.

OCT 16 1943

FILE SUIT AGAINST TAXI COMPANIES

Prospective passengers who have been forced to wait on street corners or in railroad stations while taxis passed them by will watch with interest the suit of Mrs. Ethel Norman against the Diamond Cab Company of Washington.

In Mrs. Norman's case, she entered a cab at Union Station and the driver, by threats, caused her to get out.

Unworthy Of Public Notice

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

The charge of dictatorship in the leadership and conduct of the American Bridge Association affairs, made this wetk by certain of its members, will merit small sympathy from sober minded Negroes, whose interests and preoccupations center in problems of much greater social significance.

In the face of the critical demands which a stupendous war places upon all of us, together with the crucial struggles making to win citizenship rights for ourselves and our children, unimportant squabbles in social clubs fail to impress us. Even in peace times, the wisdom and value of such organizations have been questioned by many. Whether such organizations can make any contribution to our struggles to be demonstrated. One thing is certain, the great of money and time spent on them, if redirected into existing uplift organizations among us, could certainly make our united struggle much more effective and But pursuit of pleasure-seeking organizations in these if they were making a contribution to our economic same as if they were pointed. But times certainly cannot expect public indulgence, much the or social advance.

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ARE JAPANESE UNCIVILIZED?

Japanese beheaded a captured American flyer. The Nips don't fight our way. They don't surrender themselves, we are and believe that anybody who does ought to be tortured. They shoot down parachutists, fire at stretcher-bearers, children, u bomb hospitals. This is an all-out war to them, who believe in killing or being killed. press us. E

Before we condemn our enemies as brutal and uncivilized, organizations let us look around at (1) British enslavement of natives in is yet to be India and Africa, (2) Italian use of gas on the native Ethi outlay of m opians, (3) U.S. equipment of all overseas units with poison already exis gas, (4) German murder and persecution of Jews, and (5) tainly make our own race riots, lynchings and racial segregation. But pur

The test of civilization is not merely how a nation treats its enemies, but also what it does to its own citizens.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
REEL 84

48b-1943

SUMMER FORMALS

While Racial Friction Rages, Middle Classes Parade in Summer Formals

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AS WE CONSIDER race rioting and the impending shadow of further discrimination and proscription, it is demoralizing and disheartening to observe so many of the advanced and informed people of color in this country parading around and flouncing about in "summer formals." A wise old man calmly declares that they are "escapists", who are unwilling to face the facts of life as they realy are. Distracting conditions among races, the ominous, over - shadowing spectre of strife and trouble, the devastating issues of present-day and post-war adjustments, should arouse and awaken that element of colored Americans into the stern realization, that dancing and frolicking are not giving surcease or solution to the vital problems and burning issues before us.

Mr. Bibb

THERE IS NO ESCAPE

We are getting no tidbits from despair and consternation by milling around on the glistening dance floors, after sipping cocktails. Those so-called escapists from the stark, drab facts of life, who are whirling around like dervishes with their gay and giddy companions should be "dancing with tears in their eyes." They must be either derelict and remiss in their duties or they must be smug and complacent as were the supercilious Britishers, who sipped tea and played bridge on the eve of Singapore's collapse. They are not escaping, either from themselves or their enemies, who are lurking around, gloating gleefully.

THE COLORED people who are trying to escape from their trials and tribulations by flinging themselves headlong into a world of make-believe, are merely fiddling while "Rome burns." After the ball is over, the lights are dim and the dancers fled, they face again the same burning shame and the same piteous plight. The same old bird of Jim Crow will be all about them and all the other creatures from the "night's Plutonian shore." Nothing will have changed and time and money will have been thrown to the winds. The struggling masses of their people will still go grovelling along, lashed to the mast of second-class citizenship, as the storms of adversity rage about them.

MANY PROBLEMS CONFRONT US

Now this writer sees no virtue nor advantage in having his people wandering around in "sackcloth and ashes," sadly bemoaning their outcast state. He sees no advantage in sitting around grumbling, complaining or flinching and shuddering from blows that are being aimed at them, nor is there any benefit in whining ruefully like Calamity Jane about terrible things to come. We hold to the thought that the middle classers and the intelligensia should be huddled together at each and every opportunity, in the consuming task of meeting the situations before us with understanding and determination.

THERE ARE problems of war . . . the status and treatment of our men in uniform, as well as issues of demobilization. There are political questions of far-reaching import. There is the topic of our public conduct and private decorum and the subject of "conquering ourselves." There is the grim spectre of further racial disorder with the shedding of blood. There are the entangling and twisted issues of work and labor. All of these things are ever before us and the hundreds of ramifications associated with them.

MUCH TO BE DONE IN A SHORT TIME

These are indeed perilous times. Perhaps the status of the colored American for the next 20 years is to be determined from present-day happenings. For such reasons summer formals are entirely out of order, just as are the traditional "convention," where it has been the principal order of the day to wine and dance, flit the time away and indulge in mutual "self admiration." Summer formals are just as inopportune as are zoot suits, gaudy slacks and indecent "play suits." Now is no time to dance and frolic, convene and indulge, show off and strut.

NOT ONLY is peacock strutting" anarchronistic and foolish, it is also ridiculous and improvident. Here are our charities and churches begging for succor and support, we see white philanthropy tightening the purse strings and coldly crying out "Help yourselves. You are making more money than you ever made before in your lives." There is truth, too, in what they say. The colored Americans are never going to win any respect and recognition while going around with the tin cup extended.

WE HAVE REACHED AGE OF MATURITY

If we are to glide along the polished surfaces of the palaces of terpsichore, all bespangled and adorned, arrayed in summer formals, then we should assume some of our obligations. We must confront our problems bravely. There is no escape. Sooner or later we will be brought face to face with them.

A MORATORIUM should be declared on "wanton wiles, quips and pranks and youthful jollity." We have reached the age of maturity. Those of the middle class and the intelligensia can grapple with the problems and issues before us in firmer fashion, dehors their summer formals.

Dustin' off the NEWS

By LUCIUS C. HARPER

A SOUTHERN EDITOR MAKES A SUGGESTION

TWO ELEMENTS appear in every race problem: the first, race prejudice—the repulsion of the unlike; second, economic or competitive jealousy. Both operate for example, in the case of the Irishman or Jew, but with the Negro and Chinese or Jap race prejudice is greater because the difference is greater. The difficulty of the Negro in this country is the color of his skin, the symbol of his difference. Whenever the white man becomes social enough to paint that difference out and cause the Negro to resemble his own kith and kin, harsh discriminatory measures begin to somewhat disappear, and the individual so transformed begins to escape prejudicial repulsions.

L. C. Harper

Of late, some white editors throughout the South have been thinking seriously on the question of lessening race friction through a common-sense method of handling race repulsions. Virginius Dabney editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, has come forward with a suggestion to his Virginia constituency on how to do away with Jim Crow cars. Here is his suggestion:

"The time has come to do something about the well-nigh intolerable interracial friction on the street cars and buses of the state. This friction stems largely from the laws which compel the segregation of white and colored passengers. The purpose of these laws, when they were enacted, was to keep the races separate. Actually, under existing conditions, they have the opposite effect, and they are a constant irritant. Hundreds, if not thousands, of times a day, these regulations serve to throw the races into closer contact than ever, and at the same time to wound the feelings of the [illegible]

* * *

"THE LAWS result in closer interracial contact than would otherwise be the case because whereas white and colored passengers usually sit in separate seats, the invariably crowded conditions in the aisles of street cars and buses at rush hours throws the races together as never before. Colored passengers who get on crowded cars or buses have to push their way to the rear through a dense mass of white people, and in the case of one-man street cars they must force their way back to the front again. It would be preferable if the Negroes were allowed to stand or sit in the car or bus wherever they could find room, thus avoiding the push through the packed aisles. It is this push which causes most of the trouble."

Mr. Dabney says there is no Richmond ordinance that would have to be repealed to bring about a change, but the Virginia general assembly would have to adjust Section 3978 to destroy such Jim Crowism. Continuing, he says:

"The first state legislation calling for segregation on street cars was enacted 1902-03-04, at a time when such laws probably were desirable, since there had been much unpleasant interracial tension during the preceding years, and the average colored citizen, having a generation removed from slavery, was not as well-educated, well-behaved or well-dressed as is the case today. Legislation with respect to buses came in 1930. Today we find that these segregation laws are functioning directly contrary to the desires of those who drafted them. In all the larger cities, and particularly in the Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News area, crowded conditions bring the races into closer contact than would be the case if segregation on transportation lines did not exist. The requirement that colored passengers force their way through masses of white passengers is a constant source of trouble, irritation and bad feeling. The fact is that they should be, and without delay."

* * *

WHILE MANY may say ironically that "the fox-hunter finds himself trapped in his own trap," we may also give credit for his ingenuity in trying to extricate himself without either injury to his own well-being or that of the intended victim. There are some among us who may disagree with Mr. Dabney's approach in lessening race repulsions: trying to sugar-coat the bitter pill of segregation through a lesser form of segregation—the principle remains, however, even if the sting is gone. But in any event, we admire his nerve in attacking any form of Jim Crow in Virginia. Whether his method of approach pleases us or not, he is now enrolled in the forces against it. There is no sudden or cut-and-dried solution of the Negro problem, or of any other problem. Men are forever demanding formulae which will enable them to progress without effort. They seek to do quickly by medication what can only be accomplished by deliberate hygiene. A problem that has been growing for three hundred years in America, and for thousands of years before that in Africa, warping the very lives of the people concerned, changing their currents of thought as well as their conduct, cannot be solved in 75 years. Why expect it? We shouldn't "kid ourselves."

And yet there are definite things that can be done which, while working no immediate miracles, will set our faces to the light and keep us trudging toward the true goal. Down at the bottom—it will seem trite, but it is eternally true—the cause of the race "problem" and most other social problems is simply lack of understanding and sympathy between man and man. And the remedy is equally simple—a gradual substitution of understanding and sympathy for blind repulsion and hatred. That, I believe, is what Editor Virginius Dabney is trying to suggest to white Virginians. May he succeed.

THE HORIZON

White Editors Hurt Nation, As Well As Negroes, When They Identify Race With Crime

BY P. L. PRATTIS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. APR 7 1943

THIS volume is being written as a sort of gesture toward understanding to editors of white newspapers, so maybe you won't want to read it. It is to those editors who persist in the practice of identifying Negroes with crime. They say they don't mean any harm; but they certainly can't mean any good, for, if good were the product of such identification, it would be practiced with all groups.

If you read the papers last week, you will recall that a number of firms was indicted by the Office of Price Administration for promoting a "black market" in the sale of meat. They were meat bootleggers. Among the individuals named were Peter Golas, Morris Freund, Sam Simon, Albert Simon, Jacob Schmidt, Leo Waxenberg, Samuel E. Jacobs, Jacob R. Cohn and Herbert C. Liebman. Certainly, I do not know that any or all of these men are Jews. Even if they are Jews and are guilty I hold no prejudice toward the Jewish people because of them. They are individuals. But I am confident it would not help the Jewish people in their struggle against prejudice for the Jews in the above list to be identified. I am sure that identification of the Jews would aggravate anti-Semitism and make the road infinitely harder for Jews who are not meat bootleggers. This is so simple and elementary a deduction that it ought not to need emphasis.

APR 7 1943

Mr. Prattis

TIMES EDITOR DEFENDS PRACTICE

APR 17 1943

BUT, unfortunately, emphasis is needed. The most intelligent white editor will sit across the desk from an intelligent Negro and tell the Negro blandly that there is no evil purpose in the practice. He will defend the practice against Negroes, but he will not initiate against other groups. Quite recently, Edwin L. James, managing editor of the New York Times, wrote a somewhat peevish letter to Samuel R. Morsell, defending The Times' practice of identifying Negroes with crime and, particularly, the so-called "mugger." The way for Negroes to keep themselves from being identified as "muggers" in The Times, Mr. James wrote Mr. Morsell, is for Negroes to bestir themselves and get rid of the "muggers." No other minority which reads The Times has been asked to accept such a responsibility. The Times, which is Jewish-owned, does not require that Jews clean up their underworld elements in order that the Jewish people as a whole would be fairly treated in news stories.

APR 17 1943

NATION INJURED

OF course, Negroes have protested bitterly against the practice because it hurts them as a group. But at a time like this, the injury done them is not the greater hurt. The nation's existence is in peril and all acts, public and private, individual or group, must be measured and defined in terms of the nation's welfare and security. We have unfortunate divisions among different elements in our population which every truly patriotic and democratic American must deplore. We may not be able to bridge these differences, but ordinary intelligence dictates that we should try, whether the difference is that between white and black, Jew and Gentile or Protestant and Catholic. It is the holy task of every American to seek to promote unity. Any act or practice which demeans any group depresses that group and sets it apart. The bridge is extended thereby, not destroyed. It should be the object of all of us to help develop mutual appreciation and respect and regard. It is the duty of a newspaper like The Times, and others, to use its influence to make all of us as Americans think more of one another—not less. The greater the number of Americans who fight together, at home and abroad, the sooner victory will come. The more Americans are encouraged to dislike and fight one another, the more difficult victory will be to achieve.

PRESS IGNORES JOB

AMERICAN newspapers are really ignoring their greatest opportunity to serve the nation in this war. Exaggerated reports of American prowess will not promote victory. Publication of news of Government activities is not enough. Our daily newspapers should deliberately accept the responsibility of using their influence to unite Americans. They can reason, persuade and shame. They know how to do the job if they only would. But they persist in evil practices of bygone days, such as identifying a weak people, with all the worst of which some of its members are guilty. They also persist in handling trivialities instead of addressing themselves to the major task. Of what importance to the American people at war was the report that the head of the American Air Force in England was kissing the wife of the head of the Royal Air Force? Of what great moment was the accidental spilling of some champagne on Mrs. Roosevelt's dress while she was christening a ship? If the public taste craves such morsels, is not the taste juvenile? Should it be catered to? Is this the time to encourage frivolity and ribaldry? Is this not a time that calls for strong men and a strong nation?

APR 7

BLAME THE NEGRO

IT is greatly to the discredit of the managing editor of the New York Times if he cannot see that he has more responsibility for the public impressions created by The Times, especially concerning Negroes, than any restraint which they might exercise against their criminals. And it is burdening the point to remind that there are factors which produce crime among Negroes over which they have no control. In fact, Mr. James and his kind have more control of these factors than Negroes. But, as a rule, Mr. James and his kind do not become exercised about these factors and their responsibility. They blame the Negro.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 24

48b-1943

National GRAPEVINE

Defender
Chicago, Ill. By CHARLEY CHEROKEE

JUL 3 - 1943

Wheel Within A Wheel

LISTEN CHUM, when they tell you to lay off fighting for rights for the duration, tell 'em to go to hell, or Detroit, or Mobile, or Camp Stewart. Call their attention to the cracker-fascists here at home, who don't give a damn about the war, and who work a 24-hour shift giving Jews, Mexicans and Negroes hell.

This fight for race democracy has many fronts. No matter how puny, or how far South you are, you can do your bit. Educate a white a week. Talk facts to him, show him Negro newspapers, excel him in work or play, keep cleaner and talk softer than he can, arouse his admiration, or sock him on the jaw. Take your pick or think up one yourself, but for freedom's sake do something.

Needle Negro leaders at home and in Washington sitting around getting their laurels shiny. Get some action or some new faces. Tell Venita Lewis of Labor Dept. children's bureau she ought to be fighting like the devil against that so-called child welfare bill, whether her bosses say nix or not. Tell Bill Trent of FWA to get tough on the same thing. Tell Bob Weaver of WMC if he can still speak for the race to FDR's advisers and to magazine editors, then he can force a showdown on Negro worker status. This is no time to be squeamish about hurting their feelings, chum. Leaders are worth more as martyrs than as deadweight.

Let Mary Bethune know a lot of influential people who wanted to help save NYA are still nettled at what they regard as her failure to follow-up on their offers of assistance. Let Mable Staupers of National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses know that even if it angered Congresswoman Bolton, who introduced the Nurses Bill, and who gives the colored nurses several thousand a year, she should have done the dirty work incidental to getting the non-discriminatory clause inserted, instead of just stating the necessity of "safeguards." You get the idea, chum. Get going.

Dark Side of A Dark Subject

JUL 3 1943

AFRICA, my little piece of burnt toast, faces a dark future. Two world wars have already started over diversion of its rich lands and exploited darklings. From here, looks like it won't be long again.

United Nations post-war plans have definite objectives for every people except Africans. Atlantic Charter states bravely: "No territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned," and talks about the rights of all peoples "to choose the form of government under which they will live."

Well, chum, like in Mississippi yet, this is for the white folks. White South African Republic will do as it pleases. Ethiopia will say "Yassuh King George!" and Liberia will say "Yassuh, Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Willkie." Belgium and France can have back their slices of the chocolate pie, as can Portugal. Britain will keep what it has and join the free for all for the Italian pickings and other leavings.

Not one little African with the tight black hair will be asked anything about territory or government. Black Gov. General Felix Eboue having served his purpose will be ignored. Ethiopians and Liberians will be allowed to sit at the peace table — period.

JUL 3 1943

Man, Have You Heard the Latest?

JUL 3 - 1943

LIBERAL OPA Division Heads, proud of their integrated staffs, regard recent establishment of a "Negro division" by Prentiss Brown, as "foolish." Morale being what it is, or ain't, they say no officials white or black under their supervision need clear anything with any Jim Crow office. Colored messengers, clerks, and stenogs, enjoying unprecedented integration say "Pfui to Jim Crow."

T. Arnold Hill, the new Negro division chief, having said enough, says nothing. Negro officials as Frances Williams, Dutton Ferguson, Bob Ming, Elsie Austin, say nothing loudly, and bide their time.

Testimonial dinner for Doxey Wilkerson, recent Communist convert, was inter-racial, held at the colored Y.W.C.A., and barred to newsmen. Charley Houston, listed as toastmaster, was absent in Georgia, but other speakers including Mary Church Terrill, Julia West Hamilton, and Alpheus Hunton, were on hand. Guests, 150 strong, included a few ministers, the more militant Howard profs, some professional men, and civic militants of both races. Invitations were withheld from government officials, and some personal friends of Doxey, uninvited, were sore. Some invitees went to absurd lengths to get out of attending.

JUL 3 1943

Real issue involved in trial of colored Army Chaplain Luther Fuller, accused of calling down Army race discrimination, is who the hell can a colored soldier go to with his grievances with some chance of redress? Colored Warrant Officer Matthew Brandon, who defended Fuller from bodily harm, and who insists on telling all at expense of never becoming a commissioned officer, goes on Charley's permanent honor roll. Brandon wonders how colored officers can go on taking it without complaining, so does Charley.

Black Sea Waves

THE WAVE fight has boiled down to a bitter knock-down-and-drag-out over the issue of segregation vs. integration. Militant colored women (God bless 'em) have put down their 7½ B's and say, "There will be no more segregation sponsored by the Federal government, state governments and Uncle Toms, be damned."

WAVE officials, if they must have black WAVEs, want them on a Jim Crow never-to-rise-above-a-lack-y capacity, and are busily looking about for a Jim Crow colored college with an Uncle Tom president, willing to half-train colored WAVEs and sell the race down the Potomac for the training money. Colored women want in like Chinese and Indian and Japanese women, with no segregation, equal training nd equal opportunity. There can be no compromise this time, it's win or lose.

AKA's Non-Partisan Council is backed to the hilt by Deltas, Professional women, National Council of Negro Women, and every other woman with a spark of grit. They don't ask you for money. They do ask that you, men and women wire or write Secretary of Navy Knox and President Roosevelt, and get in touch with your Congressmen and Senators who are home now. Do it PDQ. If you don't, you'll be sorry, and Charley won't let you forget it.

Flashes

JUL 3 - 1943

DOROTHY MAYNOR and Paul Robeson proved two top soloist attractions of D. C. outdoor symphony season, with Paul breaking attendance records with 22,000 ..... Alpheus Hunton, liberal-militant Howard prof is now working for Council of African Affairs and has leave from the university for a year ..... FDR appointed colored Municipal Judge Armand Scott to D. C. bench for 10 instead of usual six years ..... Henry Walker, known as "Alabam," having died in Greenwich, Conn., at 116, Charley will reward notice of oldest living Negro ..... College trained youths find the going easy at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, the demand for interviewers, athletic instructors and such being in excess to supply ..... Marine officers doing a better than average job with Negro trainees at New River, N. C., are nearly all from Mississippi and New York ..... BUY ANOTHER BOND, MISTER, but until Negroes get as many nervous apologies and explanations over a lynching as Catholics got over the Rome bombing, KEEP 'EM SQUIRMING!

FACTS AND FANCIES

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

By EUSTACE GAY

DEC 4 - 1943

Navy Bars Our Women

The United States Navy has set its face like flint against the hiring of colored women, as WAVES, SPARS, or in the Marines. The Navy has two programs for women—the V-10 and the V-9. The latter is for officer candidate applicants, the former leads to special training as petty officers. Right now the Navy is having difficulty finding women for the V-9 program and has even altered the requirements — which means lowering them — in an effort to qualify women who have been rejected.

GAY

Nevertheless, this scarcity of women means nothing, in so far as influencing the Navy brass hats to revise their attitude and enlist colored women having the required qualifications. To those of us who have been of the opinion that it is alone a matter of color, I want to disabuse your minds. It is also a matter of economics.

For instance, the base pay for V-10 women is $133 a month, plus allowances for food and quarters when these are not provided by the Navy. This salary may reach as much as $209 a month as chief petty officers, plus $200 for uniforms. V-9 women get a base pay of $216 a month up to $296 for lieutenants, and $250 for uniforms.

In other words, while colored women are freely enlisted in the WAC, where the base pay is $50 per month, colored women are barred from the Navy, where the base pay is not less than $133 a month, two and one-half times as great. That's too much money for a colored woman, no matter what her qualifications educationally, or her character. At least the Navy thinks so. Meanwhile, the Navy attitude, as has become known, has influenced the WAC enlistment to the

DEC 4 - 1943

A Lieutenant-General kicked a Private in the presence of other soldiers. A Colonel kicked a Private, and wounded so A Colonel kicked a Private a "slap on the wrist," permitted to a the humiliated Priva

General and Lieutenant

wrist." He is given a "s diers. He is sent to a for a colored woman, no matter what her qualifications educationally, or her character. At least the Navy thinks so. Meanwhile, the Navy attitude, as has become known, has influenced his helmet off, and curs- were moved to tears ed the WAC enlistment to the at him, using colorful pro from becoming known in th Army court and dismissed, wi

the court justifying his dismissal in high sounding fascist terms.

I believe the General should be removed from his command. That's the least the War Department can do. That he was "under stress" is all the more reason why he should not be in command of thousands of men. It is a disgrace when a General kicks a sick Private, who has been up to the actual front, while the General stood miles away, posing with binoculars, and two pearl-handle pistols, neither one needed, swinging gangster-like one on each side of his belt.

He ought to be brought home and retired. I echo the sentiment of an editorial in a leading daily newspaper, namely, that the General is unfit to hold a high command.

On Discrimination

"If you discriminate against me because I am uncouth, I can become mannerly. If you ostracize me because I am unclean, I can cleanse myself. If you segregate me because I lack knowledge, I can become educated. But if you discriminate against me because of my color, I can do nothing. God gave me that. I have no protection against race prejudice but to take refuge in cynicism, bitterness and hatred.'"

DEC 4 - 1943

Just Who is This Ollie Stewart?

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By EVELENA D. JACKSON

Who is Ollie Stewart, AFRO war correspondent formerly in North Africa, now in Sicily? Here is some inside dope on that man who brings AFRO readers the stories about our boys on the fighting fronts.

Ollie Stewart

W. W. Stewart Brother — J. W. Stewart Brother

finish Leland High School, Baker, La., in 1926.

4 Finish at Same Time

In June, 1930, Ollie and his three older sisters were graduated from Tennessee A. and I. State College, Nashville, Tenn.

The correspondent's hobbies are fishing and hunting. He is a member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

Mrs. Stewart keeps on hand and files in a scrapbook all the stories and articles Ollie has written. She especially treasures the clippings of him at the Casablanca Conference when President Roosevelt visited North Africa in January.

In 1930, Ollie began writing and selling articles to various magazines. His works include "Dark Youth," published in the Southern Magazine, 1931; "Too Much for Nothing," The Southern Workman, 1932; "The Very First Time," Opportunity Magazine, 1936; "Gold in the Backyard," the Globe, 1938;

MRS. MARY M. STEWART
Mother

$650 Check

"Where the State Pays the Tax," the Commentator, 1938; "The Girl Who Wouldn't Quit," the Commentator, 1939; "A Negro Looks at the South," Reader's Digest, 1939; "One Dollar and a Prayer," The American Magazine, 1939, and "Carver of Tuskegee," the Commentator, 1941.

Still jubilant over the receipt of a $650 check in May, 1940, for an article which appeared in a national magazine, Ollie was sent to Brazil, where he wrote a series of articles, "Up the Gangplank," for the AFRO.

In 1940-41 he visited all army camps and wrote about the existing conditions in a series of twenty-three articles for the AFRO.

Then came the great day! The day in August, 1942, when Ollie was sent by the AFRO as war correspondent to London, England. Later, he wrote from North Africa.

Mrs. A. Foster Sister — Mrs. E. Buford Sister

Aside from the history-making Casablanca meeting of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, Ollie's big moment came when he broadcast from North Africa, March 6, 1943, in connection with National Negro Newspaper Week.

Ollie's three sisters, all teachers, are Mrs. Essylene S. Buford, in Johnson City High School, Tennessee; Mrs. Archie M. Brown, Shiloh High School, Longview, Tex.; Mrs. Mary E. Emmanuel, Natchez High School, Louisiana.

A fourth sister, Mrs. Adelene Foster, is a beautician in Grambling, La.

Brothers Doctor, Professor

His oldest brother, W. W. Stewart, is head of the department of education at Southern University, Scotlandville, La.

He received his master's degree from the University of Michigan and has worked on his doctorate at the University of Nebraska. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi.

Another brother, James W., is a graduate pharmacist and is now attending Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. He will be graduated in January, 1944. He is affiliated with Phi Beta Sigma.

A third brother, Dr. R. Chauncey Stewart, a graduate of Meharry, is now assistant director of Slossfield Health Center, Birmingham, Ala. He is a member of Omega Psi Phi.

Louisiana Background

Ollie comes from one of those large Southern families with a Louisiana background.

Son of the late Rev. James Douglass and Mary W. Stewart, he was born in Gibsland.

His father, the Rev. Mr. Stewart, was graduated from Leland College, Baker, Louisiana, in 1897, later becoming a member of the faculty and dean of Coleman College, Gibsland, La. He was also pastor of Palestine Baptist Church. He died in 1929.

11 Children Born

Mrs. Stewart, Ollie's mother, was a graduate of Coleman College in 1901, marrying the same year. In 1923, she completed the teachers' three summer course at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Of the eleven children born to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, four sons and four daughters are living.

Ollie, born in May, 1906, entered school at Coleman College at an early age. When he was 13 he went to East Orange to live with an uncle, Dr. W. S. Wiley, returning later to Louisiana to

48b-1943

What Negroes Are Doing

Birmingham, Ala. News

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

With the "kick-off" meeting of the Negro division of the War and Community Chest Appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County set for 8 p.m. this Tuesday in Smithfield Court Auditorium, Professor R. C. Johnson, division chairman, and his co-workers were busy last week lining up everything for a record-breaking success in this section.

Quota for the Negro division has been set for $9,359, which is an increase over last year. This was necessitated because of the raise in appropriations to the various Chest agencies.

Campaign Appeal headquarters have been opened at 1712 Fourth Avenue North, with Mrs. Belzora S. Wa as secretary.

The incipal speaker on Tuesday night's program will be Lt. Col. Lorein Gmeiner, of Ft. McClellan, who recently returned from engagements in the Buna area in the South Pacific.

Reports by the advance-gifts committee will be another highlight of Tuesday night's program, and Chairman Johnson said that he expected over half of the quota to be subscribed at the take-off meeting.

* * *

MILES COLLEGE WILL PRESENT the first in a series of cultural features on Thursday at 11 a.m. in the chapel, when Margaret Walker, gifted young poet, will appear as guest.

Miss Walker was born in Birmingham. She began writing at the age of 13. A graduate of Northwestern and the University of Iowa, she is now a member of the English department in West Virginia State College.

She has been a social service worker, a newspaper reporter, magazine editor, novelist, research assistant in the English department at the University of Iowa, lecturer on Negro folk literature and poetry reader for student groups at Northwestern, Chicago and Iowa Universities.

In 1942, her book "For My People," inspired by a brilliant original poem, was selected as a volume of the Yale Series of Younger Poets.

* * *

"LABOR AND POSTWAR PLANNING," will be the theme of a panel discussion which will feature the N. A. A. C. P. Hour at St. John A. M. E. Church, at 4 p.m. Sunday.

Other highlights of the program will be the James Johnson A Capella Choir and the songs of Coretta Mitchell.

Speakers will be Dr. E. W. Tagg, dentist, who will discuss the subject from the view of unorganized labor; Ebb Cox, state CIO vice president at large representing organized labor, and Emory O. Jackson, editor, presenting the viewpoint of the public.

The invocation will be by the Rev. Dr. H. R. Hughes. Mrs. Mabel B. Murphy, N. A. A. C. P. program chairman, will give an outline of future programs and W. H. Hollins, branch president, will make remarks.

The public is invited to attend.

* * *

OCT. 10 TO NOV. 10 MARKS the period during which the Birmingham Branch Y. W. C. A. will press its campaign for 2,000 members under the leadership of Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, former field representative of the NYA. Mrs. Ward for a number of years has been a member of the Y. W. C. A. and has served the organization in many ways.

The slogan for the campaign is "Every Woman and Girl a Member of the Young Women's Christian Association," and is designed this year to put into living terms the social ethics of Christianity. The Y. W. C. A. is inviting every woman and girl in Birmingham and Jefferson County to join. Membership fee is $1 a year.

* * *

THE REV. G. HOWARD LEVAN, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Pratt City, has been appointed as chairman of the 1943 Christmas Seal Sale Campaign which will begin on Thanksgiving Day. The appointment was made by the executive board of the Birmingham Health Association which is the Negro division of the Tuberculosis Association of this community.

The newly appointed chairman is expected to name his corps of workers upon his return from Columbia, S. C., where he is attending a conference.

It will be remembered that the Slossfield T. B. Clinics are supported wholly by the funds received from the sale of Christmas Seals that are purchased by Negro people, and it is hoped that this year's response will be the largest in the history of the organization.

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED to attend the dedicatory services of the new Erskine Ramsay Library at Miles Memorial College on the campus Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The dedicatory service will be held in the college auditorium. Made possible through a gift of $10,000 by Erskine Ramsay, the building has been enlarged and reconditioned and is modern in every detail.

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By WALTER WHITE

Where's Roosevelt Headed?

THE PRESIDENT'S recent action towards two of his most loyal supporters — who, incidentally, have been also genuine friends of the Negro — adds to the bewilderment bordering on consternation with which Mr. Roosevelt's friends view his repeated capitulations to the conservatives, especially the ruthless Southern bloc. I refer to the cavalier manner in which the President has treated Sumner Welles, the Under-Secretary of State, and Drew Pearson, columnist whose "Washington Merry-Go-Round" is syndicated in some 600 daily newspapers and whose Sunday night broadcast is listened to by some three million listeners.

Walter White

No two men in Washington have more consistently championed the actions and principles of the President even when it meant attack upon themselves. But none of the past seems to have mattered when it was politically expedient to drop them over the side of the ship of state.

It has been a rare privilege for me to have known both Mr. Welles and Mr. Pearson fairly intimately over a period of years. Each of them in his own way has taken up the cudgels for the Negro. Some of you may have heard or read that magnificent Memorial Day address in 1942 by the Under-Secretary of State in which he bluntly made a statement which, coming from the musty State Department, sounded as though America and her Allies really meant this to be a war for freedom. He declared that, "Our Victory must bring in its train the liberation of all peoples. Discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed, or color must be abolished. The age of imperialism is ended."

Confederate Victory

FOR MR. WELLES these were no idle oratory mouthed at the Arlington Memorial Cemetery. In my dealings and discussions with him about India, China, the West Indies and the problems of color in those lands and in our own country, I found him austere but sincere; reserved but honest in all he said and promised.

But Mr. Welles ran afoul of the Southern bloc when Cordell Hull, the Tennessean Secretary of State, whose mental powers have been dimmed by age, appealed to his fellow Southerners to protect him in his job against the greater vigor and ability of the younger Welles. Jimmie Byrnes led a delegation of Confederates to the White House to lay down an ultimatum that Welles must go. And the South won again.

The President tried to get Hull to do the unpleasant job of giving Welles his walking papers. But Hull ducked that and insisted on Roosevelt doing it. Though the act was done August 22 the public outcry has been so great the severance is not yet officially announced.

Equally inexplicable has been the treatment of Drew Pearson. He defended Welles, revealed in his column that the break between Hull and Welles had come in 1940 when Jim Farley had convinced the aging Hull that a Hull-Farley ticket could oust the President from office. Hull tried to line up Welles for such a ticket but Welles remained loyal to the President and thus incurred Hull's implacable anger.

But it was with Hull and not with Welles the President sided in 1943. Pearson not only revealed this but also the Secretary of State's distinct lack of enthusiasm for Russia as an ally and post-war partner in the governance of the world.

Roosevelt In A Vise

WHAT HAPPENED? At his next press conference the President began with all his famed charm and affability. Then to the consternation of the correspondents he lashed out with such venom and vehemence against Pearson as a "chronic liar" that Raymond Clapper wrote "it is barely possible they are using Pearson to put the fear of God into all of us. If so, they have at least partially succeeded with me."

And this to a columnist who has stuck his neck out again and again in defense of the President's policies. Never has he assailed with such bitterness other writers like the antediluvian Mark Sullivan, the reactionary Frank R. Kent, or the New York **Times'** Arthur Krock, who have seldom agreed with Roosevelt and often bitterly and unfairly attacked him.

What is happening to the President? A very observant friend of mine suggested the other day that Roosevelt is on the way towards becoming the Metternich of this era. I don't believe this — yet. Liberals and the lesser-privileged — and this includes you and me — let the President down or, more accurately, the principles he stood for during the 30's, when we stayed at home in 1942 and let a viciously reactionary Congress be elected.

Roosevelt is caught in the vise of a vicious Southern bloc and reactionary Republican on the one hand and by you and me on the other.

Time will tell whether he has gone completely over to the enemy he fought so gallantly during the days of the depression. There are those who believe he has gone too far in appeasement of the sectional, economic and political Confederates to recover. Others, perhaps more charitable or trusting, still hope the old daring and courageous Roosevelt is only playing possum. We'll see.

ROGERS SAYS:

Getting Their Work Published Is Writers' Toughest Problem

BY J. A. ROGERS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOME MONTHS ago, I wrote on the writing of good books to read, which brought me many requests for another column in a similar vein, especially on how to get books published. However, for one reason or another, I did not do so, but, last week, a young professor from the Southwest called on me and I definitely promised him that I would say something about publishing this week.

His problem was this: As a teacher, his rating rises if he is an author; and, besides he loves to write. He has had two books, both of which he paid to publish, with a loss so far of $900 in cash; and he's still in debt. Only the day before, too, an old friend of mine told me he had lost $400 in his way without even seeing proof. Others have told me of cases even worse. In short, it's an old, old story.

Mr. Rogers

NO EASY MATTER

Getting published is the great problem of almost every writer over the centuries. There are publishing firms which will take your book, print it and market it at their expense and give you so much percentage on each book sold. For this, the first qualification is whether such firms think your book will sell. They are in the game for money, they couldn't carry on without it; thus, merit is not their chief test; it is public taste. I am sure that none of the great classics—Dante, Milton, Shakespeare, the Bible—if they were just written would be accepted by any publisher today. These books appear now only because of prestige and past acclaim. Thousands of manuscripts pour into the publishing firms daily, but whether they be good or bad, only one or two can be accepted. Some of even the good ones are rejected with only a glance like a peddler who comes to your door with something you think you don't want. Thus, many a rotten book is published because the publisher thinks it will sell. And he's often fooled.

IF YOU don't get your book accepted and you are determined to see it in print, your next recourse will be to a publisher who charges you for getting it out. He will market it, etc. at your expense. But frankly, I have yet to hear a good word said for this by anyone who gets a book out this way. All I have heard are tales of money lost. I know that my friends in the publishing game are going to roast me for this; but, I also think it is awful for anyone to work hard preparing a book and then to lose his money on top of it. My advice, therefore, is not to pay to publish your book, unless the thrill of seeing yourself in print outweighs your sorrow at loss of your money. The young professor told me that he, himself, had taken 100 orders for his book, orders that had been paid for and yet he hadn't received a cent. And this was a reputable firm, but the cost of printing, overhead, etc. had eaten up everything—and he was still in debt.

LAST RESORT

The last thing left, then, is to publish your own book. This, as the young professor rightly said, is looked down upon. Such are called "vanity" books. But the independent soul will not care what others think. Some of the world's greatest books, and music, too, turned down by the publishers, because they did not cater to a vulgar public, were published by the authors, among them Schopenhauer's immortal "World As Will And Idea." Upton Sinclair, one of America's greatest writers, also publishes his own books. His "The Jungle," published by himself caused a tremendous upheaval in the packing industry.

I HAVE been publishing my own books since 1917, and, perhaps, my experience along that line will help. First, of all, I hadn't the slightest concern about what people would think. I had written a book, "From Superman To Man," which I felt was good and necessary (of course, all authors feel that way), and when the publishers refused it on a royalty basis, and others asked so much to print and market it, I merely took it to a printer, had an estimate on it, saved up enough money, and set him to work on it. Paul Laurence Dunbar had done that with his first book, and made a success of it. I felt that I could do it, too.

My book was a success from the start. I have a strong disinclination to salesmanship of any sort, but my friends liked the book and did the pushing of it for me. Unlike Dunbar, I wouldn't even get up in public to say a word in its favor, at least at first, but it sold just the same. Negroes were interested in getting white people to read it. One housemaid took it to her mistress, an instructor at the University of Chicago, and the latter not only placed it on the required reading list for her classes, but bought 14 copies and sent them to leading educators in parts of the country. And there were many other such cases. Since then, everything I have written has been a best seller. If I were interested in marketing, salesmanship and money—I could be a very rich man from my books. And they sell chiefly on the recommendation of those who read them. Except for my ad in The Courier, I do almost no advertising.

THERE IS another Negro who has made a success—a financial success—of publishing his own books and who has been in the game longer than I, and that is Oscar Micheaux. I met Micheaux around 1912, and he has been climbing since that time. He is a very good salesman, gets up attractive circulars, and goes over the country selling his books. This, you may set down as a positive fact: Negroes will buy books—and buy them eagerly too—if you have what they want in them—especially things they want said, things white publishers are afraid to print, lest they hurt both their friends and their enemies. I have yet to read any book put out by any of the leading white publishers which has cut down to the real core of the color problem. Is this an exaggeration? Well, I read the little known scientific journals, especially on psychology and psychiatry, and I frequently find in them nothing left unsaid—**and by white people, too.** The regular publishers would never dare to put in their books things of this sort for popular reading. There would be a great howl against them, particularly in the South. As for the scientific journals, they are read chiefly by professionals in their particular field as the mere name of these journals frightens off most laymen.

Next week, I shall say more on this subject of publishing, which is so important to many. I shall tell of ways and means, cost, etc. In the meantime, I think I have shown that there is not only no stigma to self-publishing but that it can be made into a success—if you have the right stuff in your book.

The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

CAYTON VISITS LAUDS SEATTLE

AUG 18 1943

Migrations of Negro workers from the South to northern war plant centers, due to manpower shortages, has created a shifting of population which will be permanent after the war, in the opinion of Horace R. Cayton, Chicago newspaperman and Negro educator, who is making a national survey of the situation.

"Seattle, of all cities I have visited," he declared today, "has rationalized the situation better than any other. Racial problems here have been handled sanely as compared to the way they are being handled in New York, Detroit, San Francisco and Los Angeles."

AUG 28 1943

Cayton, born here 40 years ago and a graduate in sociology of the University of Washington, is back in Seattle for the first time in 12 years. Leaving here in 1931 after he had put himself thru college while working under Sheriff Claude Bannick as a deputy sheriff, he won a degree in sociology at the University of Chicago. He taught at Fisk university, a Negro college at Nashville, Tenn., then went to Sweden to study population losses there. He was in Paris when the Germans invaded Poland. While in Seattle he was editor and publisher of Cayton's Weekly.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

FROM MEMPHIS COMES NEWS that 24 Negro farmers of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi received cash prizes totaling $950 for their achievement [redacted] homemakers and more tha[redacted]thers were award[redacted] merit last week.

Presentations were made at the sixth annual live-at-home rally and luncheon at Manassas High when the winners in the contest sponsored by The Memphis Commercial Appeal, were honored guests.

Highlight of the program came when Martin Zook, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce agriculture committee, presented the Live-At-Home grand sweepstakes award of $250 to Johnnie and Fannie White, Union County, Arkansas. The Commercial Appeal's gift, a glass coffee-maker, also went to the champions.

The tenant sweepstakes prize of $100 was awarded to Chester Hatchett, Crittenden County, Arkansas, by M. A. Sloan. This award also carried a gift of a handsome water set from The Commercial Appeal.

* * *

J. SAUNDERS REDDING, former member of the Elizabeth City (N. C.) State College faculty, has received the Mayflower Cup award for his volume, "No [redacted] Triumph."

This award, given annually for the best book written and published by a North Carolinian, was made to a Negro for the first time in its 13-year history.

The cup was presented Redding at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Society of Mayflower Descendants at Raleigh, N. C.

* * *

DEC. 19 AT 4:30 P.M. Miles Memorial College will present its annual Christmas festival in the college auditorium.

The program will be presented in three series. First, a cantata: "The Birth of Christ," by Richter, will be sung by the women's chorus—under the direction of Mrs. Gregory Durr White. This will be followed by a Christmas pageant—directed by Miss Myrtle Bowers and Mrs. M. M. Shepard.

The festival will close with the singing of carols and other Christmas songs.

The public is invited.

ERNEST [redacted] CLARK, orchestra leader at the Paramount Club in Hong Kong interned by the Japanese, has returned home to Jersey City, N. J. He was the only Negro passenger on the Gripsholm.

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Name Liberty Ship After Negro Editor

AUG 19 1943

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UP).—The Maritime Commission announced today that the fifth Liberty Ship in its series named for outstanding Negro Americans will bear the name of the late Robert L. Vann, a Negro lawyer and founder and editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, Negro weekly.

The [redacted] Vann has been assigned to the South Portland, Mo. yards of the New England Shipbuilding Company and will be launched in late September or early October.

48b-1943
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAN 16 1943

Rogers Says:-

NOTE TO MRS. ROOSEVELT: THE NEGRO NEWSPAPER IS AN ORGAN OF PROTEST AGAINST WHITE INJUSTICES

BY J. A. ROGERS JAN 16 1943

AS ONE of the great admirers of the gracious First Lady of the Land who has set at all times an example of what we hope will one day be the true American spirit in the matter of "race," I find it rather painful to take issue with her. In her daily column (N. Y. Evening Telegram, Jan. 6, 1943), she highly approves Warren Brown's article in the Reader's Digest, calling it "an evaluation of the Negro press," and "an extraordinarily fair and constructive piece of writing."

Mr. Rogers

With both these statements I disagree in toto. Instead of being an "evaluation" it is a general attack on Negro militancy since Brown went out of the way to include Negro leaders who are not connected with the Negro newspapers at all.

You may depend on it that the chief value of Brown's article to the editors of the Saturday Review and the Reader's Digest was this attack on Negro militancy, which, coming at this time of war against the dictators abroad, is proving embarrassing to the dictators here at home.

ALL PAPERS HAVE GOOD AND BAD NEWS

Would these editors have carried the article if it had been a reasoned evaluation, showing the good as well as the bad and explaining why there is a Negro press? I most strongly doubt it. Editors usually have a good reason for the articles they permit to appear and business is 90 per cent of it. Would an article justifying Negro militancy at this crisis, for instance, be good business for the conservative Reader's Digest, which grabbed up the article and had it set up before it appeared in the Saturday Review?

MRS. ROOSEVELT says also, "There is some very good writing in some of them (the Negro papers) but there are also some articles which are regrettable from many points of view." Of which newspaper in the world cannot this also be said? For instance, there are other matters on which Americans feel keenly beside race. An article, say on birth control and evolution, might be as "regrettable" to a Catholic as Brown's article was to me.

RACE PAPERS CARRY AS MUCH NEWS AS WHITES

"Race" happens to be only one of my interests and I see from time to time articles on art, music, literature and history in some of the best journals that make me angry because I feel that such big and such rich newspapers ought to be better informed. Yes, the white press, like the Negro press has its faults, journalistic faults, which are great or small, depending upon the point of view of the reader. For instance, one great fault of the white press in the estimation of Negro readers that it usually mentions "Negro" when it is a case of crime. Such mention in the case of Jews would be promptly dubbed "anti-Semitics."

MRS. ROOSEVELT adds that one of the "weaknesses" of the Negro press is that "very few of the Negro newspapers are primarily concerned with giving news." On the contrary, I think it would be difficult to find any, but very small papers, in which most of the matter was not news of some sort. It might be news of race discrimination or society trivia, such as appears in the small white papers, but it is news to many just the same. I think that, if Mrs. Roosevelt will look a little more closely she will find that the percentage of news in most Negro papers compares favorably with white ones. This is apart from the fact that most of the larger Negro papers are national ones and haven't the means of collecting national news as the big white dailies have.

JAN 16 1943

AN ORGAN OF PROTEST

But above all is this fact. **The Negro newspaper is primarily an organ of protest against white injustice.** It came into being as such and has continued as such. It must represent and agitate for the rights of Negroes as say, labor papers for labor, and when it fails to do this and become purely a medium for news, then it will begin to lose out.

BECAUSE the Negro newspaper is and must be an or organ of protest it is displeasing not only to white racialists and liberals but to many well-wishers of the Negro.

What Negroes "Birmingham News" Are Doing

Birmingham, Ala.

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

It was pleasing to the Pythian Council last Sunday when reports came in that there is a revival of interest throughout the nation on the part of Pythian lodges and state jurisdictions.

JAN 31 1943

It was disclosed that 29 state grand jurisdictions are now reporting to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal and in addition are eight other states on the revival list, making 37 in all when the latter eight are reinstated, and in the next few days announcement will be made on the work of the organization, and an outlined program for an increased membership.

Alabama, one of the outstanding jurisdictions of the Knights of Pythias organization, came in for great praise at the council meeting over the fact that the supreme headquarters of the order are in the City of Birmingham, and during the last two and a half years, the institution has made phenomenal progress under the present leadership.

31 1943

It can be said with emphasis that the Negro would do well to save and strengthen his churches, schools and practical, sane and worthwhile fraternal institutions. The man who follows the principles and teachings of the Order of Knights of Pythias won't go wrong, and will prove a worthy, progressive and courageous citizen.

The Negro needs more outlet for expression and activity. It is easily found in his fraternal orders and his churches. However, other fields of public and general expression are slowly opening to him, and the writer of this column feels that in proportion as we gain in intelligence, industry and moral fitness, our advances are going to be larger and more substantial.

Our fraternities and churches are accepted by the American people as necessary and proper agencies in our development.

* * *

Editors and publishers of the nation's Negro press assembled in a conference in New York City last week and fired a powerful salvo at reactionary forces blocking economic and social gains for 13,000,000 black Americans.

Asking that the status of the president's fair employment practices committee be strengthened so that true industrial opportunity might be afforded to Negroes and all minority groups, the gathering of 16 Negro editors and publishers met at the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The group petitioned President Roosevelt to reschedule the railroad hearings which FEPC had planned but which were postponed indefinitely last week.

The editors and publishers had assembled at the invitation of Walter White, executive secretary of N. A. A. C. P., whose call had suggested taking counsel "on means of meeting the current attempts to discredit the Negro press." They excoriated the Virginius Dabney-John Temple Graves-Warren Brown attacks, deciding not to dignify the latter by reply. They blasted the current attempt to destroy the usefulness of the FEPC calling attention to the fact it was important to make full use of all the nation's manpower as a pledge to our non-white allies of the good faith of the American government in its proclamation of freedom and democracy as the objectives of the war.

JAN 31 1943

A telegram sent to President Roosevelt requested "that the railroad hearings postponed by Paul V. McNutt be rescheduled" and pointed out that "your consideration in this matter will restore the morale of all minority groups which are aroused over the action of the War Manpower Commission."

The editors stated that, if the railroads which are serving as vital arteries of the war effort, hauling munitions, troops and war workers, are not technically subject to the jurisdiction of the committee, that they urged the president to supplement his executive order 8802 to bring such railroads under the jurisdiction of the committee.

The editors declared that the Negro people and the Negro press are 100 per cent behind the war effort, but are determined that democracy shall function at home as well as be a policy designed for foreign consumption.

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Attending the conference were: Ira Lewis, Pittsburgh Courier; John Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; Carl Murphy, D. Arnett Murphy and Howard Murphy of the Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore; Roscoe Dunjee, Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City; Walter White, Roy Wilkins, Arthur Spingarn, George Schuyler, Odette Harper and Charles H. Houston, of N. A. A. C. P.; Chester A. Franklin, The Call, Kansas City; Louis Martin, Michigan Chronicle, Detroit; Adam C. Powell and Sinclair Bourne, The People's Voice, New York City; Dr. C. B. Powell, Amsterdam News, New York City; Augustus Shields, Scott Newspaper Syndicate, Little Rock, Ark.; Thomas W. Young, Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; Louis S. Gannett, Herald Tribune, New York City, and Claud A. Barnett, Chicago.

* * *

From Jefferson City, Mo., comes announcement of the appointment of the Rev. D. F. Martinez, presiding elder of the St. Louis District of the A. M. E. Zion Church, as state supervisor of Negro schools. The appointment was announced by Superintendent Roy A. Scantlin.

Martinez succeeds Burt A. Mayberry, of Kansas City, who served in the post from September, 1942, until Superintendent Scantlin took office Jan. 1.

The new supervisor is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, 1922, and later studied at Dillard, Chicago, and Columbia Universities. He has also studied and traveled abroad at Heidelburg, Germany, the Sorbonne in Paris and at Cambridge, England, on fellowships granted by the Rosenwald Foundation.

* * *

Camilla Williams, former school teacher in Danville, Va., and William Brown, Akron, Ohio, are the first to win awards from the Marian Anderson Scholarship Fund. The two were finalists in the foundation's auditions at Ethical Culture Society, Philadelphia, last week.

Impressed by the fine lyric soprano voice of Miss Williams and the equally fine baritone of Brown, the three judges called everything even. This meant splitting the $1,000 award two ways. Informed of the decision, Miss Anderson who established the fund with the $10,000 Bok Award of 1941, added $500 to the scholarship fund and two singers will now get $750 apiece.

The president of Miles College Alumni Association, J. B. Norman, has definite plans for alumni during the current year, and has announced the association is going forward in the accomplishments of these plans. The alumni association meetings are scheduled for the first Sunday of each month at the Eighth Avenue Branch Y. W. C. A., at 4 o'clock p.m.

The next meeting will be held Sunday, Feb. 7.

* * *

R. O'Hara Lanier, dean of instruction, became acting president of Hampton Institute, as President Malcolm S. MacLean, on an indefinite leave of absence and holding the commission of a lieutenant commander, reported to Navy headquarters in Washington for duty last Saturday.

Dean O'Hara is the first Negro ever to direct, even temporarily, the affairs of the institution which Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong founded 75 years ago.

The board of trustees of Hampton Institute met Jan. 30, preceding the annual Founders Day celebration of the college.

People as a select corps of speak-
ers goes into church services to
stimulate interest ganization and on the progress made toward solving some of them.
C. F. mass meeting this afternoon in outline plans for increasing the membership campaign committee, will report on campaign plans.
and in the ensuing membership campaign.
The Rev. W. H. Borders and Mrs. Mae Yates, cochairman, also will

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Rev. D. A. A. Billings, chairman of Wheat Street Baptist Church, Miss Daisy Lumpkin, president of the local branch of the Atlanta Negro Community Church congregations all over the city today will hear about the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people as it confronts the or-himself with an executive com-

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Journal (GA. Journal)
January 31, 1943

mittee representative of every stratum of Atlanta society and has announced his confidence in the success of the N. A. A. C. P. membership campaign this year. Miss Lampkin, who arrived in the city this week-end, will stay to help direct the campaign drive.

Women's Council Meets

Current events held the attention of the Atlanta Council of Negro Women at its last monthly meeting held this past Thursday night at the Auburn Avenue branch of Carnegie Library. The challenging need of an educational program to combat the menace of venereal diseases was forcibly presented by Miss E. F. Granton, Atlanta School of Social Work student, who has had charge of the Atlanta Urban League's social hygiene educational project.

Mrs. R. P. Herndon presented the latest information on the status of the Macon Training School for Negro Girls. This will be recalled as the school which was built from funds raised by Negro clubwomen all over the state, who then asked the state to operate it as a corrective school for girl delinquents who must at present remain in local jails.

Members also discussed the forthcoming N. A. A. C. P. campaign and unanimously voted to support it.

County Teachers Meet

Teachers from Fulton and DeKalb Counties and the Atlanta school system convened at Clark College yesterday morning to hear Dr. Ambrose Suhrie, New York University instructor and guest professor at Atlanta University during the current year, speak on phases of education common to all teachers.

While Dr. Suhrie is interested in adult education, he has done much work also in the area of presenting children's problems to parents and enlisting the latter's support of school programs. His visits to Atlanta schools provided the background for an interesting commentary on school problems and teacher practices he has found here.

Discuss Youth Problems

Problems facing American youth during the war and postwar periods will be discussed tonight at the First Congregational Church at 8 o'clock in a public forum sponsored by the Phalanx Fraternity of the Butler Street Y. M. C. A.

The topic will be broached by Professor J. O. Slade, Morris Brown instructor, speaking on social problems and Negro youth; Dr. B. R. Brazeal, Morehouse College dean, speaking on the Southern economic system; Professor C. L. Harper, who will talk about Negro youth and politics, and by the Rev. J. C. Wright, First Congregational minister, who will develop the theme of "Religion and Negro Youth." Music will be provided by the Morehouse Quartette.

Service to Soldiers

Help for the serviceman who is passing through Atlanta is the aim of the Servicemen's Mothers' Club, organized four months ago to supplement the work of the U. S. O. lounge and the Servicemen's Center. The club is composed of mothers who have sons in the armed services and who want to make life at least a trifle easier for them. Wives are also accepted into the club as associate members.

From a desk in the waiting room of the Terminal Station, a mother volunteer attendant supplies Army and Navy men with matches, magazines, Bibles, pencils and pens. When an attendant is not on duty, the men may take their choice of magazines stacked desk-high in the waiting room by club members who have collected discarded issues from all over the city.

The club co-operates closely with the U. S. O. lounge located just off from the waiting room where volunteers also attempt to make things pleasant by furnishing servicemen with refreshments, reading matter, stationery and other small comforts.

Center Also Serves

Men with more time than a layover between trains are invited to the Servicemen's Center at 1000 Hunter Street, N. W., on the grounds of Washington High School.

Built by the Atlanta War Recreation Committee, the service center is adequately equipped to meet most of the needs of the soldiers. It has facilities for quiet games, reading, ping-pong, relaxation, refreshment and social activities.

Increasing numbers of soldiers in the city and the distance of the service center from the center of town also have brought a greater demand upon the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. for services not otherwise available. Most of these consist of requests for the use of the showers, gym and the swimming pool.

Atlanta's Negro civilian population is doing its part to lighten the load carried by colored American soldiers in this vicinity.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
February 6, 1943

Enoc P. Waters Jr., city editor of The Chicago Defender, which is one of the Nation's biggest weekly newspapers for negroes, came to see us the other day. We were interested in his answer to those (including even Mrs. Roosevelt) who are damning a large part of the national negro press for being all sensation and agitation. He seemed to think there was no place for a negro newspaper devoted to mere reporting of news and presentation of features. When negroes read a negro paper, he said, they want to read about the one thing in which all of them are interested—advancement of their race. He implied that they could read the white newspapers for mere news and feature stuff. It was an interesting and undoubtedly sincere point of view but, in our estimate, a very wrong one. Negro leadership, in the press and everywhere else, which doesn't give at least as much time to the race as it is as to the race as they think it ought to be allowed to be, to serving and improving colored people as to demanding rights for them, cripple their own crusades.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

BY M. S. STUART

Crucifixion Of Pickens By The Dies Committee Condemns Conservative Racial Policy

FEB 20 1943

THE House of Representatives, in condemning William Pickens as a Communist and tentatively eliminating him from the pay roll of the Treasury Department without a hearing, struck United States Negroes the cruelest, most unfair blow the race has received at the hands of any Federal body, agency or official during the 80 years of its freedom. It is terrible, because it is without the slightest justification in fact. Pickens is not a Communist and all Negroes who know him know he is not, unless being an intelligent, useful, independent - thinking Negro is the definition that makes a colored man a Communist.

Mr. Stuart

If we are to judge by the actions taken in the case of this popular Negro, as presently constituted, it would not be difficult to get the House of Representatives to condemn any outstanding Negro on most any charge, no matter how lacking in factual support.

A BLOW AT THE RACE

Certainly this thing is more than a personal crucifixion of Mr. Pickens. There is no way for it to miss the race as a whole, because this man, more than any other Negro in public life, has at different periods of his career honorably, forcefully and courageously exemplified and expressed the racial policies and convictions of both the radical and conservative elements of the group. As a representative of both elements, he has been one of the most eloquent and convincing orators ever to speak to American audiences.

FEB 20 1943

AS a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, when he was employed by it, he loyally and ably interpreted and sold the doctrine for which it stood, as any employee should do for the concern for which he works. But at the peak of his zeal and popularity, when he was a younger man, no matter how great the provocation, he was never known to advise resort to violence, disorganization or overthrow of our form of government. It was the violation of the laws and disregard of the lawful authorities that he so fearlessly opposed. It was government by mob violence and disorder that he condemned. Is it for this that he has now been crucified? Was that communism?

WHEN HIS COUNTRY CALLED

But when war seemed inevitable, when the safety of the nation was threatened by aggressors and so many of the race did not seem to understand their prime duties in the crisis, Mr. Pickens responded in precisely the manner in which most white people and level-headed colored people think is befitting every true American. He laid aside his racial program and took the position that while the race has many grievances that should be satisfied, the prosecution of the war program and the full-hearted support of the government in these times transcend every other consideration. Excepting only President Roosevelt, no one man has been as effective as Pickens in convincing so many Negroes of the wisdom of this view of the national situation.

A CONCRETE CASE

FEB 20 1943

In Memphis, Tennessee, where Negroes constitute 41 per cent of the population of more than 300,000 during the first eight months of 1942, the enthusiasm of the masses of colored people for the war effort was at such a low level that the white people thought that subversive forces were at work in the city. It required a public declaration of local Negro leaders to compose the situation. Pickens heard about it. He wanted a speaking engagement in Memphis. It was with great misgivings of its success that leaders arranged to have him appear. He came and so enthused everybody who heard him that he was persuaded to return in the late fall for a series of speeches. Then it was around him as the central figure of popularity that the Colored County Committee for the sale of war bonds arranged a sales campaign. It was the most successfully prosecuted program of its kind ever conducted any where in the South. It is still running in high, stimulated by the memory of the most moving and unforgettable oratory in defense of the virtues of our democracy ever heard in the city.

THE Dies Committee smears and condemns this kind of an American. It would be a weird process of reasoning, indeed, that could make out such condemnation as beneficial to the Nation in these terrible times.

If the Dies Committee thinks that it was communistic for Pickens to represent the NAACP and stand for the full legal rights of Negroes, does it hold that a Negro can no longer change his mind? Is not that just what many white people and conservative Negroes argue to accomplish — a change in the thinking of the more radically inclined in the race?

FEB 20 1943

A SLAP IN THE FACE

Conservative Negroes are nonplussed. They counted the conversion of Pickens to their philosophy of racial policy as their most distinct gain of the decade. In his crucifixion they see a most spectacular victory for the opposite school of thought. They see themselves made a "laughing stock" before their mass following. In this action by the House of Representatives they read approval of the stand of those who say, "Before we voluntarily buy bonds or do anything else for the war effort, solve our racial problems NOW. What are we going to get out of it—how we are going to be benefitted."

THE advocates of racial patience and moderation are going to find it hard hereafter to answer the query, "What's the use?"

48b-1943

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 6, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Beginning today, Atlanta University opens its second annual exhibition of paintings by Negro artists in an exhibit which will continue until May 2 and which will involve $500 in cash awards.

Sponsored by Atlanta University to encourage Negro artists and to stimulate art interests, the exhibit is competitive and a committee of judges will pass on entries to select the five winning paintings.

The special prize of $250, known as the John Hope Award, will go to the artist whose work is considered the finest in the showing. The Atlanta University Purchase Award of $100 will be given for the oil painting "first," followed by a second A. U. award of $75 for the next best oil work.

Two A. U. Purchase Awards will be given for water colors, one of $50 and one of $25 for first and second prizes, respectively.

Hale Woodruff is chairman of the exhibition. Through it, he and the rest of the school hope to encourage those with genuine talent by giving the public a chance to become acquainted with their work.

Vie for Spelling Society

Fifteen students from Washington High Evening School have been successful in their competition for membership in the honorary spelling society of the city, it was announced recently by Professor C. L. Gideons, principal of the school.

Chosen from open competition, in which over 30 students took part, winners were James L. Anderson, Sara Slaton, Jenie F. James, Mary G. Burson, Nina B. Stephens, Florence Pinkston, Emma Martin, Oscar Billingslea, Herbert Haygood, Harriett Myer, J. S. Ward, Cicero Martin, Anna Welch, Henrietta James and Sallie Burson.

Those holding the highest scores were Sara Slaton, Florence Pinkston, Emma Martin, Oscar Billingslea, J S. Ward, Nine B. Stephens and Mary G. Burson. These are the same students who have helped Washington High School to hold the silver loving cup for seven years, a city record.

The spelling test was prepared by Dr. H. H. Bix[illegible] of the Atlanta Board of [illegible] It was conducted [illegible] iddleton, of the Washington High Day School, Professor Ingram, of Washington High, and Prof. H. J. Furlowe, of David T. Howard.

Army Show Draws Crowd

Although Atlanta's new cruiser campaign came to a successful end too quickly to take advantage of the artistic and musical talent of Fort Benning's reception center, the huge crowd which filled the City Auditorium recently to witness the Army musical show continued to buy war bonds and stamps and, in the meantime, thoroughly enjoyed the show.

Sponsored by the Atlanta service group of the War Bond Committee, the show was promoted by Fenuel P. Jones through the courtesy of Brig. General W. S. Fulton, Lieut. Colonel U. N. James and First Lieutenant R. L. Reynolds and featured talent drawn exclusively from the reception center.

The program opened with selections by the reception center orchestra directed by Sergeant Alton A. Davenport. This was followed by the center quartette's "Travesty on Verdi's Rigoletto." After a well-received rendition of "Old Man River" by Corporal Cleavant Derricks, and another orchestra selection, a comedy skit by "Jac and Mac" concluded the first half of the first part of the program.

"The aBttle of Jericho," "Sweet and Low," and "Swing Along" were the three selections sung by the reception center chorus directed by Corporal Willis Brown. Two dance numbers, one by "Mr. Five by Five," and the other by the tap dance team of Mitchell and Shaw, ended the first quarter of the program.

Urged to Buy Bonds

Part II consisted of talks by Marion Allen and C. Arthur Cheatham, chairman of the executive committee and senior deputy administrator, respectively, of the War Saving staff. Each urged the audience to keep up the pace which had been set in buying bonds for the new U. S. S. Atlanta.

After a brief intermission, Florence Warwick, Atlanta dancer, presented a number titled "Variation on a Rhumba Theme," which was roundly applauded by the audience.

Corporal Rawn W. Spearman, tenor soloist, sang Rogers' "The Star" after an introductory number by the orchestra. A comedy skit, another orchestra selection, and the chorus and orchestra playing and singing George Gershwin's "Summertime" concluded the evening's entertainment.

Show Talent

Aside from completely enjoying the show, Atlantians were amazed by the wealth of talent it featured. Corporal Cleavant Derricks was the producer-director. A native of Chattanooga, Tenn., he has directed choruses in Canada and in the Eastern, Middlewestern, Central and Southern states. Former director of Derricks' Jubilee Singers, he also has several song compositions to his credit.

Those associated with him showed equally impressive records. Chorus members were graduates from or former students of Tuskegee, South Carolina State College, Knoxville College, University of Michigan musical school, Alabama State College, Tennessee State, Fisk Edward Waters, Paine, Atlanta University, Morehouse and Florida A. and M. Others were men of considerable musical experience.

The orchestra also was composed of college men or musicians of several years' experience, much of it in the field of professional entertainment.

W. Allen Murphy is chairman of the Atlanta Service Group which was responsible for the show. Associated with him were Hugh H. Holmes, cochairman, and Mesdames Josephine Wilburn, Katherine V. Dorsey, Nellie Knox, Clara Davis, Laurine L. Weaver, Queenell P. Maddox, Pearl Ford, Eula Crogler and Corine Matthews.

Exofficio members are Alonzo G. Moron, J. R. Henderson, Lucius Smith and H. Jackson.

Birmingham, Ala., News
July 11, 1943

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

With the North African achievements of the all-Negro fighter squadron, commanded by Lt. Col. Benj. O. Davis, Jr., still ringing in their ears, Brig. Gen. Frederick V. H. Kimble told the largest class of fighter pilots ever to graduate from the Tuskegee Army Air Field, Tuskegee, that, "With the receipt of your wings today, but a short while remains at Tuskegee for transition to combat craft, then you, too, join the fighter squadron."

Commissions were presented to the cadets by Lt. Col. Noel F. Parrish, commanding officer of the air field.

The new fighter pilots were awarded their "wings" by Maj. Donald G. McPherson, Jr., director of training, and the class became the most recent addition to the ever-growing number of Negro pilots in the Army Air Forces.

Receiving wings and commissions were:

Second lieutenants—Milton Henry, Philadelphia; Robert M. Alexander, Harrisburg, Pa.; Alexander M. Bright, Chicago; Weldon K. Groves, Edwardsville, Kan.; Herbert S. Harris, Philadelphia; Richard H. Harris, Montgomery, Ala.; Wilbert H. Johnson, Los Angeles; Willie S. Hunter, Albany, Ga.; Oscar A. Kenney, Tuskegee Institute; Hezekiah Lacy, Jr., River Rouge, Mich.; Joseph A. Lewis, Denver, Colo.; Wayne V. Liggins, Springfield, Ohio; Charles E. McGee, Champaign, Ill.; Theopolis D. Moore, St. Louis; Walter J. Palmer, New York City; Virgil J. Richardson, New York City; Wylie W. Seldon, Norfolk, Va.; John S. Sloan, Louisville, Ky.

Leonard F. Turner, Washington, D. C.; Frank D. Walker, Richmond, Ky.; Johnson C. Wells, Buffalo; William G. Wilkerson, Camden, N. J.; William F. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio, and Theodore A. Wilson, Roanoke, Va.

* * *

The Boy Scouts of the Interracial division of the local Boy Scout Council opened annual camp July 5 on the properties of Birmingham Water Works near Tarrant City.

The camp is located on a wild and beautiful section of 608 acres through which runs Five Mile Creek. The scouts are living in tents and roughing it. They have their own cooking outfit presided over by a professional cook, Robert Dickens.

Troops from Fairfield, Westfield, Pratt City, Union Bethel Church and Sloss Center are in camp at present. The next group, comprising the Central, South, East and county divisions, will move into camp July 12.

Among the activities has been the building of a dam across Five Mile Creek to make a swimming hole. This was completed in two days. Another important job was the setting up of a water purifying plant.

The camp is under the direction of Field Executive L. K. Shivery, Commissioners E. R. Johnson, L. C. Hood, Charles A. Brown, R. T. German; Scoutmasters Riley Moore, Claude Wesley and Zeke Hines.

* * *

Grand Master Charles V. Hendley, of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & U. A. M. of Alabama, has called the Grand Lodge to meet in its 65th annual grand communication on Tuesday, July 20, at 9 a.m. at Bailey Tabernacle C. M. E. Church, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Grand Master Hendley warns the delegation to be careful in traveling through the country. Among other things he says: "Be sure and observe all traffic rules and regulations. Do your part to see that no serious accident mars our 1943 Grand Lodge session."

* * *

President A. J. Robinson, of the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County, sends a special call to the Knights of Pythias and Courts of Calanthe to attend the council this Sunday after afternoon at 4 o'clock on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Court have just closed one of the most successful sessions in the history of the organization, and the council is eager to hear reports.

The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias and Supreme Court, Order of Calanthe, will be held in Louisville, Ky., beginning Aug. 17, and Alabama Pythians are making extensive plans to attend the session.

* * *

Mrs. Dollie A. Gladden, wife of the Rev. W. M. Gladden, pastor of St. Paul C. M. E. Church, Bessemer, has just returned from Richmond, Va., where she attended the National Association of Ministers Wives, which met there June 29-30. Mrs. Gladden is a vice president of the association.

* * *

Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher announces another week at camp for the Boys Club through the request of the Negro Board. The boys will be in camp the week of July 12.

The closing of the two week miscellaneous camp period brought several hundred visitors to the camp. Among them was William H. Carter, of Capahosic, Va., auditor for the Masons of Alabama, who is a classmate of Mrs. Fletcher at Hampton Institute; Prof. C. W. Hayes, supervisor of Negro schools of Birmingham; Mrs. C. W. Hayes, Mrs. Fannie H. Matterson, Mrs. E. W. Taggart and Miss Dessie Mae Lucy.

The camp and surrounding community are saddened by the death of one of the old residents of Shades Valley, Arthur Green, a very good friend of the camp. He is survived by his wife, the Rutledge family and Miss Willie Mae Green and other relatives from Alabama, Pittsburgh and Michigan.

Negro High Schools' Oratorical Contests Are Brought To Close

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 7, 1943

County Finals Held At Parker Return Doris Tolbert As Winner

The oratorical contest sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County, closed for this year with holding of the county finals at Parker High School Friday night.

The basic subject for the contest was "Education For Democracy."

Contestants were awarded scholarships by Miles College, Talladega College, Tuskegee Institute; State Teachers College and A. & M. College, and cash prizes by The News-Age-Herald.

Doris Tolbert, Westfield High School, winner of first place, had as her subject, "How Education Prepares One To Serve Democracy."

Her oration follows:

In these dark days of hostility and uncertainty, the problem of making the democratic spirit prevail falls chiefly to education. A would-be democracy is doomed which fails in time to grasp the fact that the educator, not the politician, economist or reformer, is responsible for the preservation of the democratic principles of living.

* * *

EDUCATION IS THE SHIELD AND SWORD OF DEMOCRACY, for people are only what they are taught to be. The present world catastrophe would probably have been averted if the Allies, at the same time that they instituted a democratic republic in defeated Germany, had also seen fit to institute a curriculum in the schools which would have been democratic in its precepts. But, this was not done and when Hitler came to power, he found fertile ground for the sowing of the seeds of Aryan superiority as exemplified in the German race.

From the elementary school right up to the university, the educational system must have as its guiding aim, the fullest possible development of the abilities and energies of each individual student. But not only that, we must seek to develop as fully as possible the personality of each student. The student must not be allowed to shape his pupils in his own image. They

should be allowed to develop as free human beings in the belief that free individuals are the best citizens for a free community.

The natural environment of America has been unusually congenial to liberty. Yet, we have never been entirely free from arrogance, intolerance, and despotism. Long before 1776, battles for democracy were fought. Distinctions between the educated and the ignorant, the governing and the governed were imported by the early settlers of America along with their household goods. A group which had been persecuted in its homeland learned nothing of sympathy for those whose beliefs differed from their own. In the words of the earnest young clergyman: "We sought freedom in order to at worship God in our own way and compel all others to do the same."

* * *

INTOLERANCE HAS HAD ITS RULE in America and this is especially true in wartime. Racial prejudice and conflicts increase. Religious differences bring about increased constraint among neighbors and friends. Many "isms" find a perfect breeding ground in time of war.

Despotism, too, has had its day in the "land of the free and the home of the brave." No greater evidence of this can be found than in the infamous rule of Huey Long in Louisiana, and of Tom Pendergast, "boss" of the sovereign State of Missouri. Assassination ended the career of one; disgrace and imprisonment, the career of the other.

Arrogance, despotism, and intolerance may be erased from our land by instilling in those we educate a democratic philosophy. The educator must believe in the essential goodness and intelligence of men. He must never lose sight of the fact that it takes good men to make good government. Teaching is a great trusteeship. Education cannot wait. Education must not wait. The neglect of growing youth cannot be repaired. As British leaders have pointed out, the war only intensifies the need for good teachers. Victories in war and peace are won not by machines, but by men—men of purpose, skill, initiative and courage.

As we educate, we must educate for democracy because democracy prizes an interest in the other fellow, a feeling of kinship to other people more or less fortunate than one's self. One who lives in accordance with democracy is interested, not only in his own welfare, but in the welfare of others. The critics of democracy have the easiest of tasks in demonstrating its inefficiency. But there is something more important than efficiency and expediency, namely, justice. And democracy is the only social order that is admissable, because it is the only one consistent with justice.

Thus, in a land where democracy rules, statesmen blunder and even sometimes betray. Gangsters may rule whole cities by the tommy gun and the time bomb. The enemies of liberty may win victories, but they will not defeat democracy, because democracy represents the highest ideals of the human race. To attack it invites the annihilation of the attackers, for in the end it will destroy them.

Birmingham Ala. News
May 30, 1942

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The writer of this column was privileged to attend the 61st commencement of Livingstone College Salisbury, N. C., May 23, 24 and 25 and in connection with this the dedication of Price Memorial Building, completed at a cost of $175,000. Seventy-five thousand dollars of this amount was donated by the general education board.

Dr. B. C. Robeson, pastor of Mother Zion A. M. E. Zion Church, New York City, delivered the baccalaureate sermon and Dr. Jackson Davis, associate director of the general education board, New York City, delivered the commencement address.

It was an occasion—one punctuated with much interest, and a revelation of racial history quite inspiring in all of its aspects. Dr. Joseph Charles Price founded Livingstone College more than 60 years ago and the school has continued in its interest of Negro education and citizenship through the years.

Forty young Negro men and women were graduated at this commencement with degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science. Honorary degrees were conferred for outstanding achievement and among this number were George Frederick Hall, presiding elder of the Greensboro district, West Central North Carolina Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church; Willing Worth Long, presiding elder of the Durham District, Central North Carolina Conference, A. M. E. Zion Church; David Cecil Lynch, pastor, Metropolitan Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Washington; Matthew Stanford Rudd, pastor, Mt. Lebanon A. M. E. Zion Church; David Price Thomas, Sr., pastor, Greater Walters A. M. E. Zion Church, Chicago, Ill.

The degree of doctor of science was conferred upon Dr. Solomon C. Fuller, professor emeritus of neurology, Boston University school of medicine, Farmington, Mass. Dr. Fuller is a graduate of Livingstone College and received his degree from the college with the class of 1892.

Dr. W. J. Trent is president of Livingstone College, and has served in this position for the past 17 years.

* * *

Graduation exercises of the Booker T. Washington Business College were held last Friday evening from the St. James A. M. E. Zion Church. The keynote at the commencement was an address by Dr. J. F. Drake, president, Alabama A. & M. College, Normal, Ala.

The business institution, headed by A. G. Gaston, president, boasts that all former graduates are employed according to their capacities, many of them in Washington and elsewhere by the government.

* * *

Although the official battle of the Coral Sea has closed, a naval engagement is now being waged right here in Birmingham. This time, however, the battle is not with the Japs, but between the forces of the Negro Navy Mothers Club of Birmingham. And what a battle this is. The membership of the club has been divided into two opposing forces known as the Reds and the Blues and an admiral is in charge of each fleet.

The Negro Navy Mothers Club has undertaken a wide variety of activities since its organization, and is now nearing the close of a victory book campaign to furnish books for the boys at various Navy short stations and naval training stations.

The next meeting of the club is scheduled for Monday, June 7, at the Bradford Funeral Home and at that time the results of the contest are to be announced.

* * *

Signally honoring one of its graduates, Clark College Trustee Board in its meeting May 4 elected as a trustee, C. J. Greene, manager of the Birmingham district of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Greene is a graduate of Clark College in the class of 1930 and has had a rapid rise in the field of insurance, having built the Birmingham district to what is regarded as the largest unit of its kind known to Negro insurance.

* * *

The funeral of W. R. Strother, an old citizen of Birmingham, widely known in church and fraternal circles, will be held at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, May 30, 1:30 p.m. Sunday. He was connected with the Pythian Order, serving a number of years on the board of directors, a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Elk order.

The eulogy will be delivered by the Rev. B. A. Hawkins.

Birmingham, Ala., News
June 20, 1942

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Announcement is made of the long-term camp for Negro Boy Scouts of America of the Birmingham district, which will be held this year on a wooded site two and one-half miles from Tarrant City, off the Mt. Pinson Highway near Robinwood on Five Mile Creek. The announcement carries with it full information relative to the camp.

Only registered scouts are permitted to attend. The camp fee per boy this year is $4. This does not include transportation.

The camp will be operated in accordance with regulations of the health and safety service of the Boy Scouts of America. Every scout is required to undergo a physical examination by a qualified physician before going to camp and is given a recheck upon arrival.

No group of boys will be accepted in camp unless they are accompanied by an adult who is responsible for them. Commissioner E. R. Johnson will be camp director, and will be assisted by Commissioners L. C. Hood, James B. Whitehead, Frederick Curtis, J. P. Russell and Charles Brown.

Registered scouts may make application through their scoutmaster. All applications should be accompanied by the medical examination report. Applications must be in the hands of the district commissioner before leaving for camp. Thursday, July 1, is the last day for registration.

Troops must provide their own transportation to and from camp.

Each scout will be required to bring enough ration points to supplement available food supplies as follows: Eight points, red, meat stamps, and five points, blue, canned goods.

* * *

THE ENON RIDGE CIVIC LEAGUE, one of the oldest of the Birmingham Negro civic organizations, has taken on new life under the leadership of Mrs. Julia Pitts, recently elected president, and Mrs. M. Earl, secretary.

At its meeting last week the league outlined a program which it will pursue in revitalizing the Federation of Negro Civic Leagues, and approved recommendations which have already been placed before the federation and will be acted upon at the federation meeting on Friday night, July 25.

The Enon Unit sends a plea to all units to be present on the night of June 25 and join with them in helping to make the federation effective and influential in the city.

Among the recommendations the Enon Unit has filed with the federation are:

1. The suspension of all league dues to the federation for six months, for the purpose of inducing other units to return to the federation.

2. That Pratt City will settle their own matters respecting the park.

3. That the president of the federation be moved.

4. That we be governed by the by-laws and constitution.

5. See that copies of by-laws and constitution are published.

6. That the league be governed by people who attend the meetings.

Representatives of the Enon Unit are Shirley Mason and A. O. Hancock.

* * *

THE MEN'S GROUP OF SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH has planned a unique program for Sunday in celebration of a combined Mens Day and Fathers Day program, under the direction of Printon Stollenwerck, chairman of the committee.

Featured at 11 a.m. will be an address by P. D. Davis, churchman and business man, and singing by a men's chorus. A special musical number will be a song, "Will The Blue Star In Our Window Turn to Gold," composed by Thomas Wood, veteran of the first World War, and a member of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church choir. The music for the song was composed by Mrs. Mary Alice Stollenwerck, church organist.

* * *

FUNERAL SERVICES for Joe Lawson, long-time employe of the Tennessee Company, who died suddenly last Tuesday, will be held from the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church Sunday at 3:30 p.m. Mary E. Strong Undertakers are in charge.

* * *

LEAVING SUNDAY NIGHT FOR THE NATIONAL Sunday School and Baptist Training Union to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, will be Mrs. Mabel B. Murphy, Mrs. M. L. M. Hooks, Clifton Barge and Adam Robinson from the Sixteenth Baptist Sunday School.

Mrs. Hooks and Mrs. Murphy are on the faculty of the B. T. U. The delegation to Cincinnati will be composed of many hundreds of persons from the Birmingham district and other sections of Alabama. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Jernagin, of Washington, D. C., is national president.

48b-1943

THE WASHINGTON SCENE

By Edgar Brown

The despicable abuses of federal housing for colored people under the administration of President Roosevelt have been far graver and more grievous than the inexpressible hurt suffered from continued Army and Navy discrimination in U.S. military services, on the railroads and elsewhere so recently highlighted by the Colman and Levy cases, as well as the F.E.P.C. hearings.

In this very field of federal housing there has been the most ballyhoo about social and racial gains for the past twelve years of Democratic rule. The truth of the matter is, that least has been done by the present administration to assure equal justice to colored home seekers and most to definitely discriminate against American families on the basis of race, by relegating colored families to segregated housing projects.

JESSE JONES' DISCRIMINATES

The ring leaders in this rigid pattern of Jim Crow have been Jesse Jones, Texas, Administrator of the Federal Housing Agency, John Blandford and Abner Ferguson, F.H.A. and Defense Housing Officials. The New Deal government has spent more than a billion dollars to erect homes for defense workers in every section of the country.

Colored war workers, however, have been definitely barred from these homes, despite their disputed contribution in necessary skills and labor, purchases of war bonds and stamps and a million of their sons and daughters, who fight, bleed and die for freedom and democracy around the world. Not only is this true in the South! This flagrant imposition of segregation and discrimination in government housing is equally pronounced in the North.

For example, Federal City was built at a cost of $12,000,000 of federal funds on approval of the administration. It is located near the Ford Bomber plant at Willow Run, Michigan. Thousands of colored war workers are employed on day and night shifts. Not one colored war worker has ever been allowed to get a room or even temporary sleeping quarters for himself and family in the U.S. government's Federal City Housing Project, under the Roosevelt administration.

NO COLORED IN PHILLY

In Philadelphia, also, north of the Mason Dixon Line, President Roosevelt's close friend former Ambassador William C. Bullitt is running on the Democratic ticket for Mayor. Here $25,000,000 of federal housing projects have had signs in big letters, "No colored allowed" for the past year. Every single one of the 20,000 qualified colored war workers, their wives and children in Philadelphia are barred from these federally built homes under orders, rules and regulations of the present New Deal Roosevelt Administrator. Jesse Jones and his lily-white associates, in the city of brotherly love.

The Southerners know only one language and they insist always on Jim Crow. So it goes in gram it is segregated and far removed from their fellow citizens as if all colored people and war workers had leprosy.

all sections of the country when they are in power in Washington. Wherever, a single home for colored people has been made available by the federal government under the housing pro-

MASSES VICTIMIZED

As pitiable and tragic as this terrible housing discrimination in its studied effort to victimize the welfare of the masses of colored people in the midst of World War II, it is only matched by the complacency and failure of the Colored leadership to protest. The colored professors and Race Champions are busy on plans to sit at the peace table, grandoise day dreams about post war planning, and schemes to see the world in Army planes under the pretext of investigating for the sake of the colored soldiers or to cover up politically for the administration.

On the home front these publicity seekers have missed the boat. Not a single one of them apparently has been aware of the recent extension of the Federal Housing Act by Congress to 1945 and increasing the insured loans to $1,600,000,000. This happened in the House on September 22, 1943. The names of advancement organizations, Greek letter committees and church spokesmen according to the record of the hearings before the House and Senate are conspicuous by their absence. So, again, no anti-discrimination amendment to the housing law.

They will have another chance in 1945, if Congresman Steagall, (Dem.) Alabama Chairman of House Banking and Currency Committee and Senator Radcliffe, (Dem.) of Maryland who handled the AIA bill for the Senate Banking and Currency Committee are displaced by the Republicans next year getting control of Congress and taking over the chairmanship of the Congressional Committee. The Roosevelt administration has successfully "walled" in the colored population of the nation, and neatly penned them up in segregated housing projects, denying occupancy in all federal built homes not labeled Jim Crows, "For Colored Only."

LILYWHITE RULE

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

The Southerners in Congress and Jesse Jones of Texas with his strangle-hold on the R.F.C. funds by appointment of President Roosevelt have negated every constitutional right, civil and military for 13,000,000 colored people. There is no justice for the 2,000,000 colored war workers barred from decent housing despite the taxes colored people pay, too, into the U.S. Treasury, the war bonds they buy and the sacrifices of blood, toil, and tears from Crispus Attucks to Dorie Miller and Robert Brooks. It is the worst hurt suffered by the colored people in the past 78 years. Nothing more grievous has happened since Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation and the Republican Congress passed the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

Pursuit Of Democracy

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa

Negro Leadership Has At Last Come of Age And Reached Accord

BY MARJORIE McKENZIE

JUL 31 1943

A DIGEST of the Negro press for the past few weeks poses one clear hypothesis with respect to Negro organizational leadership. The era of subtlety, ambiguous, ill-defined demands and of conciliatory negotiation is passing. The leaders of our organizations, conscious at last of their ultimate responsibility to the people, whom they seek to represent, seem to have decided by common accord that they will "go down the line" on the issues which they now face.

This open and frank attitude, expressed in unequivocal terms, represents a final release from subjective definitions of expediency and security. Of course, experience alone will teach that there is no reward for submissiveness and no advantage in appeasement. During slavery, the only role which could result in a safe adjustment to the environment and the master-slave relationship, was one of humility and unassertive acceptance. The attitude has carried over—in the South because the culture imposed sufficient sanctions to preserve the status quo, and in other places because it was recognized as a good technique for getting along with the white man and for getting concessions from him, too. "Yessir, Mr. Boss," and cutting Mr. Boss' throat in the same breath. The smile and the sword. . . . The substitution of wit for strength.

Miss McKenzie

NEGRO LEADERSHIP HAS COME OF AGE

Submission is a tenable form of behavior, however, only as long as it gets results and only as long as some bolder method of operation is not available. When opponents begin to have similar weapons and equal power, they do not engage each other by devious methods and in unannouced conflict. There is an open declaration of war and formal combat, or else, the adversaries recognize their mutual advantages, make concessions and arrive at a settlement without hostilities.

AS Negro leadership emerges into the arena of power politics, it announces a kind of coming of age. It is playing the game for big stakes and taking long chances. Some brave and bold gestures have been made by Negro leaders of late. An approaching Presidential election year brings high hope and ambition to many men of all colors, and perhaps it is no challenge to be met with picayune thought and action.

MAY OVER-REACH THEMSELVES

There is evidence that Negro leadership has a planned and integrated frame of reference within which it will move in concert. It is demonstrating a degree of emancipation from the old patterns that would encourage belief in the psychological freedom of the next generation. This is not true of all Negro leadership. It seems confined to those with mass support. Other spokesmen appear inclined to take the long view. They are still discussing and negotiating. Not exactly, "Yessir, Boss"; more nearly, "Think it over, Boss." Still saying "Boss" though. Still counting the birds in one hand, still clutching a knife in the other, still smiling and edging in.

HISTORY will prove which of these schools of thought—and even a third one with nothing in its hand but a hat—is right. My only concern for those who are out in the sun, where they must do or die, is that they may over-reach themselves. They are battling some old operators. Their weapon is one of the best, but there's only one chance to use it. They are in a magnificent fight, but the victory they contemplate carries potential disadvantages worse than those with which they grapple.

NO ANXIETY OVER CONCILIATORS

The conciliators require no anxious thoughts for their welfare. They take care of themselves. They can always come back. This is how it is, they say. But maybe they aren't really getting anywhere. Maybe they are just marking time. Maybe we ought to make them produce something better than the Navy policy and some of the other recently announced plans, or go over solidly with the commandos in a couple of outfits we all know about.

JUL 31 1943

'Minute Man' Flag Awarded Courier

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier

(See Pictures on Page Four)

For the commendable record of 100 per cent participation of her 120 home office employees in the purchase of United States War Bonds to insure and hasten victory over the Axis, The Pittsburgh Courier, last week, received a special citation from the U. S. Treasury Department, and was awarded the insignia 10 per cent bond participation flag. It is the first newspaper weekly or daily, in Western Pennsylvania to receive the citation.

The total amount deducted each week from the salaries of Courier employes represents 10.7 per cent of the entire weekly payroll, the highest average in the Allegheny district, according to Chairman Alan F. Clark, deputy state administrator for War Bonds. Mr. Clark is also president and publisher of The Bulletin Index, leading weekly news magazine.

WAR HEROES AND CELEBRITIES PRESENT

The citation and formal flag presentation by Mr. Clark, representing the Treasury Department, was made to President Ira F. Lewis, before the assembled employes.

Accompanying Mr. Clark as envoys of the Treasury Department were Pfc. Sid Loveall, a hero, who saw two and a half days of action under fire during the famous Dieppe raid, and Pvt. Harold Landis, a Guadalcanal hero. Special guests also included Todd Duncan and Etta Moten, who play the roles of "Porgy and Bess" in the folk opera by the same title, and Mrs. Todd Duncan.

GIVES EMPLOYES THE CREDIT

It was after a description of the occasion and formal presentation of the guests that Chester L. Washington, secretary and assistant business manager, presented Mrs. Robert L. Vann as 'First Lady of the Courier,'

Mrs. Vann, attributing the newspaper's splendid record to the assembled employes through their deeds and flag shift

COMMON COURTESY

Politeness of Colored People Is Too Valuable An Asset to Be Discarded

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

ALEXANDER POPE, in his Essay On Man, wrote these immortal words:

"Honor and shame from no conditions rise
Act well your part, there all honor lies."

MAY 22 1943

It is a true idea, which has been assimilated, corroborated and verified. American colored people, at times dispirited and discouraged, because of the vexations and inhumanities that they are compelled to suffer, will do well to carry Pope's thought as they struggle along in their miserable status and perform their lowly tasks. Politeness and common courtesy have long been among the most valuable assets of these long-suffering, submerged Americans, and now is no time for them to cast away such priceless pearls and become haughty, arrogant, discourteous and impolite. If we do, we play right into the hands of our ever-vigilant enemies.

Mr. Bibb

ASKS PERTINENT QUESTION

A lawyer of the dominant, white race, recently returning to his home town from Washington, relates to the writer as follows: "I was insulted many, many times in Washington, but I was most surprised by the conduct of the colored people working in public places." The lawyer, long a philanthropist and a true friend of the darker American, further stated: "I was amazed and confounded, when after waiting twenty minutes for a malted milk to be curtly told by the comely, colored counter girl that she was damned tired, and for me to get the hell out if I was in a hurry." Such actions, he said, were characteristic of the general treatment that he received from his old friends.

"WHAT'S THE matter with colored people all of a sudden?" he asked. When I told him that long hours, lack of opportunity, discriminations and the like had perhaps irritated them, he looked at me quizzically and queried, "You don't think that wartime prosperity has gone to their heads, do you?"

MUST NOT DISCARD OLD REPUTATION

"Our enemies have been affirming and announcing for many years that 'The colored man cannot stand prosperity, it goes to his head.' Of course such a dictum is unsound and malevolent, but we know that it is always repeated in a flippant fashion when the colored menial casts aside common courtesy and civility. They tell the anecdote of Thomas Jefferson, who when questioned for tipping his hat to a fawning slave replied, "I permit no man to be more polite than I am."

THIS CORRESPONDENT holds no brief for the bowing, scraping, fawning, grinning, scratching, sycophantic Uncle Tom. He is a menace to his race and a disgrace to society. We do however respect gentility, courtesy, politeness and refinement. As public and private servants the colored people have laid up much in the bank of goodwill by their diplomacy in dealing with the public. They have gained honor and respect in the high places by such decorum. It will be the height of stupidity for these humble virtues to be discarded.

A SOUTHERNER LAUDS CAMPAIGN

We do not stand alone in this country, and even though at times we seem to be deserted and betrayed by our friends of another day, there is evidence all around us that they are thinking and pondering in their closets. A Southern white man writes me as follows: "You are doing a wonderful job in trying to arouse your race to better behavior and are encouraging every friend of the race. The fact that Negroes show a readiness to condemn bad conduct in their own people was the first thing that made me feel that they can be trusted with citizenship. Certainly one of the most valuable qualities a people can have is the capacity for self-criticism. My formula to cure race hatred and antagonism is the old Biblical one, 'To deal justly, to love kindness and to walk humbly.'" Such sentiments emanating out of South Carolina discloses just how many whites, even below the Mason-Dixon line, are thinking.

THE AMERICAN colored man, as has been stated before, is fighting on three fronts, the Axis front, the American front at home, where his enemies besiege him, and the Inside Front—the front within the confines of his people—where his own weaknesses, follies and frailties beset him. Almost every scribe and sheet published by colored people are emphasizing the first two fronts, and well they may because they loom up in dangerous proportions. There are many others, however, who recognize the degree of the Inside Front and contemplate it as being equally important.

COURTESY MUST NOT BE SUSPENDED

The conduct of the colored man in all of his endeavors and vicissitudes is paramount for sustained advance and progress. In his relationship with his fellow man he must not [illegible] such [illegible] and prestige as he has already gained. In the lowly pursuits of life he must act well his part for there all honor lies. Common courtesy and politeness must not be suspended for the duration or else we suffer.

MAY 1943

Life Goes To A Party

HAVE YOU EVER wondered at the stunts done by the people photographed when "Life Goes to a Party?"

JUN 5 1943

Have you at times been a bit embarassed for those who let themselves be revealed at horse play that five-year-olds of fairly normal intelligence would scorn as being too silly? Have you speculated on what is happening to civilization when presumably sane society folks and college students disport themselves as they were mirrored in the pages of the famous picture magazine which sells more than four million copies every week?

Walter White

I have too. And recently I have seen behind the scenes and learned a new answer or at least another answer to the age-old question as to whether art mirrors or molds life. One of the Life editors conceived the idea that it would be interesting to take pictures of a Negro college girl giving a party while she was at home on holiday. Neither Mrs. White nor Jane were at all keen about the idea when they were asked to arrange such a party for the benefit of Life's photographers and readers. For once I was delighted to have a speaking engagement in a distant city the evening of the party.

JUN 5 1943

Good, Clean Fun!

Defender

JANE'S EXPLANATION that she and her friends did not indulge in strenuous stunts was brushed aside. Conversation, cards and even romal dancing did not offer enough action for the camera. So the guests were practically dragooned into antics they had never practiced nor known any of their friends to practice. The mildest seems to have been a race to see which girl could tie a four-in-hand fastest on a boy. Another, slightly less mild, consisted of something like this. A boy got on his hands and knees while a girl sat astride him. She entwined her arms with those of another girl who sat, back to back, astride another boy. Each girl then sought to unhorse the other in what was supposed to be a deliriously joyful occasion! Two teams were then chosen to see which could first pass from nose to nose without the use of hands the outer part of a match box! Good, clean fun, supposed to be accompanied by gales of carefree laughter!

When enthusiasm for such games waned instead of waxed after several hours the seemingly inexhaustible Life photographer and reporter suggested that the guests dance, certain that some swell shots would thus be obtained since at least half of the guests were colored. But this didn't fit too well into the concept of how Negroes do and should dance. The best dancers seem to have been one of Jane's white college mates and her husband. And the dancing was gay and rhythmic but not "wild" nor jitterbuggish to fit the stereotype of how colored folks behave.

Chicago, Ill.

Editor Mould Habits

UNTIL THREE O'CLOCK in the morning the ordeal lasted while the piles of used flash-light bulbs filled waste paper baskets all over the house. But the photographs will never appear. It seems the Negroes at the party did not "photograph dark enough" and the less dark colored guests came out in the pictures looking as nordic as some of the white guests.

Maybe Life fears Congressman Rankin will denounce it as promoting "social equality" by showing healthy normal social relations between persons who are friends because they have in college and other places formed friendships based on mutual tastes and approximately equal cultural backgrounds. Or because it believes the American public is ready to accept pictures of Negroes parties only when none but Negroes are present and all of them of identical pigmentation, dress and modes of dancing and entertainment.

JUN 5 1943

I happen to know that this is not the belief of many on the staff of Life who know better about the Negro. But Mrs. White's and Jane's experience is revealing to us for two reasons. One is the overpowering influence of the stereotype of the Negro held by the white public or which editors believe the white public holds. The other is a healthy doubt that guests at any of Life's parties do, of their own volition, the stunts they are pictured as doing.

Such is the power of the press, radio and movies in shaping our tastes and habits we will all be riding piggy-back at our parties instead of acting like sane and normal human beings, and inviting into our homes only the kind of folks omnipotent editors think should be invited.

48b-1943

National GRAPEVINE

By CHARLEY CHEROKEE

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

JUL 3 1943

"Requiescat In Pace"

THE NORTH is dead. Its death throes in Detroit were horrible. The South has won the Civil War, 80 years after Gettysburg. The Southern invaders infiltrated quietly, and on schedule they have taken over Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston and Congress.

These Southerners, white and black, brought the South with them. After the war when time hangs heavy, they'll talk endlessly about magnolias, possum, southern women, stars in Texas, and such tripe, but damn them, they'll only talk about "down home," they won't go back. Not that you can blame the black ones. Well, the North was a nice place while it lasted, God rest its soul.

Oh, Promise Anything

FEDERAL AGENCIES, be they war, New Deal, or otherwise, have to provide an alternate plan of administration. They can be administered in accordance with democracy in part of the country, but in the cotton-belt they must be administered according to dictates of white supremacy. This takes extra money and time and red tape.

The OPA for example. When Negroes are on its local price control boards down in you-know-where, they are on all-Negro boards which are black auxiliaries of white boards, and suffer all the well-known handicaps of this situation. And most of the Negroes, paid and volunteer, are school teachers and naturally about as free and independent as the King of Italy.

Consequently, while Negro consumers listen to instruction on point value, and thoroughly enjoy the social aspect of the church and school meetings, any mention of what to expect and demand of the white storekeeper, or where to complain and appeal, is strictly taboo.

John Bondurant, white southerner and OPA director of regional information (Southern) says the program is getting over to Negroes better than expected. This he ascribes to the remarkable ingenuity of a few paid colored workers who are assistants to white community service directors. Of one of them he says: "Dean Taylor's ideas are so good, until we make everybody use them." He defends the use of teachers and preachers. "Negro activity centers around the church and school."

The Washington office is encouraged by conditions in the South but has a watchful eye on company stores and commissaries, fertile ground for point finagling.

We. the Underprivileged

PAMPHLETS haunt the OWI. Congress accuses it of issuing pamphlets to elect Roosevelt for a fourth term. Southern Congressmen peevishly recall "The Negro and the War," and call it plugging for Negro social equality. Liberals and Negro leaders call the same pamphlet a sop to keep Negroes quiet. While Congress threatens to abolish OWI's Domestic Division, E. Palmer Hoyt, newly appointed to head the division if it survives, assures: "There will positively be no more pamphlets."

Doxey Wilkerson was tendered a party by OPA Negro officials on day of his resignation. They expected him to return to his Howard U. classroom, from which he was on leave. When he announced instead that he would do educational stuff for the Communist Party, they called him a fool. But Doxey said he knows what he is doing. Belatedly, some labor and social organizations say they would have financed his surveys. But the die is cast.

Down in Dancyville, Tenn., near Staunton, colored farmer Julius Jones has 22 children, all alive and well. Nine husky sons are in the army. A friend over in Columbia, has 24 sons, and 12 in the army.

Race rioting produced vocal reactions. Undersecretary of War Patterson said war production fell off dangerously. PM's Max Lerner said Negroes are not just machines to produce planes and tanks, it wasn't production that was cut down, it was the "stature of America." Representative Rankin (Miss.-Cracker) said "This comes from Negro equality." Rep. Dies (Texas-Cracker) said he would investigate. Justice Dept. said it was Axis sabotage. Negro and white leaders in Detroit said it was not the Axis but southern whites who were responsible. Rep. Bender (R.-Ohio) said Congress must appeal to the people. City Councils in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore said let us take steps to prevent riots here. The Negro soldiers in North Africa and the Pacific said "What do we do now?" But it remained for the Axis radio to hit the nail: "Persecuted blacks in America now have to fight for their lives as well as their rights."

CIO organizers in the chitterling-belt now find they fight a race war. Industrialists circulate handbills among white workers telling them the unions seek social equality for the Negro. "Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger? . . . Then fight the unions."

Washington society leaders started a United Nations club to banish loneliness among workers from China, Russia, England, South America, etc. It is successful and fashionable, diplomats and cabinet members attending its affairs at Dumbarton Oaks estate and Hotel 2400. But as far as the eye can see there is not an Ethiopian, or Haitian, or Liberian.

Intimate Glimpses

WILLIAM THOMPKINS, D. C. Recorder of Deeds, has made a show-place of his private office. An extensive photographic collection, with a political tinge, covers the outer office walls. Inside the drapes are heavy and the rug deep. Spurning the regular "G.I." administrative furniture, he purchased special "executive" furniture. Visitors loll in luxurious white and red leather chairs and couches and can even take a shower in the adjacent "refresher" room.

Representative William Dawson is a politician and proud of it. No item from his home, Chicago, is too small for his notice if it has political significance. Chicago Defender editor would be flattered by the minute care with which he scans the city edition he orders. Some bits in the "Political World" column arouse him to snorting disagreement, others make him chuckle. Always he bemoans the fact that most young Negroes regard a politician in the same light as a racketeer. A few young educated Negroes giving politics the same consideration they give medicine and law, would be the salvation of the race, he believes.

Newsreel

SENATE JUDICIARY Committee has decided not to report the anti-poll tax bill out until after summer recess ..... Howard U. medical school has only one Jewish student at present ..... OPA male employees have official sanction for slack suits and no coats in their non-cooled building ..... In spite of daily incidents on busses and in cafeterias, a race riot in D. C. seems unlikely at present ..... NAACP and National Negro Women's Council put up a good fight in effort to save NYA ..... Delegation of Logan County, W. Va., miners to White House included one Negro among six ..... FEPC appropriations are threatened by Congress and unless Senate reverses House, will be subject to attack by white-trash bloc annually ..... Some Negro veterans of World War I absolutely refuse to contribute anything to Red Cross, recalling discriminatory treatment in France ..... PM for June 25 has a noteworthy formula for better race relations ..... Strange sight — Rep. Tarver (Ga.-Cracker) taking Rep. Tabor (N. Y.-Cracker) to task for race baiting in NYA debate ..... Columnist Marjorie McKenzie, also an FEPC staff member, advised colored schools to have war workers and service men for commencement speakers, but unfortunately nobody paid attention ..... BUY ANOTHER BOND, MISTER, but remember you're neither right nor President, you're just colored, so KEEP 'EM SQUIRMING!

AMERICAN RACE PREJUDICE MUST BE DESTROYED!

—ROBERT S. ABBOTT

AUG 21 1943

COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY AND THE MAYOR'S RACE COMMISSION

Only a few weeks ago we took the occasion to compliment Chicago's win-the-war leader, Mayor Edward J. Kelly, for his foresight in bringing into being such a race relations commission as could materially aid the citizens of this great city in preventing the occurrence here of one of those vicious outbreaks of racial hatred that costs so much in morale, man hours of labor, blood letting, and property destruction.

Then it was that we spoke of the prestige of the Chicago Racial Relations commission's personnel. We believe that it is necessary to return to the commission and to deal with it from the broader standpoint of its relation to the people. The commission has not yet begun to function. What we say now will, we hope, be of great significance to it as well as to the community.

The strength of the mayor's commission will be determined by the community support it receives. Nothing else, no other factors can make it effective. The commission will not be MADE because of the [illegible]nce upon it of one or another "s[illegible]an." The commission's program must be the people's program. It must flow from the legitimate demands being voiced by Chicago's Negro citizens. These demands must, in turn, grow out of those grievances, the continued existence of which weakens our country's fighting powers.

A united Negro community must face the commission. It must have no narrow group outlook. This commission can be of service to the nation as well as to Chicago. If it is not of service to the nation it will neither be of service to Chicago or to Chicago's Negro citizenry. Let there be no mistake about that fact. The community program,

AUG 21 1943

Negro Chicago wants an end to restrictive covenants. So too do the progressive democratic sections of white Chicago which must by now recognize that restrictive covenants affect adversely. This un-American practice keeps rent prices high, permits landlords and agents, and makes a broad one and a bold one.

are hundreds of Negro men and women who have not yet been integrated into production. Chicago is one of the major defense cities. It needs labor. Failure to fully utilize its Negro labor forces is injurious to the war program of the nation.

Jobs in the city's transportation systems as motormen and conductors fit into the center of this phase of program making. Let Chicago break these jim-crow bars in transportation, and it will set a far-reaching example. New York has already established a precedent.

Negro Chicago wants to end the discrimination against its school-aged youth. Most of the double-shift is to be found in the Negro ghetto. But this is more than an educational matter. The question of juvenile delinquency is involved, health and recreational issues loom in the picture. These matters affect the morale of defense production fathers and mothers.

Negro Chicago wants new housing projects. It is not asking for jim-crow federal housing, but housing for defense workers, irrespective of color. It wants recreational facilities.

Negro Chicago wants price control. The commission can aid in this.

Negro Chicago wants attention paid to such national issues as the discrimination against the Negro in our country's armed forces. This is not alone a question of jim-crow regiments, but the murderous attitude of Southern police and the viciousness of travel conditions. The Chicago Racial Relations commission must speak to the government for these are federal-local questions.

If the reign of a second-class citizen policy cannot be ended nationally, nor in every large city at once, it can be ended in such cities as New York and Chicago. Negro Chicago wants its Mayor's Racial Relations commission to take the lead.

Obviously, this is not a rounded-out program. The unity of Negro Chicago with labor, the church, and an aroused democratic spirit will achieve that. But we are offering a few suggestions.

No great men—but a great city alive to its peril and its responsibility.

There is a war and a peace to win, America!

News
Birmingham, Ala

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

With the North African achievements of the all-Negro fighter squadron, commanded by Lt. Col. Benj. O. Davis, Jr., still ringing in their ears, Brig. Gen. Frederick V. H. Kimball told the largest class of fighter pilots ever to graduate from the Tuskegee Army Air Field, Tuskegee, that, "With the receipt of your wings today, but a short while remains at Tuskegee for transition to combat craft, then you, too, join the fighter squadron."

Commissions were presented to the cadets by Lt. Col. Noel F. Parrish, commanding officer of the air field.

The new fighter pilots were awarded their "wings" by Maj. Donald G. McPherson, Jr., director of training, and the class became the most recent addition to the ever-growing number of Negro pilots in the Army Air Forces.

Receiving wings and commissions were:

Second Lieutenants—Milton Henry, Philadelphia; Robert M. Alexander, Harrisburg, Pa.; Alexander M. Bright, Chicago; Weldon K. Groves, Edwardsville, Kan.; Herbert S. Harris, Philadelphia; Richard H. Harris, Montgomery, Ala.; Wilbert H. Johnson, Los Angeles; Willie S. Hunter, Albany, Ga.; Oscar A. Kenney, Tuskegee Institute; Hezekiah Lacy, Jr., River Rouge, Mich.; Joseph A. Lewis, Denver, Colo.; Wayne V. Liggins, Springfield, Ohio; Charles E. McGee, Champaign, Ill.; Lucius D. Moore, St. Louis; Walter J. Palmer, New York City; Virgil J. Richardson, New York City; Wylie W. Seldon, Norfolk, Va.; John S. Sloan, Louisville, Ky.

Leonard F. Turner, Washington, D. C.; Frank D. Walker, Richmond, Ky.; Johnson C. Wells, Buffalo; William G. Wilkerson, Camden, N. J.; William F. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio, and Theodore A. Wilson, Roanoke, Va.

* * *

The Boy Scouts of the Interracial division of the local Boy Scout Council opened annual camp July 5 on the properties of Birmingham Water Works near Tarrant City.

The camp is located on a wild and beautiful section of 608 acres through which runs Five Mile Creek. The scouts are living in tents and roughing it. They have their own cooking outfit presided over by a professional cook, Robert Dickens.

Troops from Fairfield, Westfield, Pratt City, Union Bethel Church and Sloss Center are in camp at present. The next group, comprising the Central, South, East and county divisions, will move into camp July 12.

Among the activities has been the building of a dam across Five Mile Creek to make a swimming hole. This was completed in two days. Another important job was the setting up of a water purifying plant.

The camp is under the direction of Field Executive L. K. Shivery, Commissioners, E. R. Johnson, L. C. Hood, Charles A. Brown, R. T. German; Scoutmasters Riley Moore, Claude Wesley and Zeke Hines.

* * *

Grand Master Charles V. Hendley, of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & U. A. M. of Alabama, has called the Grand Lodge to meet in its 65th annual grand communication on Tuesday, July 20 at 9 a.m. at Bailey Tabernacle C. M. E. Church, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Grand Master Hendley warns the delegation to be careful in traveling through the country. Among other things he says: "Be sure and observe all traffic rules and regulations. Do your part to see that no serious accident mars our 1943 Grand Lodge session."

* * *

President A. J. Robinson, of the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County, sends a special call to the Knights of Pythias and Courts of Calanthe to attend the council this Sunday after-noon at 4 o'clock on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Court have just closed one of the most successful sessions in the history of the organization, and the council is eager to hear reports.

The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias and Supreme Court, Order of Calanthe, will be held in Louisville, Ky., beginning Aug. 17, and Alabama Pythians are making extensive plans to attend the session.

* * *

Mrs. Dollie A. Gladden, wife of the Rev. W. M. Gladden, pastor of St. Paul C. M. E. Church, Bessemer, has just returned from Richmond, Va., where she attended the National Association of Ministers Wives, which met there June 29-30. Mrs. Gladden is a vice president of the association.

* * *

Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher announces another week at camp for the Boys Club through the request of the Negro Board. The boys will be in camp the week of July 12.

The closing of the two week miscellaneous camp period brought several hundred visitors to the camp. Among them was William H. Carroll of Camp Lee, Va., auditor for the Masons of Alabama, who is a classmate of Mrs. Fletcher at Hampton Institute; Prof. C. W. Hayes, supervisor of Negro schools of Birmingham; Mrs. C. W. Hayes, Mrs. Fannie H. Matterson, Mrs. E. W. Taggart and Miss Dessie Mae Lucy.

The camp and surrounding community are saddened by the death of one of the old residents of Shades Valley, Arthur Green, a very good friend of the camp. He is survived by his wife, the Rutledge family and Miss Willie Mae Green and other relatives from Alabama, Pittsburgh and Michigan.

CAVIAR and CABBAGE

Washington Tribune

The Monkey-Business of These Big White Boys

Washington, D. C.

You've heard about the famous Alaska Highway your country has been making way up north. That's history now. It was so cold on the Alaska that strong men cry icicles instead of tears. No lie.

The white big-heads in universities say that black men can't stand cold weather. Yet black Mr. Hensen stood at the North Pole in 1909. And word comes from Uncle Sam that three of the seven regiments of engineers that built the Alaska Highway are black, like you and me.

Now, last week Hollywood released a picture of the builders of this famous highway. The picture does not include a single Negro face. Ain't that something!

Sambo, the scholars call this the conspiracy of silence. I call it a lousy trick on the part of the Big Boys in Hollywood, to keep the little white men thinking a "N——r ain't nothing." Black America ought to swamp Hollywood with letters of protest. This monkey-business must stop. You can stop it!

and Georgia ought to wear wigs. You see, the **false** hair and the **false** testimony of the prosecutor against the innocent Negro would be a perfect match.

Now, when the trial started, the big white editors in the South accidentally carried the news that the prosecutor in the Oakes trial is a Negro. But that has not happened since. Why? Because 12,000,000 Negroes might get uppity and demand that we have Negro prosecutors in the United States.

Yes, these Four Freedoms have put the Big White Boys on trial before the world. Nobody could prosecute this case better than Sambo. But Sambo wouldn't need a white wig. The truth would be impressive enough!

NEGROES GUILTY IN DETROIT RIOT.

It is not surprising to discover that already two Negroes have been faced with sentences of five years "on charges of inciting the race riot" in Detroit. Yes, Detroit is the South in the North.

I talked this summer with a white minister from Detroit. In fact, I lectured with him. He told us all about the economic and social causes of the race riot. He said the Mayor had been warned repeatedly.

Now, when the Big Boys mess up, they have to get a scapegoat. A black goat is better than a white one in this country.

Negroes don't incite riots. Racial prejudices and economic persecutions incite riots. Mrs. Roosevelt and Pearl Buck have stated the causes of racial tensions in very forcible language.

Why not get down to the rock-bottom causes? While we are going all the way to Moscow to arrange plans for Europe and Asia and Africa, why can't we do a little planning right here on our own doorsteps? One is just as important as the other. In fact, if we clean up our own house, our neighbors may be inspired to follow our good example. VV? Yes, that's it! We should kill the rattlesnakes at home before killing the cobras in Borneo!

48b-1943
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y

Pointed Points

By S. W. Garlington

MUCH RACIAL DISCRIMINATION results from misinformation about Negroes that is constantly being spread through writings, pictures, movies, speeches and songs that reach the masses of white America. The evil of this situation can only be counteracted by the dissemination of correct and purposeful information among the same masses. Some progress is seen in this direction.

Mr. Garlington

Less than a year ago a group of Negro and white citizens organized the **ASSOCIATION FOR TOLERANCE IN AMERICA,** a "brain-child" of George S. Schuyler, who is its director with headquarters in NYC at 270 Convent Ave. ATA is "dedicated to the task of eliminating color prejudice through mass education in tolerance," and aims "to present the facts about Negroes in simple word and picture in order to counteract vicious propaganda by circulating truth. In the words of Schuyler himself, ATA "is a public relations bureau designed to 'sell' the Negro to his white neighbor and thus lesson prejudice and tension among the masses, and ultimately eliminate both." **ATA** wastes no time in confabs and debates. Instead it issues propaganda (literature playing up the good side of the Negro) in the form of releases to white newspapers,—also space on billboards, car cards, in magazines, over the radio, on postcards and issues pamphlets (when there is enough money in the treasury to do so). In other words, everything ATA does cost something. Come to think of it, everything worth having has a price on it. The question is, will we buy it?

* * *

WITH PROPER SUPPORT The Association for Tolerance in America can do more for Negroes than any organization that has been founded in recent years. Ample means have long existed for informing Negroes about themselves. What have been needed so much are methods of educating whites about Negroes. It is to be hoped that ATA will do a great deal toward the fulfillment of this need.

* * *

UNSUNG ATA must have been pretty hard-up for something a fortnight ago to join the bandwagon during "Hold Your Job" Week and issue posters under its dignified name which sought—not to educate whites, but—to (get this claptrap) educate Negroes a la "be—neat, quiet, sober, clean, steady, thrifty, healthy, punctual, courteous and industrious . . . (because) you (Negroes) can help make America better for them (picture of Negro soldiers) by your (Negroes) conduct."

* * *

PAGING MR. SCHUYLER! Who did you say ATA was to educate? I still think ATA has an excellent program—if it sticks to its original aims of educating whites. Educate the whites. The Negroes will take care of themselves. They always fall in line. Man to man, Mr. Schuyler, if your white public—the one you feed the wholesome propaganda see the stuff you feed Negroes themselves, isn't it likely to consider the whole program as just so much bogwash? I wonder and as I wonder I think of two sayings learned when I was a child:

"If you don't know what you're doing, then ask somebody."

"One thing at a time and that done well is just about as good a rule as any can tell."

* * *

DEBUNKING BUNK: I don't know why, but every now and then people start looking on Negroes and judging them as tho they are either not human or super-human. The truth is that we, too, are ordinary human beings. In reference to the many ridiculous "In's", "Out's," "Why's," "Must do's" and "Don't Do's" concerning the coming lightweight prize-fight between Beau Jack and Bob Montgomery in Madison Garden next month, columnist Dan Parker comes up with this sane comment: "One of them will be fighting to protect his meal ticket and the other will be battling to win his back. No other consideration is needed to make this contest in which both are giving everything they have."

* * *

BEAT THE "HEIL" out of Hitler, and then some! . . . Did someone say he or she is not in the armed forces? So what? You still have an important part to play in winning the war, also in making a better post-war world. And after it's all said and done, it's really quite simple. It's done with War Bonds and Stamps. So join the Third War Loan drive. If you are already in it, then dig in your pocket for some extra cash and buy an extra bond.

Don't try to bring up that "I can't afford" stuff. One can buy from a 10c stamp up. And it's going to take lots of such varied contributions to make the Third War Loan campaign a success . . . **ONE HAPPY THOUGHT** is that this is one project wherein discrimination is taboo. Your 10c or $$$'s will buy just as much in the backwoods of Mississippi as in New York City. So invest all you can in War Bonds and Stamps.

SEEING and SAYING

By WM. A. FOWLKES, Jr.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Many Happenings

Many things are happening nowadays to test our fortitude and tenacity.

Last week, the senate, our highest national legislative body, faced with the prospect of granting absentee voting privileges to the men

of the armed forces, including the upwards of 700,000 Negroes therein, balked on the issue at the insistence of Southern and trading western representatives and decided to leave the matter to the states which means that the free privilege of voting, as practiced in our democracy for the black minority, is right back where it was before the matter came up—in the states which don't always choose to follow the Golden Rule of the Constitution.

—O—

This week, the Atlanta City Council, which commonly practices the insulting of its Negro citizens mainly because they do not and will not vote as real men in the community, did it again. Claiming a fear that the recently established FEPC Regional Office would employ mixed races in Atlanta's Ten Forsyth Street Building and probably insist on such practice in other federal offices, the Council voted to call upon the Georgia congressional delegation in Washington "to insist upon the removal" of the President's unit from this vicinity. Another stink dragged across the trail was the resoultion's statement that "the activities of this committee in other parts of the South and particularly in Alabam have resulted in building up racial animosities." The councilmen further insisted that "the race situation can best be handled by local people."

To say the least, Atlanta Council's action was an insult to President Roosevelt, his efforts to practice democracy at home and spread the idea abroad, and to the Allied cause in general.

Does not the council know that no one is insisting upon the employment of mixed races in federal offices? Does Council forget that mixed races are employed in thousands of office departments in the city already and that there is no growing animosity except in the offices of the politics and their activities to satisfy what they falsely believe to be the wishes of their active voters—maintenance of the supremacy idea?

Four of our boys, recently returned from the fighting fronts and with their right legs cut off in almost identical spots, created quite a parade and stir on Atlanta's Auburn Avenue last Saturday. Everybody stopped and looked at the paired and incapacitated men in uniform. There were stares of pity and pride alike, some shed tears, I am told, some clenched their teeth in remorseful bitterness, according to many reports.

This writer wondered what the reaction was in the uptown districts through which the soldiers hobbled in almost perfect march time. Is it possible that those who throw many barriers in our path-way on the homefront might have been impressed that they—American Negro men—had paid a great price already in the stated fight for democracy and that the hospitals are full of many more like them.

—O—

Over at Elgin Field, Pa., the other day, a Negro aviation cadet from Tuskegee Army Air Field led all flying cadets in the Eastern Flying Command in the National Fixed Gunnery Meet, finishing third in the national ranking. Mind you, this was competition by ALL flying Cadets. This should dispel any remaining ideas of those who contended at the beginning of America's war effort, and the few who still persist, that Negroes are incapable of precision fighting and working.

—O—

The horrors of war tend to unite people.

A war correspondent "somewhere in Italy" wrote recently that "a racial issue is something that does not exist between American white and Negro troops in Italy regardless of from what part of the nation they come; all that one finds between American and English troops is the single accord to get the war over with as soon as possible. They are well on the Via Roma (Rode to Rome) and from there all roads lead to Berlin, then home."

All of which leads to the query: Are more horrors of war needed on the home front? Presuming the correspondent's observation is correct.)

News
Birmingham, Ala

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W ADAMS

Gathered in Atlantic City along with the others who make up the group of 33 United Nations and 10 associates, are delegates representing three Negro countries, seeking along with their colleagues to set up the machinery of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

These nations are Ethiopia, Haiti and Liberia. Only Liberia is not a signer of the United Nations declaration.

Through participation of three nations may evolve some idea as to whether the voice of darker peoples of the world will have any influence in the later and more important deliberations regarding terms of the peace and their enforcement. Proceedings at Atlantic City, which are expected to continue a month, should afford observers the opportunity to appraise the degree of participation of these three nations and its effectiveness.

In a simple ceremony in the East Room of the White House on Tuesday, representatives of the 43 nations, including the three Negro countries, signed an agreement creating the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. First to sign was Sir Owen Dixon for Australia. Called in 16th place was Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhem, Ethiopian minister to the United States. Nineteenth to sign was Andre Liautaud, ambassador for Haiti, and the 25th signatory was Walter F Walker, consul general for Liberia.

Each of the Negro countries will be in position to make real contributions to the attainment of the objectives of the agreement.

Twenty-one leading Negroes last week joined in a telegram of thanks to President Roosevelt for his clarification of the language of Executive Order 9346, making non-discrimination in employment policies mandatory in government contracts.

Mr. Roosevelt thus overruled Comptroller General Lindsey War-

ren, who had given the opinion that industries were not forced to comply with the clause. The text of the wire follows:

"May we herewith express our deep gratitude to you for your action in making clear that non-discrimination in government and war industries employment is mandatory under fair employment practice committee."

Signers were Channing H. Tobias, Y. M. C. A.; R. A. Billings, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity; Carl R. Johnson, Kappa Alpha Psi; Bishop John A. Gregg, A. M. E. Church; Beulah Whitby, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; H. Councill Trenholm, American Teachers' Association; D. V. Jemison, president, National Baptist Convention, Inc.; Z. Alexander Looby, Omega Psi Fraternity; Marian Cuthbert, Y. W. C. A.; Oscar C. Brown, N. A. A. C. P.; Elsie Austin, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Lester B. Granger, Urban League; Rayford W. Logan, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; William H. Hastie, N. A. A. C. P.; Adam C. Powel, Jr., People's Movement; Charles H. Houston, Railway Trainmen; Bishop R. E. Jones, M. E. Church; Mabel K. Staupers, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Mary McLeod Bethune, National Council of Negro Women; A. Phillip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Finley Wilson, I. B. P. O. E. W.

Most of the signers had previously joined in a telegram Nov. 5 to Mr. Roosevelt asking him to overrule Comptroller Warren.

cash dollars. Some men, he said, lay in wait for this kind of "sucker" and fatten their pocket books out of his.

I put these things together and took a look around at worthy investments that our men could make. There are good schools and institutions needing support in Charleston and the low country. Most of these have been largely supported by white people but operate for the benefit of Negroes. Why do not these "wasters of their money" put a little of it to helping out themselves? Why don't some more of them build a reputable gathering or amusement hall in Charleston? The biggest city in the state, it is the saddest in recreational facilities. Its colored men have the money, know what is needed, but rather throw that money to the winds and let the h[illegible]-[illegible] b[illegible]

Some day, and I think it can't come too soon, "our good white friends" are going to wipe their hands on us and our so-called advancement efforts Then, may God have mercy on us. After this war, there are going to be months of uncertainty and privation. When these come, may God pity us. We won't be able to get necessities out of worn-out, sleek automobiles and fine duds. We won't be able to recall the money spent in "riotous living." Whom can we blame, when this disaster confronts us, but ourselves?

There is something in that old adage: "A fool and his money are soon parted."

THE NEED FOR CHANGING

BY JOHN H. McCRAY

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FOOLS AND THEIR MONEY

I am firmly convinced that unless some of our people call a quick halt to their waste in dollars and cents, money they have earned out of this war, they are going to find many woeful and breadless days ahead once this war is over.

McCRAY

In Charleston the other day, I talked with various business men and leaders of the race on what they had observed among our people. To these I added other data, gathered over an extended period, and wound up with a piteous and almost disgraceful picture of what we are doing.

More Negroes in the Charleston area are today "in [illegible] than ever before in our history. More is being said today about preparing for the "rainy days ahead" than ever before. But what effects are these having? The average man makes close to fifty dollars weekly. More sleek and shiny cars roll the streets than ever before. Fine and expensive clothes, plenty of good whiskey and plenty good times are bein gindulged in. A friend told me of one fellow who made $54.00 weekly at the Navy Yard. Monday morning, he had to borrow lunch money from another friend — not one week — but week after week. Another told me of a brother who made far more than he did at the Yard but constantly came to him to borrow. A pawn shop operator reported that he had many "brand new suits" fellows buy, wear once and put them in "hock" and forget about them. They get a loan [illegible] of the cost of the clothes and let the rest go to the devil.

The compulsory War Bond buying program, while it could be a God-send to some of our men, is in some instances a farce. One man told me he knew of several fellows who took their bonds to a certain source and sold them for ten or fifteen

RAISING MONEY!!
DOLLARS AND DIMES!!
TO PURCHASE MEMORIALS,
DESPITE BAD CONDUCT AND CRIMES!!

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

IN NEARLY ALL OF OUR LARGE CITIES, 'TIS THE SAME OLD STORY, NAMELY, THAT THE INCREASE IN CRIME AMONG COLORED RESIDENTS, IS FAR BEYOND THE PROPORTION DUE THEIR NUMBERS!

MURDERS, ASSAULTS, ROBBERY OF RESIDENCES AND PEDESTRIANS! IN THE LAST FEW DAYS HERE, RAPES AND KILLINGS, THAT COULD EASILY HAVE LED TO RIOT, BUT FOR THE KINDLINESS OF OUR DAILY PRESS!

TO ELIMINATE THIS DISGRACEFUL REFLECTION UPON OUR RACE, SINCE WE ALL BEAR THE BLAME, WE HAVE FOR MANY YEARS ADVISED THE FORMATION OF COMMUNITY CLUBS, TO TEACH AND TRAIN THESE VIOLATORS OF LAW AND DECENCY, FOR THEIR DISORDERLY CONDUCT AND CRIMINALITY, ARE LARGELY ENGENDERED BY IGNORANCE OF CORRECT SOCIAL BEHAVIOR! THE COST WOULD BE SMALL AND UPON THE UPPER CLASSES, PREACHERS, TEACHERS, BUSINESS MEN, ETC., THE DUTY SHOULD FALL!

WE HAVE LONG ADVOCATED THIS REMEDIAL PROCEDURE, BUT ALAS, THE ADVICE HAS FALLEN UPON DEAF EARS!

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN IN NEW ENGLAND AND MADE FOR US AN "UNCLE TOM," WHO HAS DESCENDANTS IN EVERY TOWN, WHO ARE WHEREVER THERE IS A LEGREE, MONEY TO PAY THE "CHURCH DEBT" AND OR WHITE FOLKS MAY BE!

THE GREATEST TRIBUTE TO HARRIET BEECHER STOWE AND OUR SOLDIER BOYS, WOULD BE, THE USE OF THAT MONEY RAISED OVER TO DATE, TO ERECT A MEMORIAL TABLETS IN HONOR OF OUR NEGRO SOLDIERS! ANOTHER SET, HASED IN THEIR HONOR, TO ERADICATE THE CRIMINAL CONDITIONS, THAT LIKE A PALL, ENSHROUDS US ALL!

WHAT ARE OUR LEADERS DOING INSTEAD? APART FROM THE PREACHERS, WHO ARE ETERNALLY RAISING MONEY TO PAY THE "CHURCH DEBT" AND "FOR THE LORD," WHO DOES NOT NEED IT, ONE SET OF OUR CITIZENS HAS TO DATE RAISED OVER $1,000 TO ERECT A MEMORIAL TABLETS IN HONOR OF OUR NEGRO SOLDIERS! ANOTHER SET, HAS ED IN THEIR HONOR, TO ERADICATE THE CRIMINAL CONDITIONS, THAT LIKE A PALL, ENSHROUDS US ALL!

HAD A RALLY OF "WHITE FOLKS" AND A RALLY OF "COLORED FOLKS" TO RAISE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TO BUY WHAT IS SUPPOSED TO BE, THE OLD HOMESTEAD OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, WHO WROTE UNCLE TOM'S CABIN IN NEW ENGLAND AND MADE FOR US AN PHARAOH WOULD NOT HEED.

UNFORTUNATELY, MANY OF US WILL WORK FOR PUBLICITY AND NOT FOR THE GOOD OF THEIR

If Harriet Beecher Stowe,
Could see today,
The Negro slums and indecency,
That have seemingly come to stay,
She'd wonder why those,
Who call themselves "class,"
Would let such evils,
Come to pass,
And she and the soldiers,
We could far better please,
By having for Memorials,
The removal of these.

Dabney

48b-1943

Blast Dies Plan For Racial Probe; White House Asked To Act In Riots

Chicago Defender —
Chicago, Illinois

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — The expressed intention of Rep. Martin Dies (D), of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, to undertake a nationwide investigation of "growing racial antagonism," has met a very unenthusiastic response here in Washington.

In announcing his intention, Dies slapped at the administration handling of the race question. He said: "Increased racial hatred in this country is the result of a combination of un-American propaganda activities and the coddling of races by politically-minded people who ignore the vast difference between the protection and the coddling of a race."

The conscensus here is that any investigation by Dies and his committee would be aimed at discrediting the Negro and those liberal groups which have been working to remove some of the handicaps which keep the Negro from enjoying the full benefits of American democratic society.

Blast At Klan

Rep. Samuel Dickstein (D), of New York exposed Dies' lack of sincerity in such an investigation when he said on the floor of the House last week: "Two years ago I called the attention of the Dies committee to the KKK, which had been operating for a number of years in Michigan, and asked the committee to investigate that organization. If the Dies committee did investigate the Klan, they certainly did not go far enough, especially in Michigan. They have publicized their investigation of almost everybody in this country but the KKK and some other native Fascist groups. For months the Klan with the help of other subversive groups has concentrated on inflaming whites against Negroes, so as to start a racial war in the midwest."

Rep. Dickstein stated further that the KKK has recruited many thousands of new members and today it has about 18,000 members spread throughout the key automobile plants. These members, he says, are engaged in spreading rumors that lead to fights and to strikes.

That the leaders of the Ku Klux Klan be arrested and prosecuted, that the organization be outlawed.

That Negro and white workers be given protection in carrying out their work for production for victory.

That the Negro people in the affected areas be given full protection, and that restitution be made to them for the damages suffered.

At the war department the group conferred with department officials headed by Edward McGrady, former conciliator with the department of labor and now handling labor relations for the army.

In addition to holding up its end of the proposals laid before the White House the war department was asked to alter the "army of occupation for the Negro section of Detroit" arrangement, and see that that patrols were put in other sections as well; to include Negro troops in these soldiers being detailed in Detroit; that protection be given on the transportation lines of Detroit so that workers may not have to remain absent for "fear of injury."

At justice department, members of the delegation told Victor Rotnem, chief of the civil liberties branch, that American subversive elements had been the instigators of the Detroit outbreaks, and laid before him evidence substantiating their claims. Contents of the evidence was not revealed. Rotnem assured them that the department was not unmindful of developments, but refrained from saying what action would be taken.

Those in the delegation from Detroit were Shelton Tappes, Ford local, UAW; Ernest Goodman, Detroit Citizens committee; Norman Tinsley, Detroit Council of Churches; Stanley Kearis, president of Local 208, UAW; Oscar Noble and Horace Sheffied, international representatives for the UAW-CIO; Emcett McCormick, educational director, Local 155, UAW; Fred Williams, business agent, Local 208, UAW; Neil McCormick, United Rubber Workers of America.

From New York came Charles Collins, secretary, Negro Labor Victory committee; Audrey Graham, Negro Youth council and the Book and Magazine union; Charlotte K. May, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Stasic Browne, United Electrical and Radio Workers, CIO; Josh Lawrence, National Maritime union; Scotty Edwards, NMU.

Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi arose on the floor of congress and declared: "There s only one way in which Negroes and whites can live together on the same soil—and that is on a basis of complete segregation."

He added: "This trouble has been hastened by the crazy policies of the socalled Fair Employment Practices committee in attempting to mix races of all kinds as well as by the individual uplifters who are constantly fanning the flames of discontent.

Rep. George H. Bender (R., O.) asked Congress to appeal to the nation for racial cooperation in the winning of the war. The Ohio congressman, a supporter of anti-poll tax legislation, offered this resolution.

"Whereas, recent racial conflist in Los Angeles, Beaumont, Texas, Mobile Ala., and Detroit, Mich. have seriously impaired war production, and

"Whereas, racial conflict strikes at the national unity of the American people needed to win the war, and

"Whereas, racial discord is a weapon in the hands of the Axis, but racial co-operation and mutual understanding is a weapon against the Axis, and

"Whereas, the democratic and Christian principles of tolerance and brotherly love are needed now as never before in the history of the American republic.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this Congress hereby calls upon every citizen to do everything within his power to maintain order and to discourage acts which destroy the moral principles upon which this nation now fights for survival.

"We appeal to every citizen to support our gallant airmen, soldiers and sailors with racial co-operation at home."

Meanwhile delegations from New York and Detroit visited the White House last Wednesday to ask U. S. action on race rioting that has gripped the nation.

Marvin H. McIntyre received the group that visited the White House. They laid these proposals before Mr. McIntyre for conveyance to the President:

That he "speak out against these outrages," and as commander in chief, "take whatever steps necessary to smash this conspiracy against the nation."

That the department of justice be ordered to immediately investigate the outbreaks in Detroit and Beaumont.

JUL 3 1943

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Saturday, Oct. 9, the Booker T. Washington Branch Library completed 25 years' service to the Negro people of the City of Birmingham.

It was on Oct. 9, 1918, that a branch library for Negroes was opened in a rented store on Third Avenue between 17th and 18th Streets, at that time the only library for Negroes in the state of Alabama. Now it is the largest branch library for Negroes south of Louisville.

At the opening of this branch the late Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent of schools, turned over to the library board a fund of $4,144.17 that had accumulated from entertainments given in Negro schools. Today, the Washington Library owns 14,530 books, and during last year circulated 71,698 volumes to 15,033 members.

Various organizations and individuals have contributed books.

Nu Chapter of Phi Kappa Sorority gives books annually, and in the five years that this has been their local objective, a total of 30 volumes have been contributed by this sorority; the Periclean Club has contributed 51 books; Mrs. A. H. Parker gave $25 for the replacement of works by Booker T. Washington and other outstanding Negro authors; L'Etude d'Art Club added two magazines to the periodicals this year, and the Progressive Matrons Club, the Sorosis Club, and many individuals have been donors.

The Washington Branch Library has had only three librarians and two assistants. Miss Mattie Herd was first librarian, and was succeeded by Reginald Gaines. The present librarian, Mrs. Erline C. Driver, was appointed April 19, 1920, and has served faithfully for 23 of the library's 25 years. Of her, Miss Chapman, library director, says: "There is no one in the Birmingham library system more interested in her work.

Mrs. L. M. Thomas was employed at the main library before the opening of the Washington branch, when she became assistant. She was retired on Nov. 1, 1941, after giving a total of 31 years of devoted service to the Birmingham library system. The present assistant, Mrs. W. M. Moffett, came to the branch in November, 1930, as supply librarian and succeeded Mrs. Thomas upon her retirement.

The Negro people are justly proud of the grand record made by the Washington Branch Library and take this occasion to felicitate chief librarian, Mrs. Driver, and the entire staff for distinguished service to the Negro people of this community.

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* * *

FOR NEARLY A YEAR NOW the management of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association has been in the process of raising funds for the building of a hospital for Negroes in this community. The results attained have been encouraging and gratifying, but not nearly what is needed for the type of structure we wish to erect.

Previously the major appeal has been to workers in industry, who have really contributed the lion's share, but there are plenty of gainfully employed Negroes outside of that particular sphere, and the emphasis being made now is to take in that great horde who earn their livelihood in some other way. In order to contact these properly there has been a broadening of the scope of the work.

Recently, in a meeting of beauticians, barbers, and cleaning shop operators, a very workable plan was presented to the group by the association president, Bishop B. G. Shaw, and out of this meeting three temporary committees were formed. For the beauticians, Mrs. Ann Dowdell Smiley was elected co-chairman with Bishop Shaw and Miss Ernestine Foster, secretary; for the bargers, William Patton was elected co-chairman, and Victor Clay, secretary; for the cleaners, Gunther, co-chairman, with A. A. Johnson, secretary. All pledged their full support to the effort.

Along another channel that had not previously been worked is the Negro business man. A committee has been formed among this group and has for its chairman S. J. Bennett, district manager of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. They have pledged to glean from all Negro business men the fullest monetary measure in support of this enterprise.

In the ensuing week all of these committees will meet to map out plans by which they can best raise the quota which they have pledged. Other committees are in the making and designed to spread out in the broadening effort until every section of Birmingham and Jefferson County has been completely canvassed in this humanitarian cause.

The Negro hospital movement is one of the strongest links in the chain of "morale building" and maintenance on the home front. Wherever good health abounds the morale of its possessors is very high. Not only is it encouraging for us who are at home, but it is of inestimable value to those who are on the battlefields all over the world. To build strong morale we

merely need to erase from the minds of all the cause for doubt, uncertainty and dissatisfaction along the line of health. The Negro Hospital Association is destined to do that very thing, and the privilege to donate to this type of enterprise is really an honor to the giver, for not only does he help to provide ample health precautions, he establishes for himself a worthy and much needed utilitarian structure and leaves a heritage for

which his children will be duly proud.

Now is the time. Make your contribution today.

* * *

DR. J. R. WINGFIELD, superintendent of the State Negro Industrial School, Mt. Meigs, Ala., is among five commissioners named by Gov. Sparks to serve on the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

Other members are Herbert Stockham, industrialist of Birmingham; State Rep. W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette attorney and educational leader; State Sen. John A. Pinson, Geiger banker and business man; State Rep. Henry Neil Segrest, Tuskegee attorney, and Dr. E. B. Norton, state superintendent of education is ex-officio member of the board.

The five-board appointments

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were made in accordance with the cooperative plan by which privately endowed Tuskegee Institute will get an annual appropriation of $100.000 from the State of Alabama.

Breaking Into Business

Negro and White Capital Should Be Combined in Business

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER, distinguished Courier scribe and commentator, laments the fact that most of the business concerns operated in the colored colonies of New York and other large cities are owned and controlled by whites. He notes, with clarity, that during the recent racial clashes in Detroit and Gotham that because the stores were looted and gutted, the miserable colored citizens of the ghettoes had nothing to eat. He deems this situation as a "ghastly commentary on our claims of progress."

Mr. Bibb

Schuyler submits as remedial formula the colored ownership and support of the business operated in these districts and communities. He feels that boycotts and pickets to compel white owners to employ us are not only futile weapons but also dangerous means which would result in serious reprisals wherever else colored people are employed. This writer does not concur in these conclusions.

WE MUST LEARN MODERN TECHNIQUE,

All over the nation the bleaching skeletons of colored business arise before our eyes. The majority of the enterprises that have been launched and even supported by exclusive colored capital have failed. While we must take notice of the economic verity, that even the majority of white businesses fail and collapse, nevertheless, the reasons for the demise of our industry is diametrically different. Most of the post mortems held over bemoaned and deceased business projects reveal the simple fact that the founders and operators did NOT know what they were doing and were not rooted and grounded in the methods of buying and selling.

ENTHUSIASTIC and loyal, colored Americans have invested millions of dollars in their own concerns and up to this writing have received little or nothing in the way of dividends or financial return. Colored people, because of prejudice and calculated restrictions, have not been permitted to learn the methods of operating modern business successfully, even though they have been supported even to the point of sacrifice by their own people. We admit that only through trial and error can business efficiency be realized, but the costs so far, have been devastating and demoralizing. We contend that the colored man must first learn how to do business. He must master the white man's system.

CHICAGO HAS SET A FINE EXAMPLE

Pickets and boycotts have resulted in securing thousands of jobs for colored people in white concerns. The systems and methods of operating are being studied and mastered by colored people under the exacting tutelage of successful white owners. There have been no responsible and effective reprisals. Wherever colored people have been employed, it has not been because of love and affection, but because they could be hired for lower pay and longer hours.

UNDER the capitalistic system man-power has been deemed and considered as "mule-power." Very few people employ colored people because of any other reason than the desire to make profit out of their labor. There have been no reprisals in Chicago where every store in the colored colony is compelled to hire colored people. Boycotts and pickets, so far, have been highly successful in integrating colored people into American business. Pressure methods have already proved the most effective weapons for minority groups. Labor unions have won recognition by the means and methods of organization and pickets when arbitration and conciliation failed.

MONEY WILL BREAK DOWN BARRIERS

This writer feels that when the colored people break into the charmed circle of white business and learn the tricks of the trade they can lay a claim for substantial progress. It strikes us that it would be a stroke of far-seeing strategy for the colored man to mix his money up with the white man and go into business with him. O'Connor and Goldberg have demonstrated with their shoe stores how Jewish and Irish capital could successfully combine. If the stores in Harlem were controlled by the finances of both races, benefits undreamed of would accrue to us.

THE American colored man will find out as time marches on, that the pocketbook of the white man will be the most vulnerable source for breaking down prejudice and overrunning barriers. In the meantime capable, colored business people who are not operating with "other people's money" should be supported to the point of reasonable sacrifice.

Guardian
Boston, Mass

FLASH!
Mrs. Bearden Dies!

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 17—Mrs Bessye Bearden, Nationally prominent colored leader, deputy collector of the 3rd New

LATE MRS. BESSYE BEARDEN

York Internal Revenue District died today, Sept. 17, at Harlem Hospital after a month's illness and following an operation.

Focussing The News

By NAT D. WILLIAMS

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

PEGLER SPEAKS OF NEGROES — AGAIN

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)— In his daily column last Saturday, Westbrook Pegler, the man who speaks his mind on anything or anybody, made some telling comment on a phase of the Negro situation in this country. He wrote in a vain which should attract the attention of Negroes everywhere.

He was talking about the case of the Negro auxiliary of the Boilermakers Union which complained about a clause in their union contract, wherein they do not receive the same privileges as the white union members. Mr. Pegler gives his views at some length on the subject.

But one point in particular stands out. He observed that in the colored unionists' complaint seemed to hinge more on their resentment to 'social' discirmination rather than 'economic' discrimination. For, from the economic angle the colored workers receive the same pay scale, have similar working conditions, and are assured of the opportunity to work. But in their arrangement with the union . . . on the basis of of being an auxillary organization . . . they do not have the right to participate in certain group-insurance arrangements and what-not.

One wonders if Mr. Pegler has not struck upon a phase of the racial situation which deserves more attention. There is ample evidence that there is a great deal of confusion on the issues. Room is still left open for the question, "What does the Negro want?"

It is incumbent on Negro leaders . . . assuming that they understand thoroughly the aspirations, thoughts and hopes of the masses of Negroes . . . that they become more definite in their statement of the Negroes' racial aims. It is their duty to speak for the masses and not the classes of Negroes. The suspicion is still justifiable that many of our Negro spokesmen speak for themselves and their particular class and not for the geenral run of Negroes . . . who, believe it or not . . . give evidence of being more concerned about 'economic' than 'social' discrimination. Mr. Pegler has raised, in an off-hand manner, the old bugaboo of 'social equality' in his article . . . and he seems to be citing statistics.

THE GIRL PARADE

The daily prints carry regular news stories which begin as follows: "Dozens of young girls in Mid-South towns are coming to date soldiers and sailors stationed in camps near the city . . . several fined on vagrancy, loitering charges . . ."

The stories dealt with the cases of white girls for the most part. But perhaps, as in most instances, the cases of colored girls caught in similar circumstances are not reported. No doubt it would be a sign of wishful thinking to assume that there are no young colored women and girls who indulge in such practices.

The point to keep in mind, however, is that through publicity and organized effort something is being done to curb such activities among white girls in a manner which is calculated not to be too drastic on the future well-being of the girls.

The question arises as to what is being done in similar cases among colored women and girls, other than aresting them and giving them a term in the workhouse?

The thought persists that some colored character-building agency might render a caluable community service by busying itself to obtain the facts, and organize to aid the police department by supplementing its work with the proper corrective in such cases . . . such as character-building, guidance, education and standard-setting activities. And that wouldn't be putting the organization in the class of a 'dirt-digging,' prudish acting busybody.

OUR NEGRO HEROES

From time to time announcements appear, giving notice that this or that white Army, Navy or Air Force veteran is scheduled to speak before some club or organization . . . and tell of his experiences . . . interpret some phase of the war based on his experiences . . . and otherwise help educate and keep up the morale of the civilian population.

It seems pertinent to observe that it woudn't hurt the colored populace for some of our men who have experienced overseas service or other, to appear before some of our colored clubs, church congregations and other groups and make talks.

After all, and for the most part, it is the colored service man who seems to have the clearest slant and the most accurate appraisal of our natioin's war aims among the colored population. That is understandable inasmuch as they are receiving a constant indoctrination in Americanism and related topics.

Then too, it would be a stimulant to colored civilian morale to have some of these men return to them and display their medals . . . as well as tell of their experiences. Of course somebody might observe that many colored soldiers might seize the occasion to recount some of the disappointments they may have suffered as members of the armed forces. And yet, on the other hand, it may be assumed that many of the white soldiers had disappointments. And it may be further assumed that they are not lowering white morale by dwelling on a recital of them. The same may be assumed of the colored service men. Furthermore, whatever the facts, it would be better to know something definite about them such as only the men themselves should be able to relate.

Maybe some Negro organizations should make some inquiries and issue some invitations. There are a lot of experienced colored soldiers out at Kennedy Hospital.

A TIMELY NOTE

Up in Danville, Va., last week, six folk died, five were blinded, and four others were in a serious condition from drinking bootleg whiskey.

The concoction was sold to them by Negro moonshiners. The moonshiners, a man and a woman, are being held on a murder charge. although it is assumed that they didn't know they were mixing poison in the wares they made and sold.

A note might be added here in connection with the situation. There is a growing shortage of liquor store whiskey in Memphis. The situation is inviting to aspiring or veteran bootleggers. Some folk, they know, will drink anything with an alcoholic smell.

It might be well to pass the word along that it is dangerous to drink the stuff offered so obligingly by the guy who reaches for his hip-pocket, or pops suddenly out of a corner to hand a package to some thirsty individual who he [illegible] is being both smart and lucky by buying bootleg liquor won't be a sucker and [illegible]ake up and find your ownself dead.

48b-1943

Activities of Colored People

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
November 5, 1943

BY MRS. M. C. CHAVIS

Cameron School

Education Week will be observed at Cameron Junior High School November 6-13. Each room will have an individual program, and on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock a program will be held in the auditorium. The observance is under the direction of the Junior Safety Council.

Dr. Leavell To Speak

American Education Week will be observed by members of the Elementary Education Club, Tennessee A&I College, November 7-13.

Dr. U. W. Leavell of Peabody College will be the principal speaker at the chapel exercise next Thursday at 10 a. m. Special educational programs will feature the chapel programs on November 8 and 12. Mrs. F. A. Sanders is club advisor.

A&I Concert

Muriel Rahn will appear in concert at Tennessee A&I College November 12 at 8 p. m. in the college auditorium.

The concert is the first in a series of artist programs to be given at the college to which the public is invited.

Block Organization

The regular monthly meeting of the Civilian Defense block organization will be held next Wednesday at 4 p. m. in the YWCA. Dudley Gale, director of the Citizens Service Corps, will attend and help district leaders to zone their areas.

Ministers Elect

The Colored Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance of Nashville recently held its annual fall election with the following officers being named:

President, Dr. W. J. Faulkner, dean of Fisk University Chapel; first vice-president, Dr. A. L. Pinkston, presiding elder in the A. M. E. Church; second vice-president, Dr. G. W. Gore, Sr., pastor of Gay Street Christian Church; third vice-president, Dr. Julius C. Johnson, district superintendent in the Methodist Church; secretary, the Rev. C. C. Bass, pastor of Mt. Nebo Baptist Church; assistant secretary, the Rev. F. J. McGinnis, pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church; treasurer, the Rev. H. P. Gordon, pastor of Gordon Methodist Church; chaplain, the Rev. A. J. James, Baptist evangelist; publicity reporter, the Rev. Fred O. Reid, district field worker for the I. A. M. community churches.

Alliance meetings are held each Thursday at 1:30 p. m. in the Fisk University Library.

Birmingham, Ala., News
November 7, 1943

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

From the headquarters to the Negro division, United War and Community Chest, comes information that speakers will again make appeal speeches in the various Negro churches Sunday. H. D. Coke, chairman of the speakers' bureau, announced this further effort to bring the message to church-goers.

Professor R. C. Johnson, division chairman, had high praise for his workers and announced that 76 per cent of the quota had been reported. It is hoped that the full $9,359 will be reached during the week. So exceptional were the reports made by Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher and Bob Williams who canvassed the downtown groups that they came in for special mention by Chairman Johnson.

The ministers of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, have reported 100 per cent and the Baptist ministers, through the Rev. D. B. Todd, chairman, turned in pledges and cash for seven churches last week. Similar reports came from other denominations.

* * *

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION groups, reporting through Mrs. Emmie Lewis, had almost reached 100 per cent. The Federated Clubs are making a fine showing in their reports through Miss Lelia Butler, chairman and Mrs. M. G. Gaillard, co-chairman.

Beauticians, reporting through Mrs. Ruth Jackson Odum, lacked only two reports in totaling their full quota.

Our people are reminded again that the appeal is one of combined chest agencies and provides a wonderful opportunity for the individual to give local as well as well as worldwide support to our charities.

Just recently, Mrs. Mary Meleod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, in a speech in New York, urged Negroes to support the National War Fund drive. Speaking at the close of the council's interracial forum held at the Russell Sage Foundation, Dr. Bethune stated:

* * *

"THE NATIONAL WAR FUND is a fine combination of all fund-raising activities for local, national and international needs. We cannot afford to do less than to give the fullest support possible to the National War Fund drive."

The National War Fund is a merger of war agencies through which literally millions of Negroes the world over stand to be benefited. Among its agencies are the USO, which caters to the recreation of Negroes in the armed forces on home shores; the United Seaman's Service, catering to the more than 10,000 Negro seamen who risk their lives carrying supplies to the fighting fronts; the British War Relief, by which thousands of Negro families that lost everything in the raids over Britain are rehabilitated; the Belgian relief which serves thousands of brave Congolese who played a heroic part in the battle for Ethiopia; the French relief which sends supplies to its 6,000,000 black subjects in French Equatorial Africa, and other agencies equally important.

Plans outlined for contributions to this fund throughout the United States call for a national total of $125,000,000. Birmingham and Jefferson County have set a goal for the combined Community and War Chest appeal at $911,302, while the local Negro division's share totals $9,359.

Every citizen of us is asked to do his full duty today and contribute towards this fund.

* * *

ALL MEMBERS OF THE Birmingham-Tuskegee Club are invited to attend the meeting at Booker T. Washington Business School on Sunday at 4:30 p.m.

The club is making an effort to raise its $200 quota which will be reported at the first Southern Regional Conference of Tuskegee Clubs to be held at Tuskegee Institute Nov. 19.

For the regional conference, Tuskegee Clubs throughout the South will send representatives to the institute to participate in the meeting and bring to a close a drive to raise $1,200 to benefit the school.

Local Tuskegeeans have planned a bridge-whist tournament at the Smithfield Court Auditorium Saturday at 8 p.m., the proceeds going towards its assessment in the regional conference.

Dickson, Tenn., Times
October

WITH COLORED PEOPLE

By Gus Lanier

The principal and faculty of Hampton High and Elementary School will attend an educational meeting at the State A. & I. College in Nashville Friday, October 22.

The National War Fund Drive is on. Have you thought seriously about it? Let's cut out some of the other non-essential things and give FIRST to the National War Fund.

Miss Ilma Johnson is reported to be no better and seems to be growing continually weaker. She remains at the home of her sister, Mrs. Minnie Grimes, in the Hendrick settlement.

The Ellis Mills Burial Association held a three-day annual anniversary session at Bowman's M. E. Church October 15, 16 and 17. Much interest was taken in the proceedings, which was participated in by delegates from Waverly, Pegram, Centerville and other points. The annual sermon was preached by the Reverend William McBroom and the delegates were served old-fashioned Dickson County menus in the basement of the church.

Several speakers of local talent, including Dr. Theo Blake and Joe Porter, participated in the proceedings.

Pfc. Joe Lanier writes from somewhere in England of the murmur of the waves on the shores of the fatherland and of the White Cliffs of Dover, the towering castles that point to the stars and the gleaming lights that yet twinkle from homes of hope. Joe writes that he is doing his best to do his part and is subject to the orders of his officials in command. His address is: Pfc. Joe M. Lanier, 3423140, Co. D, 535th Q. M. Service Bn., APO No. 511, % Postmaster, New York City, N. Y.

Miss Mary E. Marsh is attending the Gupton & Jones College of Science, 1800 West End, Nashville. She anticipates taking the full nine months finishing course in embalming, and when finished will add another much needed profession to this place. Miss Marsh can be reached at 1708 Patterson St., Nashville.

On behalf of the colored people of Dickson County, the writer heartily extends to the bereaved family of the late Mr. Speaker Blan Maxwell our deepest sympathies. The writer had occasion to see Mr. Maxwell serving in his official capacity as Speaker of the Tennessee Senate, and we observed that of the many Speakers that we have seen before him, Mr. Maxwell was without bias in all of his decisions, regardless of which side of the issue that he was on, and the porters told the writer that he was a prince. Tennessee and Tennesseans need more men like the late Mr. Maxwell, who ere long would have cemented the differences between the political factions of the state.

We are told that the general breadth of Italy is about 100 miles. At its broadest point it is about 150 miles, and is slightly larger than New England and New York combined. Between the northern Alps and the Apennines of central Italy are the great farming plains, watered by the River Po, 220 miles long. The many ranges comprising the Apennines have several peaks towering over 7,000 feet. Continuing across the Straits of Messina into Sicily, the mountains include numerous volcanoes. Famous are Mt. Etna, 10,755 feet high, with a record of 120 eruptions, and Mt. Vesuvius, 4,300 feet high, on the Bay of Naples with a record of 50 eruptions. Central Italy, where the boys are fighting, is usually sunny in the North. There is snow in winter and cold weather.

With your first purchase of a 10-cent War Savings Stamp you will be given free of charge a War Savings Stamp Album. Fill it with 187 10-cent stamps, add 5 cents in coin and it will have a value of $18.75. Exchange it at the postoffice for a War Savings Bond, which, after 10 years, will be worth $25. Then start filling another Stamp Album. War Savings Stamps are sold in five denominations—10c, 25c, 50c, $1.00 and $5.00. All United States War Savings Bonds are direct obligations of the United States Government. The full faith and credit of the Federal Government are pledged for payment.

Clayton Marsh made a purchase of $1,200 worth of white-face cattle a few days ago and will endeavor to build up a market of blooded stock here that will be a credit to the stock-breeding industry of the county. He advises that the Elks, of which fraternal organization he became a member a few months ago, are very much interested in the civic development of the Negro in the industrial status of Tennessee.

Mrs. Armelia Vann has returned home, after a month's visit in Chicago. She was accompanied home by her granddaughter, Dorothy Nelson. Mrs. Vann reports much activity in the colored churches and other civic organizations relative to financing the needs of the soldier boys who have gone from Cook County. And such are the reports from all sections of America. What about Dickson County? We solicit your report from your churches and your associations on what you are doing toward bringing victory. Prayer without work is void. Ice cream and an enjoyable time will be all right to report after the war.

The following was forwarded from St. James A.M.E. Church: The mock annual Conference of the West Tennessee Conference will be held on Friday, October 22, at 8 p. m. Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., Ph. D., will preside. The annual address will be delivered by the Reverend J. R. Reid of Jackson, Tenn. The Presiding Elders will open the Conference. Music by St. James choir. All pastors are asked to make full reports—be a 100-percent pastor. On Sunday, the 24th, at 3 p. m., the Rev. Easley and his people of Worley Furnace Baptist Church will worship with us. Rev. Easley will preach. There will be a Hallowe'en party on Friday, the 29th, at the home of Mrs. Ruth Pearl McMahon on Charlotte Street. Plenty of fun and games. The winners will receive prizes. Come at 8 p. m. and enjoy the evening. Don't miss it. Plenty to eat.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

WEEK-END CHATS

AUG 6 1943

NEGROES KNOW BETTER how to handle their people when given the proper authority. Every city with Negro personnel in the police departments should have detectives, superior officers or someone acquainted with the problems of Negroes to work in a mutual way for inter-racial goodwill and the best law enforcement of the community. In any police setup where Negroes are given the inferior role all of the time with no chance for advancement, the morale will be low. Not even strick rules of discipline will prevent indifference and neglect of duty. A police officer working in a department, knowing that he is just as much the first day on the job as he will be at retirement will more than likely be just good enough to draw the "pay check" without rebuke from his superiors.

New York met its riot situation because of Negro police officers, trained and experienced in handling Negro problems with authority to enforce the law in every letter of the word. Other cities where trouble will likely to break out will meet the situation just like New York, if they have an efficient police department with Negro personnel with more authority than mere stooges. . . . Ending riots will rest with police departments in every city and preparation should be made to avert all trouble now! Why wait until the thing starts?

NASHVILLE, TENN., meet its riot trouble by asking the war department to station Negro MP's in the Negro district . . . there are no Negro civilian police officers in Nashville, but since the Government has placed Negro MP's in the Negro district leaders report that there has been less trouble between the races and that evidences of further trouble has disappeared.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

What Negroes Are Doing

DEC 5 1943

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The attention of the membership of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and especially those comprising the North Alabama Conference, is turned to the spacious Petty's Metropolitan Church at 918 18th Street, Bessemer, Ala., where the North Alabama Conference will open its 49th annual session next Tuesday morning.

Under the matchless leadership of the Rev. Preston Davis, who has served two years as pastor, the Petty's Metropolitan congregation has completed its new building recently, by the installation of a fine heating system, and Dr. Davis and membership are ready for the meeting of one of the largest conferences in the state.

Bishop Benjamin Garland Shaw presiding bishop of the Third Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Zion Church, who maintains his residence in the city of Birmingham, will preside over the conference as he has since his elevation to the episcopacy in 1924. This marks the last of the eight annual conferences under supervision of Bishop Shaw for the year 1943, and is expected to wind up in a blaze of glory.

The North Alabama Conference has two presiding elder districts, the Birmingham and Tuscaloosa areas, presided over by the Rev. M. C. Williams for Tuscaloosa, and the Rev. Dr. F. R. Blakey for the Birmingham district. The conference has a large number of workers, pastors, missionaries and laymen and women who have distinguished themselves in Christian work, and these will be added to by a number of visiting bishops and general officers from other sections of the country.

Bishop Shaw expects two of his colleague bishops, W. J. Walls, of Chicago, presiding over the Fourth Episcopal District of Zion Church, and Bishop C. C. Alley, of Philadelphia, Penn., presiding bishop of the Sixth District, to attend. Both Bishop Walls and Bishop Alleyne are nationally and internationally known church men. They are no strangers to Alabama where both have made distinguished records for service in presiding over annual conferences of this state.

The conference will close Sunday night, Dec. 12, when Bishop Shaw will announce appointments for the new conference year.

* * *

GRADUATION EXERCISES FOR THE FIRST CLASS to complete instruction in the Navy's Service School for Negro shore patrolmen were held recently at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. The 45 members of the class will leave the training station within a few days to take over posts throughout the country where they are most needed, and where their special abilities can be best utilized.

Behind them they leave 45 SP's hard at work in the various stages of an eight-week course that includes naval law and customs, uniform regulations, boxing, wrestling, judo, drilling, small arms and first aid. Additional classes of 50 men will be enrolled every two weeks until eventually every city in the country housing naval establishments or entertaining large numbers of sailors on liberty will have its own permanent shore patrol.

Lt. Abraham Zitenfield presented an honor man certificate to Morris C. Macer, 19, of Mason City, Iowa, who was selected as outstanding member of the class. All the graduates were advanced in rating from seaman second class to seaman, first class.

Eight Negro Bluejackets who completed a 16-week course in the Service School for Radiomen also were graduated. Honor man of the radio class was William D. Williams, 20, of Washington, D. C.

* * *

A GROUP OF 15 NEGRO NURSES, the first to reach the Southwest Pacific area, have arrived at a port of debarkation with an all-Negro station hospital unit under the command of Maj. Arthur Hugh Simmons, Washington, D. C. They are now traveling in advance of their unit and are temporarily located at a staging area for nurses awaiting information as to where their tactical organization will be permanently stationed.

The group of women medical personnel, while detached from their tactical unit, are under the command of their chief nurse, 1st Lt. Birdie E. Brown, of New York City, former personnel and assistant building supervisor of the women's pavillion of New York's Harlem Hospital. The balance of the personnel are: Second Lts. Beulah W. Baldwin, Cleveland; Dorothy O. Banker, Nashville; Prudence L. Burns, Mounds, Ill.; Geneva H. Culpepper, Waddale, Ala.; Bessie P. Evans, St. Louis; Miss Miller, New York City; Alt[illegible] Smith, Kansas City, Mo.; Inez E. Holmes, Norfolk, Va.; Thelma L. Fisher, Roxbury, Mass.; Jean L. Hamilton, Kansas City, Mo.; Elnora P. Jones, Rahway, N. J.; Claudia E. Matthews, Dallas; Majorie S. Mayers, New York City; Elena A. Townsend, Glen Cole, L. I., N. Y.

WEEK-END
The Plaindealer
C-H-A-T-S
Kansas City, Kan.
JAMES A. HAMLETT Jr.

MORE THAN FIGHTER PILOTS . . . N. Y. POLICE HALT RIOT . . . NEGRO POLICE FOR NEGROES

THE MORE our country practices democracy, the quicker we will knock out the Axis foe. . . Discrimination of the color is the biggest fifth column enemy within our walls. . . . Little by little, this nation is wiping out discrimination in some of its government setups.

Reports come from the war department that Negroes will be trained as pilots and navigators of bombers. Our boys proved worthy in fighter planes against the Germans. In recent combat affrays, they have demonstrated the same courage, skill and ability to shoot down the enemy as white boys. It is no longer a question about Negro boys fighting in the air. Captain Hall and others settled that issue [illegible] here in Europe.

I don't know much about the flying business, but it appears to me that it would require more skill and intelligence to handle a fighter plane than a bomber . . . the same ought to be true for transport planes, clippers or any other kind of flying. If the report is true that our boys will be given an opportunity to pilot bombers, maybe some day discrimination will end in the Army and Navy and our boys can qualify for all kind of flying.

THERE SEEMS to be no letup on rioting in this country. . . People seems to be on the edge for trouble. They seem to have a desire to kill and destroy. Some say that rioting among ourselves is a part of the war. I don't think so . . . when we fight among ourselves, we become weak which gives the enemy an advantage.

The most recent riot took place this week in Harlem, the largest Negro community in the United States. It was soon brought under control. One of the reasons why the New York riot did not spread can be atributed to the police department working under orders of the Mayor. New York has Negroes in the police department beyond that of "flat footed coppers," executives who have something to say about law enforcement where Negroes are concerned. New York, contrary to Detroit's setup has its proper personnel in the department which can cope with any situation arising in Harlem. . . . In the Detroit riot, the reports reveal that the police department did most of the killing. Detroit has a police department of 4,000 and only 39 Negroes in the department and they are all patrolmen walking beats.

PLAIN TALK

By ELMER A. CARTER
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Rivers' Victory

The election of Justice Francis E. Rivers in the City of New York has more significance than is apparent at first glance. For it was not enough for Francis E. Rivers to be a brilliant lawyer and that no one will deny; it was not enough that he possess a high sense of honor and integrity and that he surely does; it was not enough that he had the respect of citizens of both races because of his unimpeachable character and that he has.

But with all these qualifications Francis E. Rivers could not have been elected against a so formidable opponent as Joseph Higgins by the colored vote alone even if it had all been cast for him, and strange to say it wasn't. To win he had to have the support of thousands and thousands of white voters who had to be able to rise above the consideration of color and race and to support the man whom the great bar association of the City of New York had pronounced the best qualified.

NOV 21 1943

DEWEY VICTORY

The result of the election is a vindication of the judgment of Governor Dewey, not only in his selection but in his appraisal of public reaction to the appointment.

No more practical lesson could be administered to those Negroes who have been intent on a program designed to create a purely black electorate as they are intent on creating a purely black Harlem. For if the Negro is ever to attain high political office, it must be by the combined vote of both colored and white citizens for the Negro population alone can only guarantee election in districts predominantly Negro if then. And for the most part the offices dependent on mere district support are the smaller political offices, unless through gerrymandering a solid Negro senatorial or congressional district is created.

I realize that by this method (gerrymandering) the Negro electorate has often been effectively deprived of proper representation although there is no inherent guarantee that a colored man in office will always act to the best interests of his people. All things being equal, however, a colored man should be more sensitive to the needs and aspirations and handicaps of his race than the average white man who runs for office in a predominantly Negro area. And I suppose that until racial and color considerations are minimized this will be true.

ATTAIN REPRESENTATION

But the strategy of Negro political leadership should be not to create and perpetuate the racial bloc, but rather to attain power and representation through alliances and coalitions with other groups which can benefit by the support of the Negro electorate as the Negro can benefit by their support.

This is the lesson in the election of Francis E. Rivers and I hope the election of Benjamin Davis, an able, courageous, sincere champion of all the under-privileged, both black and white. The vote for Davis was gratifying (I have not analyzed it in the Negro districts.) But from the reports it appears that the Negro electorate is achieving political acumen and is not being stampeded by party labels and slogans.

48b-1943

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta Ga. Journal
April 25, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Many thousands of Atlantians were expected at the Atlanta University Bowl at 5:45 this morning to observe the annual Easter sunrise exercises held by the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance and to hear the Rev. Louis J. Baptiste, minister of the Shaw A. M. E. Zion Church, deliver the first of many Easter sermons to be preached today.

The services this morning come as the climax of a full program of Holy Week services which have been held daily at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. for the past week.

Participating in the Holy Week exercises were many of the prominent Atlanta Negro clergymen, including the Rev. Amos Royce, Rev. J. H. Bridges, Dean Martin L. Harvey, Dr. Joseph W. Nicholson, the Rev. J. W. Thomas and the Rev. A. N. Bridges.

Other ministers taking active part were: Rev. R. B. Shorts, Rev. E. M. Hurley, Rev. W. H. Borders, Rev. John C. Wright, Rev. E. G. Newton, Rev. J. H. Demery, Rev. D. T. Murray, Rev. L. J. Baptiste, Rev. J. A. Green, Rev. J. L. Singleton, Dr C. A. Talbert, Rev. E W McMillan and Rev A. F. Bailey.

Five Years Old

The Easter Sunrise service first became an Atlanta occasion five years ago when the Rev. J. C. Wright, minister of the First Congregational Church, was president of the Ministerial Alliance. Its reception was so marked that it became an annual affair, attracting increasing numbers each year in spite of occasional inclement weather. The Rev. E. W. McMillan, Central Methodist Church minister, is the current president of the Alliance.

Discuss Southern Problems

"Can We Build a New South?" is the question which Dr. R. E. Clement, Atlanta University president; Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; J. H. Calhoun Jr., local businessman, and Dr. Ira De A. Reid, director of the People's College, will discuss this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Wheat Street Baptist Church.

One of a series of public forums sponsored by the People's College and Eta Omega Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, the meeting this afternoon will center around a discussion of the "Durham Conference" and the reply to the Durham Conference, which has come to be known as the "Atlanta Conference."

Last fall, a statement on race relations in the South was framed by a group of 75 representative Negroes meeting in Durham, N. C. College presidents, ministers, businessmen, labor unionists, social workers and other groups were present for the "Durham Conference."

Reply to Durham Meet

Two weeks ago a reply was made to the Durham statement by a group of 100 white persons meeting in Atlanta with the same broad stratification present. Such a large measure of agreement was found between the two statements that many persons believe that a constructive approach to race relations may be emerging.

The position of the Durham group will be presented by President Clement, one of the original signers of the statement and a member of the executive committee.

Mr. McGill will state the position of the "Atlanta Conference," in which he participated. Comments will be made by Mr. Calhoun, after which a general discussion will ensue, aided by questions from the floor.

Because of the great interest in the possibility that a new, honest, sympathetic and realistic approach to America's race problem lies somewhere between the Durham and the Atlanta statements, a stimulating afternoon's discussion is expected.

Broadcasts Published

A series of four broadcasts on the theme "Freedom in the Modern World," by faculty members of Atlanta University's People's College has been published in pamphlet form and copies may be secured by writing to the People's College, Atlanta University, Atlanta, enclosing a three-cent postage stamp.

The series consists of the following: "What Liberty Really Is Today," by Dr. Rushton Coulborn and Dr. Ira DeA. Reid; "Africa and World Freedom," by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Dr. Reid; "Can There Be Freedom in Germany?" by Dr. Hilda Weiss, Professor Ossip K. Flechtheim, and Dr. Coulborn; and "France and Traditions of Freedom," by Prof. B. G. Thomas and Dr. Reid.

Annual Concert

The Morehouse-Spelman-Atlanta University annual concert directed by Professor Kemper Harreld will be held in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College, this coming Friday evening, April 30 at 8 o'clock, it was announced this week.

Selections will be given by the orchestra, mixed chorus, and the Spelman and Morehouse Glee Clubs, bringing to a close the public musical activities of the three institutions. As in former years, Professor Willis Laurence James will conduct the Spelman Glee Club, and Mrs. Naomah Williams Maise will serve as accompanist. This will be the sixteenth year of the concerts which are open to the public without charge.

T. B. Program Progressing

The unrelenting war against tuberculosis waged by the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association has increased its tempo in Negro communities with the appointment of Mrs. Lucy Cherry as education secretary.

Reporting on her activities at a recent meeting of the Negro division's board of directors, the Atlanta School of Social Work graduate said that her department has carried the message of T. B. prevention and cure to more than 1,000 persons in less than a month and a half, distributing 2,000 pieces of literature in the process.

In the coming months, the educational work will be carried on in beauty schools, industrial organizations, churches, schools and other community groups with the aim of establishing better health habits and proving that tuberculosis can be prevented with an adequate system of public education.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 21, 1943

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

In a discussion recently of the progress made toward the establishment in Birmingham of a hospital for Negroes, Bishop B. G. Shaw, president of the hospital association, made the following statement:

"To attempt to prove by argument the need of a Negro hospital in Birmingham and Jefferson County to the intelligent citizens of our great city and county, would be folly in the face of the following facts:

"In Birmingham and Jefferson County we have upwards of 180,000 Negroes without a hospital of their own. We are the only people in so large a number in this city and county who are without a hospital, and any people so large in number who are without adequate hospilization for its group, are compelled to suffer.

"We have been greatly encouraged by letters, telephone and personal calls, congratulating us upon our courage and determination to attempt to build for Negroes a hospital adequate to the needs of 180,000 people. This hospital will not be built by Negroes alone, notwithstanding they are expected to raise a large portion of the funds needed, but the white people of Birmingham and Jefferson County are expected to be as deeply concerned about this hospital as we are.

"For more than a year now we have been slowly but sturdily laying the groundwork to complete our organization to such an extent that there could be no doubt in the minds of the people as to the accomplishment of this great task. Our organization is now completed. Just recently we have had some changes in our organization as to our working staff, wherein the executive director's services have terminated, and the work of the director is in the hands of the executive committee for the time being.

"This committee is composed of Dr. George A. Denison, health officer of Birmingham and Jefferson County; C. F. Zukoski, Jr., vice president and trust officer, First National Bank of Birmingham; Oscar W. Adams, supreme chancellor, of pythianism among Negroes throughout the world; the Rev. C. H. George, prominent pastor of this city, and your humble servant who is resident bishop of the Third Episcopal District, A. M. E. Zion Church.

"Someone may ask, 'Can it be done?' The answer is, 'Yes, it can and will be done.' We have already 3,500 life members at $10 each. This money is being paid every week on the 50 cents payroll deduction plan through the offices of the various industrial plants and businesses of our city.

"It is amazing how the industrial heads of our city and county have given us the right-of-way in talking with their Negro employes, and it is both remarkable and amazing to note the willingness and readiness of these Negro employes to sign contracts authorizing the payroll deduction plan of 50 cents a week, for 20 weeks. With 40,000 Negroes working in industrial plants and other big businesses of Birmingham and Jefferson County agreeing and signing up at 50 cents a week payroll deduction for 20 weeks, and with the combined effort of all Negro and white citizens of the city—men and women, ministers, school teachers, lawyers and doctors, one can almost see the building standing out in some conspicuous place, and saying, 'Here I am, use me.'"

* * *

The Birmingham-Tuskegee Club has set aside March as loyalty month, during which time a special effort is being made to get every graduate and former student of Tuskegee Institute to pay his general alumni dues.

During the recent visit of President F. D. Patterson and Capt. A. J. Neely, general alumni secretary, the local club pledged itself to join other clubs throughout the country to raise at least $5,000 to be reported on Alumni Night, Saturday, April 3. Birmingham's share in this drive is to come from the alumni dues of the members.

Members are urged to attend the last meeting for March which will be held at Booker T. Washington Business College at 4:30 p.m. Sunday, with David Kirby, Jr., chairman of membership committee in charge. All members who cannot be present are asked to contact President Bryant and pay up their dues so that they may be represented at the institute on Founders Day.

Founders Day speaker at Tuskegee this year is Gov. Sparks. The memorial gates, erected at the entrance to the Robert R. Moton Airfield, are to be dedicated and many other events of interest are planned.

Following the meeting Sunday will be a surprise in store for those who attend and pay their dues.

* * *

The Women's Society of Christian Service, Central Alabama Conference, and the Atlantic Coast area, will hold its annual Spring executive committee meeting and one-day "Workshop" March 27 at St. Paul Methodist Church beginning at 9 a.m.

Mrs. L. A. Greenwood, Houston, Tex., jurisdiction treasurer, will speak, and following the one-day conference will fill other engagements in the city, speaking at 3 p.m. March 28 to women of Mount Moriah Church, Woodlawn; on March 29, at 11 a.m. to the Ministerial Alliance, meeting at St. Paul Church. Mrs. Greenwood is en route to Atlanta, where she will attend the Spring meeting of the central jurisdiction which comprises 19 conferences.

Mrs. W. L. Turner, prominent worker in the Central Alabama Conference, explains that to some the name "workshop" may bring visions of manual activity, with saw, wood and hammer, but to the women's society, the word has a different meaning, and the activity will be of a mental nature, with the sound of moving pencils, soft sighs, silence and faintly rustling papers, for the group will be working for the purpose of self-realization and growth in the local district and conference work, and to help give answer to the question as to where are we going, why, and how?

* * *

Fourteen chancellor commanders and a large number of their members met at the Pythian Temple Building Sunday, March 14 and outlined plans for the Pythian anniversary in Birmingham March 28. The celebration is to be held at

the First Ebenezer Baptist Church appears that the increase of 10,000 widely known baritone, in a re- Wolf's "De Glory Road," Richard
Graymont Avenue, with the Rev. members will be reached long be- cital at 4:30 p.m. Sunday in the col- Wagner's "To An Evening Star,"
W. H. Perry, pastor, delivering fore the campaign ends July 31, lege auditorium. from the opera "Tannhauser,"
the annual message. And Grand 1943. Mr. Long is a product of the Bir- Schubert's "Der Wanderer," and
and Supreme Lodge officers, as The grand chancellor of Alabama, mingham District and a graduate the "Toreador Song" from "Car-
well as national uniform rank offi- Oscar W. Adams, has been making of Miles College at Atlanta Uni- men."
cers are expected to attend. very definite efforts to organize the versity. Since his graduation, he Miss Winifred June Roberts will
The Order of Knights of Pythias, states, and Alabama, one of the out- is serving on the administrational serve as accompanist. The public
in past weeks, announced a mem- standing units in the Supreme and instructional staff at the col- is cordially invited.
bership campaign covering 32 Lodge, is making every effort pos- lege, and his experience together
states as well as activities in for- sible to organize and do its part with his native ability has com-
eign fields. This effort, according in this given task. bined to make him a singer of
to officers in authority, is making * * * much note and acclaim.
satisfactory progress and it now The music division of Miles Col- Among selections on the program
lege will present William A. Long for Sunday afternoon are Jacques

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

May 9, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Five purchase awards totaling $500 in cash were granted to the winners of the Second Annual National Exhibition of Paintings by Negro Artists in special exercises held at Atlanta University last Sunday afternoon. The awards were won by Hughie Lee-Smith, Detroit; Private Henry Bannarn, Charleston, S. C.; Corporal Mack Hewitt, Fort Devens, Mass.; Fred Jones, Chicago, and John Wilson, Boston, Mass.

More than 75 oils and water colors were submitted by artists from different section of the country. All remained on exhibit until the prizes were awarded.

Public Schools Buy Bonds

More than $1,000 in War Bonds and Stamps were purchased by students of Washington High School and Ashby Street School at a bond rally held recently at Harper Stadium. Stamp purchasers had the chance to ride in one of three amphibian jeeps which also took part in the affair.

The rally was preceded by a parade in which the Washington High School Band and the 600 soldiers of the Army Administration School took part. The soldiers also executed a number of military formations to the delight of the school children.

Speakers for the occasion were the Rev. Herman L. Turner, Covenant Presbyterian Church pastor, who urged his listeners to fight to keep their freedom; Dr. H. Reid Hunter, assistant superintendent of schools, and Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, school supervisor.

Major Moffett and Lieutenant Blanton of the Army Administration School were also present for the affair. Professor C. N. Cornell, Washington High School principal, presided.

The rally provided additional impetus to the stamp-buying activities of the pupils in Atlanta's public school system. Previously, students of the Ashby Street School had purchased enough bonds and stamps to buy one of the amphibian jeeps in the parade. Students in other day and night schools also have continued to buy stamps at regular intervals.

Leaves City

Mrs. Edith J. Blythe, graduate of the Atlanta School of Social Work, recently began her duties as supervisor of case work services in the Bureau for Colored Children, Philadelphia, Pa. She was employed for the past few years by the Child Welfare Association of Fulton and DeKalb Counties and will be remembered by many Atlantians in connection with her child-placing activities.

She has taken to her present position a wealth of experience in more than one phase of work, having also served as an instructor in the public school system of Birmingham, Ala., as a music teacher. Possessing a beautiful voice and playing the piano well, she also participated in many public programs.

Durham Conference

Because of widespread interest in a constructive approach to the problem of race, we present here excerpts from a statement drawn up by Southern Negroes last fall in what has come to be known as the Durham Conference. The following is from the opening statement of the document, called "A Basis for Interracial Co-operation and Development in the South."

"The war has sharpened the issue of Negro-white relations in the United States and particularly in the South. A result has been increased racial tensions, fears and aggressions, and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights, and democratic freedom as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South.

"These issues are acute and threaten to become even more serious as they increasingly block, through the deeper fears aroused, common sense considerations for even elementary improvements in Negro status and the welfare of the country as a whole.

First Loyalty to Country

"Our nation is engaged in a world-wide struggle, the success of which, both in arms and ideals, is paramount and demands our first loyalty.

"Our loyalty does not, in our view, preclude consideration now of problems and situations that handicap the working out of internal improvements in race relations essential to our full contribution to the war effort, and of the inevitable problems of postwar reconstruction.

"The South with its 25,000,000 people, one-third of whom are Negroes, presents a unique situation, not only because of the size of the Negro population but because of the legal and customary patterns of race relations which are invariably and universally associated with racial discriminations. We recognize the strength and age of these patterns.

"We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society whether of races or classes or creeds. However we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may co-operate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework.

Aims Are Misunderstood

"We regard it as unfortunate that the simple efforts to correct obvious social and economic injustices continue, with such considerable popular support, to be interpreted as the predatory ambition of irresponsible Negroes to invade the privacy of family life.

"We have the courage and faith to believe, however, that it is possible to evolve in the South a way of life consistent with the principles for which we as a nation are fighting throughout the world, that will free us all, white and Negro alike, from want and from throttling fears."

April 25, 1943

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

With the coming of the "Wings Over Jordan," choral group who appear at 3 p.m., April 25, at Parker High School, the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, launches an intensive membership drive to raise $300,000 to build and equip a modern hospital for the Negro people of Jefferson County.

Dr. Settles and the "Wings Over Jordan" singers will give their regular Sunday morning radio broadcast from the studios of WAPI and in the afternoon Parker High School auditorium is expected to be filled, the proceeds to go to the hospital fund.

Bishop B. G. Shaw, president of the Hospital Association, and associate officers and members of the white and Negro advisory boards will be on hand to appeal for memberships.

A large number of Negro employes in industrial plants throughout the district are supporting the movement through the payroll deduction plan.

The principal address Sunday will be made by W. Cooper Green, president of the City Commission of Birmingham, and will mark the formal launching of the campaign among the white citizens of the city. President Green is a member of the white advisory board of the Hospital Association.

A section of the auditorium has been reserved for white friends who attend the concert.

* * *

LACKING INSUFFICIENT TIME to plan the kind of War Bond rally they would like to stage, and with its goal set at $50,000, the Negro division of the Birmingham and Jefferson County War Savings Staff is calling on the Negro people throughout the district to put every dollar they can into the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps, and help the treasury put over the 13-billion dollar drive within the allotted three weeks' time.

Chairman of the Negro division, S. J. Bennett, with Co-Chairman-Secretary C. W. Askew, announce the personnel of a special committee that is being asked to make personal calls upon a selected list of prospective bond purchasers. In order to reach the national goal of 13 billion dollars, an average of $100 for each man, woman and child in the nation must be put into buying the War Bonds. In this way it is easily seen what is expected of us as citizens.

The committee will be asked to canvass in groups of two, and to give a day or two each week until the $50,000 goal is reached.

The following persons make up the committee: Norman Randall, Dr. E. W. Taggart, C. J. Greene, Prof. B. M. Montgomery, Prof. C. W. Hayes, Supervisor Robert Durr, H. D. Coke, Molten Gray, P. D. Davis, Oscar W. Adams, A. G. Gaston, Virgil Harris, John Bee, Prof. E. J. Oliver and C. W. Askew.

* * *

THE GRAND LODGE OF Knights of Pythias of Alabama is scheduled to meet in Birmingham the fourth Tuesday in June. Lt. A. J. Robinson, president of the Pythian Council of Jefferson County, is urging large attendance at the meeting to be held April 25 at 4 p.m.

* * *

D. T. SHIELDS, veteran carpenter and Sunday School superintendent, is receiving the congratulations of friends upon having reached his 83rd birthday, and serving his 64th year as superintendent of the Sunday School.

Brother Shields is a charter member of the First Ebenezer Baptist Church, pastored by the Rev. W. H. Perry. He is active on the board of deacons of his church, and superintendent of the Sunday School. Aside from the busy churchlife, Deacon Shields gives 10 hours a day, six days a week, to his carpentry and saw-filing shop. His wife gave him a big birthday celebration on Monday, April 12.

* * *

THE AGRICULTURAL AND Technical College of Greensboro, N. C., officially inaugurated the army specialized training program last week when Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the college, and Lt. Col. Basil A. Wood, contracting officer of the Fourth Service Command, signed the letter of intent on April 16.

A. & T. College is one of the 18 schools in the nation, and the only Negro institution, to be selected by the War Department as a specialized training assignment and reclassification unit. The agreement provides for the training of Army specialized trainees, not to exceed 500 at any one time. The first unit arrived at the college April 19.

* * *

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HOWARD University, Washington, D. C., has elected P. B. Young, editor and publisher of The Norfolk Journal and Guide, as new chairman to succeed Maj. T. L. Hungate, now in Army service.

The board filled two vacancies by electing Fabian DeFrantz, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Indianapolis, Ind., and Dr. William J. Hale, Jr., of Boston, Mass.

Upon nomination by the alumni of the university, the board elected Judge Myles Paide, judge of the Court of Special Sessions of New York, as alumni trustee.

* * *

THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE "Queens" representing St. Paul C. M. E. Church and the New Hope Baptist Church in Jacksonville, Ala., was brought to a close last week when "Miss St. Paul" was crowned the winning queen. St. Paul raised $463, and New Hope Baptist $376, which will be used for church property improvement of the respective congregations. The contest was sponsored by Miss Elizabeth W. Martin. This same group raised $113 for a day room for the 92nd Division at McClellan.

SAYS NEGRO TROOPS YEARN FOR COMBAT

NOV 26 1943

First Colored War Writer Is Back, Saying They Do Well

New York Times
New York N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (U.P.)—Edgar T. Rouzeau of the Pittsburgh Courier, first Negro war correspondent to be accredited to American armed forces, was back in the United States today with the report that American Negro troops were performing creditably in the combat theatres.

In his eighteen months overseas, the correspondent traveled 63,000 miles by air and visited twenty-six countries. He suffered five attacks of malaria and one of dysentery, and is now home for a rest.

Few Negroes were actually engaged in combat, he asserted, but by assignment and not by choice. Some Negroes, he said, were resigned to the fact that the Army assigned proportionately few colored troops to combat, while others felt strongly that they should be permitted to do their share of fighting.

"Sixty per cent of the colored troops," the correspondent remarked, "would like to get into combat—to fight for democracy. The Negro realizes in order to enjoy the benefits of democracy he must be perpared and willing to shoulder his share of responsibili-ties and sa[illegible] and wants to."

Nowhere in the twenty-six countries he visited was the economic and social status of Negroes as good, he said, as in the United States. The lowliest American Negro soldier abroad was getting $2 daily, he added, saying that there was a close bond between the white combat soldiers and the Negro supply troops who brought up their ammunition to the front.

The foremost American Negro combat unit, he said, was the United States Army Air Forces' Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron, which saw action over Sicily, Italy and the Mediterranean.

NOV 26 1943

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News
Birmingham, Ala.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Hospital facilities for Negroes in Birmingham have always been inadequate, and during a war period this insufficiency becomes more apparent. The health facilities provided for Negroes are so meager as to be appalling. In order to get others to do something about these conditions, we must first manifest an interest and do something ourselves.

With the foregoing picture before them, the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, under the leadership of C. W. Askew, executive director, have set Monday, June 7, as the day on which the campaign to raise funds for the construction of a Negro hospital will be officially launched. The goal set in this drive is $300,000, the estimated cost of a modern, 100-bed hospital.

Of the $300,000 needed, the minimum quota to be raised by Negroes of Birmingham and Jefferson County is $150,000-$200,000.

In laying plans to raise this money, Director Askew has formulated the following committees: Industrial, to contact all of the industries of the district; women's committee with Mrs. Belzora S. Ward as chairman, to solicit persons employed outside of industries, and the club committee, to solicit funds from the members of the clubs of Birmingham and others they may contact.

Today, Sunday, June 6, throughout Birmingham and Jefferson County, the pastors of churches of every denomination are expected to deliver a special sermon on this hospital campaign.

As a prelude to the official opening of the campaign, the industrial committee has contacted several large industries with success, and in many instances there are committees of employes at work in some plants assisting the association in obtaining pledges or subscriptions. Companies now working by this plan are: National Cast Iron and Pipe Company, Tarrant City; McWane Cast Iron Pipe Company; Continental Gin Company and Chicago Bridge Company.

Prior to the campaign, approximately 4,000 subscriptions have been obtained from different concerns, which means that nearly $40,000 has already been pledged.

In order to reach our minimum quota of $150,000 each Negro individual who is gainfully employed is asked to subscribe and pay $10. This $10 may be paid at the rate of 50 cents a week for 20 weeks until the full amount has been paid.

White friends cooperating with the movement have organized and are at work. Among these are Mr. Gooch, chairman of the committee of White Men's Brotherhood Sunday School Association, who is working with the men of his group, and Mrs. W. E. Sanford and Mrs. Frank G. Bell, who are doing such excellent work in organizing the White Women's Church Group.

All of these activities are under the sponsorship of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, Inc., the officers of which are: Bishop B. G. Shaw, president; the Rev. C. H. George, first vice president; Norman S. Randall, second vice president; Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, secretary; Mrs. E. L. Biddings, assistant secretary, and Dr. M. Thornton, treasurer. C. W. Askew, executive director, has full charge of the campaign.

Members of the white advisory board are Dr. George A. Denison, Charles F. Zukoski, Jr., Dr. Fred R. Chenault, Dr. John L. Slaughter, G. A. Mattison, William Mitch, Don D. Campbell, Dr. H. L. Jackson and Atty. F. D. McArthur.

* * *

With a view to acquainting the Negro with the operation of the Office of Price Administration, the OPA has recently put on Negro workers in Alabama, and during the past week Prof. C. M. Mitchell, supervising principal of Anniston Negro schools, and Prof. R. W. Taylor, principal of Sipsey High and Industrial School, have been busy in the Birmingham district in getting their work organized.

In order to facilitate the work Alabama has been divided into two districts, the northern and southern. Birmingham is headquarters for the northern district, comprising 30 counties.

In talking with Profs. Mitchell and Taylor, the writer learned that the OPA is anxious to have its program understood by the Negro people because they form such a large part of the population and unless they understand it, they cannot cooperate with it, and if they do not cooperate the program will not be the success it would otherwise be.

During last week they have set up three booths as information centers, one at Smithfield Court, with Norman Jackson in charge; one at Southtown Housing Project with Mrs. Lillian S. Moore in charge, and the other at Slossfield Community Center, with Prof. C. G. Christian in charge.

Other means of reaching a large part of the Negro population is planned in meetings that will be open to the public. The first one will take place at 8:30 p.m. Wednesday, June 9, at Southtown Housing Project. Prof. A. B. White, manager of Southtown, is anxious that the public will attend in large numbers.

At 8:30 p.m. Friday, June 11, a meeting will be held at Slossfield Community Center, and all persons living in the North Birmingham section will have the opportunity to get the information given on this occasion.

* * *

The 20th annual session of the Alabama State Medical Association, composed of 152 physicians, will convene in Montgomery Wednesday, June 9, and continue through Friday, June 11.

Dr. John A. Kenney, surgeon in chief of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, will be a prominent figure in the surgical clinics. Others who will contribute to the same program will be Drs. E. H. Jones, W. D. Pettus, Don Wilborn, A. C. Dungee, M. G. McCall and Dr. S. F. Harris.

Especial interest will be centered upon internal medicine. In this department Dr. Prince P. Barker, Fellow of the American Psychiatric Society of the Veterans Facility, Tuskegee, will lecture, and Drs. L. A. Mahone and Cyril Walwyn, Tuskegee, will be present to support the post graduate seminar by lecture and demonstration.

Drs. W. P. Perry, supervisor of Slossfield Health Center, Birmingham; W. A. Jones, Sylacauga; T. A. Stevens, Mobile, and P. B. Townes, of Gadsden, have been retained as lecturers with special features.

Officers of the association are: Dr. J. A. Franklin, president; Dr. R. T. Adair, president-elect; Dr. E. H. Jones, historian; Dr. Walter L. Brown, secretary; Dr. W. L. Ruffian, treasurer, and Dr. P. S. Moten, chaplain.

* * *

AMONG THE GRADUATES who will receive their degrees at Knoxville College Monday, June 7, are two girls from Birmingham, the Misses Helen and Mildred Young, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. F. Z. Young, of 214 North 62nd Street. Miss Mildred Young is a member of The Aurora staff, the college paper, serving as alumni, feature and associate editor.

JUN 6 1943

Birmingham Ala. News
August 15, 1943

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Dean R. M. McKenzie, of the religious education department of Miles Memorial College, announces the annual session of the Alabama Leadership Training School and Pastors Institute and Youth Conference to be held at Miles College, Aug. 23-28.

The attendance this year is expected to break all previous records as it will be recalled that in the Fall of 1942 each annual conference in the state voted to endorse a special feature of the ministers' institute to be held in connection with the leadership training school, and ministers from all sections of Alabama will be in attendance.

Preparations are being made to house all who attend, either in the dormitories on the campus or in private homes. All persons are urged to bring ration books.

A fine faculty will be in charge of the various courses to be offered, among them are Dr. B. J. Smith, secretary of education of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church; Bishop H. P. Porter, presiding over Alabama conferences; Dean R. M. McKenzie, Associate Dean G. H. Yarbrough and a number of others who are outstanding in the field of religious education.

Fees are within the reach of all and any information desired on the courses can be had by contacting Dr. R. M. McKenzie, dean of Miles College, Birmingham, Ala.

* * *

Appointment of Dr. W. A. Hunton as director of publications for the Council of African Affairs was announced in New York City last week by Dr. Max Yergan, executive director.

Dr. Hunton has been employed since 1926 in the department of English at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and has applied for a leave of absence in order to work with the council. He is a member of the national board of the National Negro Congress and has been for several years a leading figure in the Washington council of that organization. He is also well known in trade union circles in Washington, having been secretary-treasurer of the Council of United Negro Labor Leaders and a former president of Howard University local of the American Federation of Teachers.

In starting his work last week Dr. Hunton expressed himself as being happy to associate Paul Robeson, Max Yergan and other officers of the council in the important work they are doing for the cause of the liberation of the peoples of Africa, and in developing a better understanding among the American people, and particularly among organized labor, Negro and other progressive groups, of Africa's place in this global people's war and in the global peace to follow.

* * *

Announcement is made by the staff of Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher that Tuesday, Aug. 24, will be set aside for the entertainment of the city and county, Interurban Heights and Bessemer supervisors, principals and their husbands and wives.

This is an annual occasion with the camp when the staff is happy to turn over the facilities for the enjoyment of these educational workers who have been such large contributors and supporters of this movement.

Friday, Aug. 13, was given to white friends who visited the camp in large numbers.

The camp is available for week-end guests and all who would like to spend a few days in the open are invited to come to Camp Fletcher. The Metropolitan C. M. E. Church of Ensley, Dr. S. J. Mashaw, pastor, and Thirgood C. M. E. Church, Birmingham, Dr. John A. Hunter, pastor, held their Sunday School picnics on the camp grounds.

The Homewood Civic League, under leadership of its president, Theopolis Reynolds, is working hard to secure a plot to be devoted to playground activities of the Negro people of that section, and in its meeting of Aug. 14 listened to encouraging reports from D. H. Lee and John Lewis, committeemen working on this feature of the league program.

The Homewood League is composed of 100 leading Negro citizens of Rosedale community, and is active in all movements for community benefit. Serving with President Reynolds are Chaplain Rasberry, Secretary Bennie Jackson and L. D. Rowe, reporter.

Sunday, Aug. 22 is Women's Day at the St. John A. M. E. Church, corner of 15th Street and Seventh Avenue, North, the Rev. J. R. Hughes, pastor.

The services for the entire day will be under direction of the ladies of the church, and guest speaker will be Mrs. Kay Bailey Nichols, wife of Bishop D. Ward Nichols.

The program will close with a musical program at 7 p.m. Sunday, when some of the best local talent will be heard. The public is cordially invited to worship at St. John's on that day and evening.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

What Negroes Are Doing

JUN 27 1943

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The fifty-sixth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of Alabama, and the Grand Court Order of Calanthe will open on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple at 10 a.m. Tuesday with Oscar W. Adams, grand chancellor, presiding over the Grand Lodge, and Mrs. Epsie J. Wood, grand worthy chancellor, over the Calanthes.

The board of directors and board of endowment will hold their annual meetings Monday on the second floor of the Pythian Temple. From information released by Sir A. G. Benning, grand keeper of records and seal, this year's attendance is expected to exceed last year's delegation.

Local lodges and courts, through the entertainment and program committees, have made arrangements for taking care of the large delegation and presenting an interesting program both for the public occasion and in the Grand Lodge and Grand Court meetings. Heading the entertainment committee is Sir William Washington, chancellor commander of Climax Lodge No. 7, with Sir W. A. Stover, of Iron City Lodge No. 3, chairman of the program committee, and the Rev. Sir George Dobbs, of Naomi Lodge No. 127; Sir Jerry A. Reed, of Light of Alabama Lodge No. 128, heading the associate committee from the Pythian council.

Sir A. J. Robinson, president of the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County, announces the last meeting of the council before the Grand Lodge, will be held Sunday afternoon, June 27, at 4 o'clock on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple. All chancellor commanders and members of the Knights of Pythias, all worthy counsellors and members of the Court of Calanthe are invited. Final instructions will be given.

* * *

Efforts to raise funds to build a Negro hospital in Birmingham are increasing. Field workers are broadening their contacts. Successful contacts have been made with several companies and committees of Negro employes are busy soliciting subscriptions or pledges from their fellow workers in these concerns. The campaign is taking on renewed interest.

Among those who have given assistance in making worthwhile contacts and opening avenues by which we might see their employes are President H. A. Berg, of the Woodward Iron Company; Vice President Ben Davis, of Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company; President Murrell Pratt, Continental Gin Company; President E. E. Michaels, Chicago Bridge Company; President H. A. Davies, Virginia Bridge Company; President William McWane, of the McWane Iron Company; President Donald Comer, of Avondale Mills; Mr. Fred Bhir, district manager Kilgore Furniture Company, and President Beasley, of the Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company.

There is no doubting the dire need of a hospital for Negroes, for the very absence of one makes the need more conspicuous. To supply this need the Hospital Association is asking the unified efforts of all the people who are beneficially employed, and especially the Negro. A pledge is asked which can be paid at the rate of 50 cents a week.

Campaign headquarters at 310-B North 18th Street will remain open throughout the Summer. Call 7-0097 for information or you may write the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, Inc., P. O. Box 2295 or telephone the association offices at 3-9851.

* * *

Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher, after serving the Hi-Y boys under supervision of Prof. Paul T. Brown of the Parker High School faculty, and the Birmingham Negro Boys' Club group, under leadership of Prof. Charles G. McGregor, and camp supervisor Charles Nilon, for the first three weeks of the 1943 season, is now available for girls.

To help solve the transportation problem, Mrs. Pauline B. Fletcher, camp director, is anxious for the

public to know that the following services may help wonderfully:

There is a bus which leaves Bessemer from Fourth Avenue and 20th Street, Bessemer, every two hours during week days until 6 p.m. This is the Shades Valley bus, and will bring one to the camp mail box which is within walking distance of the camp. The fare from Bessemer to the camp mail box is 20 cents. Campers and others who desire to reach Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher and do not have the means otherwise, are asked to use this service.

* * *

The NYA War Production Training Project, located at the A. & M. Institute, Normal, Ala., transferred 23 youths last week into private industry on the West Coast. They include Leonard Chapman, Bessemer; Hudson Curry, Anniston; Isaac Gooden, Boligee; Neal Grant, Bessemer; Jesse Hughes, Greene; Robert Humphrey, Huntsville; Adie Parker, Carbon Hill; Calvin Singleton, Alphine; Curtis J. Smith, Boligee; James Brantley, Selma; Earl Coker, Athens; Donald Calloway, Brighton; Solomon McWilson, Tuscaloosa; Charlie Scarbrough, Tuscaloosa; Raymond Milton, Bessemer; Louis Morris, Westfield; Arthur Pugh, Birmingham; William Smiley, Lewisburg; Howard Tannehill, Bessemer; Thomas Wilson, Birmingham; Charles Harvey, Brighton, and Charles Simmons, of Gadsden.

* * *

President W. A. Bell, of Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, had conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor of laws at the June commencement of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn. This recognition came because of the splendid service he has rendered society through the church and the school. Dr. Bell also is secretary of the commission on cooperation and counsel of the Methodist Church and has been secretary of the general conference of the C. M. E. Church for the past 16 years. He is a member of the Southern commission on interracial cooperation and a member of the executive committee of the Alabama interracial committee.

Birmingham, Ala., News
July 25, 1943

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama, headed by Charles V. Hendley as grand master, closed its 65th annual communication in Tuscaloosa late Wednesday afternoon after one of the most progressive and historic sessions in its history.

The welcome program was held Monday night at Bailey Tabernacle C. M. E. Church, where all sessions of the grand lodge were held, and attracted a capacity audience. The president of the City Commission of Tuscaloosa, the Hon. Luther [illegible] made the address on behalf of the city. Other messages were by Dr. A. E. McKenzie, Prof. O. J. Brooks, Mrs. E. J. Wright, Prof. James L. Collins, the Rev. G. B. Poole, Mrs. Minnie Lavender and Mixon Tooson. The response was made by Dr. E. T. Belsaw, of Mobile. The Rev. M. C. Williams made the closing prayer and music was furnished by the church choir and individuals in solos and choral selections.

More than 500 delegates and past masters attended and progress was indicated in every section of the state.

Dr. Charles Stewart, of Portsmouth, Va., stirred the craftsmen in two messages. He spoke of the mysteries of Masonry and at memorial services honoring the memory of 188 men who had passed during the fraternal year.

Grand Master Hendley created much interest as he spoke of the history and work of the Masonic Order in Alabama as a united and constructive force in the affairs of the state, and the need of such fraternal agency to combat world problems and to keep a people busy looking forward and upward for worthwhile things of life.

He laid bare the dispositions of Hitler and all of his satellites, predicted the overthrow of the Axis powers and a deeper sense of appreciation for peoples in all sections of the world when the conflict is over.

Grand Master Hendley is actively supported and backed by a board of trustees composed of many outstanding Negro citizens of the country, and a membership remarkable for its loyalty and fine spirit, and under his leadership the Grand Lodge of Alabama continues to make progress along all lines.

Information coming from the various officers of the Grand Lodge and endowment departments as shown by the reports made in Tuscaloosa, showed that in 1936 there were 6,264 members, and in July, 1943, there are 19,412. Net assets of $592,548.14 in 1936 as against net assets of $723,134.88 as of June 30, 1943. More than $100,000 in U. S. government bonds are owned by the Grand Lodge and of this amount $70,000 were purchased during the last two years. It has on hand $69,000 in cash, and no debts, except as occur in the usual routine of business administration.

For the fiscal year the collections totaled $171,956.58, with an expense of $98,876.17. The net increase in membership for the year was 4,820. It was also shown that the organization has 457 active lodges throughuot Alabama.

Late Wednesday the entire staff of officers was reelected, following approval by the grand master. Dr. Charles Stewart, of Portsmouth, Va., installed officers, as follows: Charles V. Hendley, Huntsville, grand master; Ligon A. Wilson, Snow Hill, deputy grand master; A. P. Mack, Tuskegee Institute, grand senior warden; J. Q. Pinckney, Mobile, grand junior warden; H. C. Ball, Montgomery, grand secretary; A. H. Williams, Union Springs, grand treasurer; Fred C. Jenkins, Birmingham, endowment secretary; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, Mobile, endowment treasurer; Dr. A. B. McKenzie, Tuscaloosa, grand medical registrar; Prof. H. C. Thenholm Montgomery; Dr. A. W. West, Montgomery, and Dr. H. C. Fearn, Huntsville, grand trustees; W. H. Carter, Tuskegee Institute, grand auditor; the Rev. E. D. Womack, grand chaplain; J. C. Collier, Mobile grand orator; J. S. Comer, Eufaula grand marshal; Joe Williams, Montgomery, grand standard bearer; A. G. Elmore, Matthews, sword bearer; N. C. Clark, Birmingham, senior deacon; Clifton Hawkins, Monroeville, junior deacon; D. V. Guice, Birmingham, senior steward; Mixon Tooson, Tuscaloosa, junior steward; Britton Drake, Auburn, pursuvant; R. A. Ross, Montgomery, tyler, and E. G. Humphrey, lecturer emeritus.

The Grand Lodge adjourned to meet the third Tuesday in July, 1944, in Montgomery.

* * *

PRENTISS BROWN, administrator of the Office of Price Administration, last week appointed T. Arnold Hill as special assistant to the administrator to deal with racial matters of the agency. He also signed an administrative order setting forth the functions and responsibilities of the new office.

Mr. Hill first entered the OPA last Fall and was assigned to the rent control division. After a few months in that division his assignments were indefinite until the present appointment. He was assistant director of the office of Negro affairs in the NYA before going to OPA, and formerly was with the National Urban League for many years.

The order signed last week makes the new special assistant to the administrator responsible for the recommending of such action "as his interpretations and analyses warrant," with regard to the appointment of Negro members and employes of local War Price and Rationing Boards.

In declaring his anxiety to insure a reasonable and fair participation for Negroes in OPA's program and to take all possible steps to enlist their support and cooperation, Mr. Brown stated: "I am directing that in the national offices all communications and all questions pertaining to Negro participation, support and cooperation, and all questions dealing with matters of policy, racial discrimination and arrangements for conferences with delegations that want to be heard on Negro matters and the like, be cleared with this office of the special assistant to the administrator."

* * *

SUNDAY, JULY 25, the first United States warship named in honor of a Negro, the destroyer escort Harmon, will be launched at the Fore River Yard of eBthlehem Steel Company, Quincy, Mass.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox assigned the name to honor the late Roy Harmon, mess attendant, first class, United States Navy, who was awarded the Navy Cross posthumously for "extraordinary heroism" while serving aboard the U. S. S. San Francisco.

Harmon was 26 years old, the son of Mrs. Naunita Harmon Carroll, of Cuero, Tex., who will sponsor the new vessel. He was killed in action against Japanese forces in the Battle of Guadalcanal, Nov. 12-13, 1942.

* * *

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE boys of the Birmingham Negro Boys Club made up the group to benefit from the three-week camp period at Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher. The camp period for these youths ended Monday, July 19.

At the present a large group of 4-H boys and girls from Talladega County and a large number of Girl Reserves from Birmingham and Talladega are in camp. Sponsors for the Talladega group is Talladega County Farm Demonstration Agent Thomas and Mrs. Marie Jemison, of the Sweet Home Junior High School at Munford.

Mrs. M. I. Savage, instructor in the West Side City School of Talladega, is sponsoring the Girl Reserves from the section, and for the Birmingham group Miss Catherine Means, Lincoln School instructor; Miss Augfusta K. Smiley, of Tarrant City Junior High; Miss Lucinda B. Roby, of Inglenook School, and Miss Evelyn Cole, of Madam Walker School of Beauty Culture, are sponsors.

* * *

FROM NEW YORK COMES INFORMATION that more than 9,000 Negroes sailed the seas on the ships of the United States Merchant Marines, carrying supplies to the war fronts of the United Nations. This information was revealed in a survey made by the War Shipping Administration. The number constituted one-tenth of the entire Merchant Marine force.

* * *

THE MANAGEMENT OF CAMP PAULINE BRAY FLETCHER announces that after July 28 the camp will be available to week-end campers and will continue to the end of the season. Those desiring to spend week-end vacations at the resort may contact Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, Route 3, Box 346, Bessemer.

ARRIVES IN AUSTRALIA

ENOC P. WATERS

Chicago Defender war correspondent who arrived in Australia after a perilous convoy trip through submarine-infested waters of the Southwest Pacific. The first of his dispatches appear on this page.

Covered Berlin Olympics, Wants To Return With Gun

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Ala.—(SNS)—Seemingly unable to elude th eodor of printer's ink, Bill Chase, former society editor of the New York Amsterdam Star-News and one of the few Negro correspondents to cover the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, recently became Pvt. William Chase of the Army Air Corps. Bill is stationed at the Tuskegee Army Air Field and is assigned to the Public Relations Office as feature writer and cartoonist for the Hawk's Cry, camp newspaper at Tuskegee.

Pvt. Chase, a professional writer and cartoonist for 14 years, walks into one's friendship with a skeleton key of cosmopolitan cordiality and keeps the staff gasping with his tales as a globe-trotting newsman.

MET GOEBBELS

One of the most unusual incidents of his mission abroad was his encounter with the highly-infamous Herr Goebbels, Nazi minister of propaganda, at the Berlin Olympics. Goebbels was vainly attempting to convince Chase of the superiority of the Nazis. Bill stood his ground, and in the heated argument that ensued, the intrepid Chase remained adamant.

Added to his discomfort—which, incidentally, lasted until he got back to Paris—was the insult handed down by Ded Fuehrer when he turned his back on Jesse Owens, sensational Negro sprinter who was the hero of the Olympics. Exasperated, the angry New York correspondent cabled from Berlin, Quote Hitler insults Jesse Owens unquote. This almost got him into another peck of trouble which he barely eluded by getting out of Germany post haste.

HAS TWO OBESSIONS

Now that Bill is in the service, he has two obsessions. One is to become a corporal so that he can elude some of the KP duty which next to Hitler he hates most. The other is to return to Berlin again. This time with a tommy gun in his mitts instead of a pad and pencil. He hopes for the time to come soon when he can cable the home office, quote NO GOEBBELS COMMA NO HITLER COMMA NO BERLIN STOP ARGUMENT WON AFTER SEVEN YEARS STOP.

48b-1943

Highlights Of The East

A. G. SHIELDS, Jr.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(SNS)—

My trip to the East was primarily a business one, made in the interest of our newspapers. It consisted mainly of conferences at the office of our national advertising representative, Interstate United Newspapers, Incorporated, making personal contacts with national advertisers and attending the Negro Publishers' Meetings in both New York and Washington. It was an enjoyable one, nevertheless, because most of my business associates and friends insisted upon showing me every interesting place and personality. I was also able to renew my acquaintance with the members of the Actors Guild (of which, incidentally, I am a member).

While in New York, I was the guest of Walter Scott, manager of the Hotel Theresa. The Theresa, by the way, seemed to be the stopping place of every important personage in New York at the time. Mr. Scott, who is a native of Mississippi, a Fisk graduate and a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, has made the hotel's super-service famous throughout the entire East. Some of my old and new friends who were registered there included Capt. Hugh Mulzac, Earl Hines, Count Basie, the manager of the Count's band, Maceo Birch, Edward Duke Ellington, A. D. Denton, president of Dillard University, Claude A. Barnett, Associated Negro Press, John H. Sengstache of the Chicago Defender, Mr. and Mrs. Herman T. Smith, sales manager of the Pepsi-Cola Company, Roscoe Dundee, Editor of the Black Dispatch, Ray Robinson, noted slugger, the Berry Brothers, well known dancers of stage and screen who are beginning their 18th week on Broadway, co-starring with George Jessel. Mrs. Elise Berry, the charming wife of Warren Berry, who is playing an important part in the picture, "Hollywood Canteen," Hazel Scott, Canada Lee, Carl Murphy of the Baltimore Afro-American, Chester Franklin of the Kansas City Call, Thomas W. Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, and Eddie "Rochester" Anderson, who recently starred in "STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM" with Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour and others.

I spent my first day in New York conferring with Manager William Black and Sales Manager Ray Peck of Interstate United Newspapers. Later, I was granted an interview with S. J. Bloom, the advertising executive of DeJay Stores, operators of Peoples Credit Stores in Little Rock, and with A. Mendel of Sumner Corporation, operators of Federal Stores in Memphis.

As the guests of my life-long friend, Herman T. Smith, Pepsi-Cola Sales Manager, Mr. Black, of Interstate, and myself, visited Pepsi-Cola Company at Long Island. The trip proved to be an educational one.

At the meeting of the Negro Publishers Saturday, January 23, at the NAACP office, where I represented the Arkansas World and S. N. S. Publications, a campaign was planned for the continuation of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee as an independent government agency for investigation of discriminations against workers in war industries on account of color, creed or national origin. Secretary Walter White of the NAACP was host to the meeting.

I will be forever indebted to Benny Goodman, famous band leader, who is noted for his help and interest in race musicians. I met him one afternoon at the Paramount Theatre, where he was playing and he carried me to the Casablanca on 42nd Street to see Sophie Tucker. The opportunity to meet the grand and gracious lady who made "Some of these Days" famous all over the world, was a thrill I'll never forget. After the performance, the three of us had luncheon together at the Pennsylvania Hotel. In spite of the fact that the dining room was full of prominent columnists and other important people that I would have at any other time been eager to meet, I was too impressed with Miss Tucker to do much more than glance over at Walter Winchell who sat across from us at the Bar.

I was interviewed by Dolores Calvin of Calvin's Newspaper Service. Miss Calvin is the efficient daughter of the late Floyd Calvin of Hope, Arkansas, one of the world's greatest writers. Mr. Calvin founded Calvin's Newspaper Service and since his death, Miss Calvin, with her mother and sister, has done a good job of carrying on his work. Dan Burley, the managing editor of the New York Amsterdam Star News, interviewed me for his publication. Mr. Burley is widely known as a newspaper man and columnist and was once connected with the Chicago Defender.

Was entertained at dinner in the Hotel Theresa's Dining Room by Mr. and Mrs. Herman Smith, and was the dinner guest of Mr. Ira Lewis of the Pittsburgh Courier in the Hotel Theresa Dining Room. Mr. Ed Small of the luxurious Small's Paradise Night Club, royally entertained me in the lovely Orchid Room of his famous club located at 135th and 7th Avenue.

My visit to the office of the Actor's Guild was one of the most interesting highlights of my trip to New York. Its members include the lovely Fredi Washington, Noble Sissle, Ethel Waters, Bill Robinson, Marian Anderson, Louis Armstrong, William C. Powell, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Paul Robeson, Cab Calloway, Hubert T. Delane, Edna Thomas, Bing Crosby and many other noted screen and stage stars.

The nation's capitol was covered with snow on my arrival. I attended the Negro Publishers Meeting at the Y. M. C. A. on 12th St., where plans were discussed of setting up a newspaper agency in Washington, and of answering the smear campaign of the adverse criticism of the Negro Press by stressing the National Negro Newspaper Week, beginning February 28.

I spent a great deal of time conferring with the officials of the U. S. Agriculture Department. They commended the WORLD for its FOOD FOR FREEDOM EDITION which they called a pioneering effort of the publications of the race. The Arkansas WORLD was the first Negro paper in the nation to cooperate in the Agriculture Department's emergency food-production campaign. I was the guest of Mr. Sherman Briscoe, Assistant Agricultural Research Writer, United States Department of Agriculture's Office of Information. Conferred with Messrs. Thomas of the Agricultural's Department's Motion Picture Department, who filmed "Farmer Brown," Duggan Tharrin and Bill Alexander, the director of "All American News."

Miss Veva Young, one of the executives of the Federal Low Housing Project, was my charming hostess at dinner. Later, Mr. Briscoe was host to both Miss Young and myself and one of the most popular Cafes in the capital.

Realizing that my trip would not be complete without seeing the lovely compus of Howard University, I visited the school and the Freedman's Hospital there. Mrs. Charles Hannah, nee Miss Eula Maye Jordan, young Memphis socialite, was the mother of a three-day old son, born in the Hospital. Mrs. Hannah was the secretary to your corespondent for three years before her marriage.

It was with a slight feeling of regret that I turned myself homeward bound. My trip had proved to be as much a vacation as it was profitable.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

With 72 per cent of its quota of $9,359 subscribed, by Thursday of last week, the Negro division of the War and Community Chest campaign set plans for an all-out appeal to the Negro people of Birmingham and Jefferson County through the various churches Sunday, according to the division leader, Prof. R.C. Johnson.

H. D. Coke, chairman of the speakers committee, appeared at the Perfection Laundry where he spoke to Negro employes last Wednesday, while Mrs. Lucy I. Tankersley spoke to a similar group at the American Laundry. Prof. Johnson spoke to the Sears, Roebuck Company Negro employes at the Little Savoy Cafe.

Week-end reports, not yet audited, are expected to push the Negro division much nearer its full quota, and following the appeal through the churches, it is felt that this division of the campaign will have subscribed and paid in before the close of this week the full amount allotted to it.

Negro people throughout the district, men, women and children, are urged to contribute to the fullest extent to the War and Community Chest, and to do it promptly in order to release those who are engaged in the campaign who are giving their time and services so freely.

* * *

THE PURCHASE OF $153,996 worth of War Bonds by the New Farmers of America, representing 19,053 Negro vocational agriculture farm students in 11 Southern states, was listed among the contributions to the war effort made by the group in an annual report released last week by the Federal Security Agency.

The youths, whose activities in supervised farming programs are sponsored by federal agents for agricultural education, U. S. Office of Education, also collected 6,359 tons of scrap metal, 9,634 burlap bags, 968,263 pounds of rubber, rags and paper; repaired 24,000 farm machines, and planned and carried out 9,946 vegetable gardens.

By extending their supervised farm programs and by carrying out supplemental farm practices on their home farms, the young people assisted in a tremendous increase in the production of livestock, dairy products and grains.

The report represents 633 chapters of the New Farmers of America in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

* * *

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE Study of Negro Life and History, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., has just announced the names of the winners of annual awards given by the association to new historians who have shown the highest qualifications in the materials submitted.

The first prize of $100 for the best article contributed to the Journal of Negro History, official organ of the association, goes to Dr. Marian Thompson Wright, of Howard University for her "Laws of New Jersey and the Negro."

The second prize of $50 for the next best article submitted to the Journal goes to Mrs. Dorothy B. Porter, of Howard University library for "David Ruggles, an Apostle of Human Rights."

Dr. John Hope Franklin, of North Carolina State College, gets the $50 prize for the best book review of the year, and the second book review prize of $25 goes to Prof. W. Edward Farison, of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

The awards will be made at the closing session of the 28th annual meeting of the association to be held in Detroit, Mich., this week.

* * *

THE CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS of Negro land grant colleges held its 21st meeting in the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Ill., last week.

The conference agenda was built around the topic: "Science in the Land Grant Colleges and Educational Planning for the Postwar Period." Dr. G. L. Harrison, of Langston University is president of the conference, and Dr. R. B. Atwood, of Kentucky State College, is secretary.

Institutions holding membership in the conference and their presidents are: Alabama A. & M., Dr. J. F. Drake; Arkansas State, Dr. Lawrence A. Davis; Delaware State, Dr. H. D. Gregg; Florida A. & M., Dr. J. R. E. Lee; Georgia State, Dr. B. F. Hubert; Kentucky State, Dr. R. B. Atwood; Southern, Dr. F. G. Clark; Princess Ann, Dr. R. S. Griggsby; Mississippi A. & M., Dr. William H. Bell; Lincoln, Mo., Dr. S. D. Scruggs; North Carolina A. & T., Dr. F. D. Bluford; Langston, Dr. G. L. Harrison; South Carolina State, Dr. M. F. Whittaker; Tennessee A. & I., Dr. W. S. Davis; Tuskegee, Dr. F. D. Patterson; Howard, Dr. M. W. Johnson; Fort Valley State, Dr. H. M. Bond; New Jersey Training, Dr. W. R. Valentine; Wilberforce, Dr. Charles Wesley, and Hampton, Dr. R. O. Davis, acting president.

* * *

BLOCKED IN THEIR EFFORT to get a charter for an American Legion Post for Negro War Veterans in the city of Birmingham, allegedly because of illegal activities, former members of the Brittain McKenzie Post with headquarters at Tuskegee, Ala., have organized a new post here under the name of George Ruffin Post. The new veterans organization will be affiliated with the National Council of Negro Veterans, Inc.

Molton H. Gray, who served as lieutenant in the 366th Infantry during World War I, was unanimously elected commander of the new post. Headquarters of the National Council of Negro Veterans is in Kansas City, Mo.

Dickson, Tenn. Herald
October 15, 1943

WITH COLORED PEOPLE

By Gus Lanier

Miss Ilma Johnson was brought from a Nashville hospital last Saturday, where she had been for the past thirty days or more. She is reported to be but little improved and is resting at her sister's, Mrs. Minnie Johnson, in the Hendrick settlement.

Henry Stone was brought home from Nashville last week and seems to be resting quietly at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Tommie Lee Buchanan, corner of Walnut and Charlotte Streets. His condition is very serious.

Leon Turner was given a going-away reception last Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lanier. Leon was working at a defense plant in Evansville, Ind., but was called by the local Selective Service Board as a recruit to the Coast Guard forces and left for Manhattan Beach, N. Y., last Tuesday.

To the soldiers who receive the Herald, we write here that we will answer your letters just as soon as we can catch up, and to those who request the favors, we are attending to them at every opportunity. We are

anxious to hear from you and appreciate each and every letter and are doing every little bit that we can to keep the "home fires burning."

It would be mighty nice if the Colored schools, churches and other organizations of the county would put on a drive for the nation-wide War Fund. We would suggest that the teachers and ministers bring to the attention of the pupils of the schools and the members of the churches that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, is calling for your donation to the War Fund. Let's not let Dickson County be a slacker along this line, and remember it will be too late when you receive a letter from the War Department saying, "We regret to inform you....." Let us wake up, and talk about programs and ice cream suppers after the war.

Did you read in last week's issue of the Herald about the colored soldier who had orders to go to Milan, Tenn., and was put on the wrong bus and was stranded in Dickson? That item of news came from the reports of the local office of the Red Cross. Cut it out and put it in your scrap book. The appearance and the demeanor of that colored soldier appealed to the greatest workers in the world. The Red Cross is a great organization that listens for the beating of the pulse of worry, no matter from what source it comes, and for $1.00 it sends a dainty bag of needful things to that soldier overseas. The write intends to invest the first dollar that he can get hold of in this bundle of good will and cheer. We listened to the great speaker as he told of the little girl who put her arms around her father's neck in fond embrace and pleaded, "Don't go Daddy!" And this scene is typical of many homes in Tennessee and the nation. Daddy and son are dependent on what you do at home and what you do for them is the language of the soul. Have you contributed to the War Fund? It is bread upon the water and will come back to you.

It will be impossible to give you the record of patriotic service of Negroes in the nation's wars in the short space alloted us, but going back as far as 1770, Crispus Attucks was the first American to fall in the Boston Massacre. Peter Salem and Solomon Poor won distinction at the Battle of Bunker Hill. The former is credited with the death of Maj. Pitcairn, the British commander. Negro troops in the battle of Long Island repelled three desperate assaults and saved the American army from capture. In 1771, when Colonel Green was attacked at Point Bridge, Negro troops sacrificed themselves to the last man in his defense. Writing of the Battle of Monmouth, Bancroft says (vi, page 142): "Of the revolutionary patriots, who on that day periled life for their country, more than 700 black Americans fought side by side with the white." General Lafayette praised the Negro troops who served under General Green. Austin Dabney, a Georgia Negro, who served with distinction under Elijah Clark, received a pension from the government and a grant from the State Legislature. A South Carolina slave rendered such service that the Legislature liberated his wife and children. About three thousand Negroes saw service in the Revolution. In the War of 1812, Negroes fought gallantly. Commodore Peary spoke highly of their bravery and conduct in the battle of the lakes. Commander Chauncy mentioned fifty Negroes aboard ship as among his best men. General Jackson publicly praised the conduct of the two Negro regiments which took part in the Battle of New Orleans. Nearly 200,000 Negro soldiers took part in the Civil War. While most of these were on the Union side, a few regiments were enlisted under the Confederate flag and others went to war with their Southern masters. Their greatest service to the Confederacy was the labor of the millions back home who produced the food necessary to support the armies in the field. During the Spanish-American War, four regiments of Negro troops in the regular army distinguished themselves at the battles of Guasimas, El Caney and San Juan Hill. 380,000 Negroes were enrolled for service in World War I.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 31, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Many Atlantians attended the concert Wednesday night in which Marian Anderson was presented to Atlanta at the City Auditorium. The concert was enjoyed by everyone present.

Marian Anderson has thrilled Atlantians on other occasions. Her voice has won the acclaim of nationally famous symphony conductors and music critics. When she was discovered some few years ago in the choir of a church in her home town, Giuseppe Boghetto was engaged to train her marvelous voice. In December, 1929, she made her first concert appearance, which brought her immediate fame. Her next appearance was as soloist with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Since that time she has appeared with philharmonic orchestra of other large cities.

Miss Anderson has traveled more than a quarter of a million miles through 43 states to sing 800 concerts. These took place in 325 cities before three million people.

Earlier this year two events transpired in Washington which added to Miss Anderson's stature, one was the invitation of the Daughters of the American Revolution tendered to her to appear in concert at Constitution Hall. The second event was the dedication of the mural in the Department of Interior Building commemorating the Lincoln Memorial concert. At the unveiling exercises, Secretary Harold L. Ickes delivered the dedication address, saying, "Marian Anderson's voice and personality have come to be a symbol of American unity."

A few months earlier, the great singer sponsored the launching of the first Liberty ship named for a Negro, the 10,500-ton Booker T. Washington, which slid down the ways of the California Shipbuilding Yards with Negro Captain Hugh Mulzac in command.

Seventh District Meet Here

The outstanding feature of the sixth annual meeting of the Seventh District, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity here November 6-7, 1943, will be a panel discussion on "The Negro in Business in the Postwar Period." This discussion will be in line with the Achievement Week theme.

Emmer Martin Lancaster, of the U. S. Department of Commerce; James T. Taylor from the Regional Office of the Office of Price Administration, Raleigh, N. C., and J. B. Blayton, certified public accountant, will be the speakers, and the event will take place at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, November 7, at Providence Baptist Church, Rev. C. D. Hubert, pastor.

Eta Omega, graduate chapter of the fraternity, will be the host chapter, and the undergraduate chapters. Psi and Omicron, will assist. Business sessions will be held in the Administration Building, Clark College, on Saturday, with an intermission for the Clark-Morehouse football game, which is the homecomnig game for Clark alumni.

The public program at Providence Baptist Church will be the final event in the achievement week program of Eta Omega Chapter. Achievement scrolls will be awarded to Atlanta's outstanding citizens, to the outstanding Omega men in the city and the district and to the outstanding chapter in the district.

Navy Day Program Saturday

"We're in the Navy Now" echoed long after the second annual observance of Navy Day at the Service Men's Center Wednesday morning when Chief Petty Officer Graham W. Jackson, accompanied by high ranking officers of the Navy, conducted a program.

Introduced by Dr. X. L. Neal, Chief Jackson was given words of praise for his contribution in recruiting for the Navy. Reviewing the history of the Navy, Ralph McGill, main speaker for the occasion, expressed forcefully that "the last hope on earth rests beneath the flag."

Platform guests included Lieutenant D. D. Whelchel, representing Admiral Allen; H. S. Murphy, extending greetings from Captain Sarah Murphy, Lieutenant W. P. Moore, commanding officer, and a number of others.

Music was rendered by the Booker T. Washington High School band, directed by Earl A. Starling. Principal C. N. Cormell was in charge of the program.

Houma, La. Times
October 14, 1943

WITH OUR COLORED FRIENDS

Members of the colored Elks lodge of Houma attended the special services held at the Rock of Ages Baptist church in honor of the first anniversary of the Reverend James Robertson as pastor.

E. Lewis, president of the Elks club, spoke on the meaning of an Elks club, giving vital information on that subject.

John Billizon, vice-president of the Houma Colored Civic League, urged unity and brotherly love among the congregation.

"Let us not fight each other and all pull together for an early victory over our common enemy in view of the fast progress being accomplished by our American forces overseas," the speaker said.

Sell War Stamps

The Houma colored high school, James E. Smith, principal, during the second week of the Third War Loan drive, sold $100.25 in war stamps, during the first week $30.10, and this week, $70.25.

Take Part in UWF Drive

James E. Smith, who has been named chairman of the United War Fund drive for the colored people in the city, announced today that a baseball game will be played at the Legion park Sunday for the benefit of the drive, to be followed by a dance at the Oddfellows hall for the same purpose. Both are sponsored by the colored Elks Club of Houma.

Tonight, Norman Payere of Mechanicsville will sponsor a supper for the benefit of the UWF drive at the Hollywood Inn in Mechanicsville.

In a letter appealing to colored residents of the parish and city to respond to the drive for the United War Fund, the principal writes:

"Funds are disbursed without regard to color or creed and the purpose of the fund, in part, is to give recreation and care for the welfare of the men in the armed services of this country."

Committee chairmen will be appointed among the colored population and various other entertainments will be given to help Terrebonne raise its quota of $12,265, the chairman stated.

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News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
September 6, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

A large group was present last Wednesday night at the first meeting of the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. physical class for men.

According to Physical Director A. L. Watson, one of the greatest motor fitness tests ever to be released is being given to this group. All tests given are suggested and made by Thomas K. Cureton, Ph. D., associate professor of physical education, University of Illinois. These tests are given on the various age levels, from 16 to 18, 20 to 26, 26 to 30, 30 to 40 and 40 to 60.

Such a program is indeed timely. The Government has set up many agencies to promote health programs. The sponsorship of physical fitness is now under the Federal Security Agency in Washington. Also a new physical fitness division has been organized to take its place along with public health, education and recreation.

Director Watson urges Atlanta men to join the physical fitness class at once. The next meeting will be held this coming Wednesday night at 8 o'clock at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A.

Girl Scouts End Day Camp

The Girl Scouts of Atlanta have completed a very successful day camp program which began August 16 and ended August 27. These meetings were held on the old Clark University campus. Fifty girls between the ages of 7 and 16 took part in this program.

The program provided enjoyment, physical and mental growth, growth in anesthetics, sociability, health and safety through the following outdoor activities: learning new games, songs and craft, studying nature, playing and working together, planning outdoor meals and learning to safeguard health while outdoors.

Before closing the program the girls held open house, at which time many original stunts and skits were presented. Among these were a playlet dramatizing the Scout laws. The visitors were especially attracted by a display of crafts.

Those responsible for this program were Girl Scout field secretary, Mrs. Alice M. Hurse, Dr. Ward Warner, physical examiner and the day camp staff, composed of volunteer workers.

Methodist Area Council

The third annual session of the Atlantic Coast Area Council was held in Atlanta September 1-3. Sessions were held at Warren Memorial Methodist Church. Delegates representing six annual conferences, including Atlanta, Central Alabama, Florida, South Florida, Savannah and South Carolina were present.

The sessions served as working conferences for local church officials and leaders. The aims of the council, however, were to make for an awakening of enthusiasm and inspiration among church workers and to promote intelligent and enthusiastic churchmanship through study, worship and fellowship.

Resident Bishop L. H. King gave the opening address Wednesday morning. His inspiring sermon was "A Faith for Troubled Times." After which the conference was turned immediately into a workers' meeting.

The afternoon session was highlighted by an address on "The Church Program of Higher Institutional Education in Wartime," by Dr. M. L. Harris, president of Philander Smith College. Dr. J B. Randolph, president of Claflin College, was the seminar leader following Dr. Harris' message.

The evening session consisted of a main address on "Missions Today and Tomorrow" by Dr. Karl Quimby. The world-wide view and awakening in missions was stressed. Dr. Quimby stated that missions are beginning to find their larger function in the world and the future will bring an advance in spirit, gifts and in movement on every continent.

Dr. Quimby spoke again at Thursday's session on "Rethinking Religion in Global Terms." Dr. R. B. Eleazer also spoke, his theme being education for marriage and family life. Mrs. Stella Brewer Brooks, of Clark College, led the seminar following the address. The session was closed with the formal dedication of Warren's pipe organ.

Music for all these sessions was provided by a combined choir from the Atlanta Methodist Churches under the direction of Mrs. Anna White Robinson.

Study In Conduct

"Pot Likker" and Corn Bread Whites Set Poor Example For Lowly Unfortunate

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A GOVERNOR of Louisiana and a Senator from Alabama sat eating their breakfast in the dining car as the Southern Flyer sped northwards to Washington. The tall, grey-eyed Senator sopped his plate and wiped his mouth with the back of his hand, while the Governor "saucer-cooled" his second cup of coffee. When their morning meal was ended, the two towering tycoons strutted back to the observation car. The Governor lighted his cigar and began to fleck ashes all over the rolling palace on wheels, much to the disgust of a few, dainty Southern belles, while the Senator put a fistful of "chawing tobacco" into his steaming mouth and spat with erring aim all over creation. Those two men had made history of a sort in their respective states, and wielded great influence all over the land. They were social, political, and economic leaders in the heart of the solid South. Their misconduct was characteristic of most Southern stalwarts, and while repugnant to polite and cultured people in Washington, they held the "open sesame" to white society everywhere.

Mr. Bibb

JUL 10 1943

NO COMFORT IN WHITE BEHAVIOR

Much has been said and more has been written in recent times about the misbehavior, misconduct, and mis-conceptions of colored people. Their uncouth and unrefined actions in public places have been decried and denounced in volatile and explosive fashion by members of their own race. As the various propaganda mills have been grinding out caustic criticisms about their various shortcomings, many have suggested that the flagrant offenses of the white people along similar lines have been overlooked. Some people have declared that the colored people are being "picked on." Others have thrown up their hands with an attitude of resignation and disgust, asserting that the Ethiopian cannot change his skin nor the leopard his spots.

THIS writer, who has written without stint upon this burning issue, has accepted no such conclusions. In the first place he has found no solace nor any comfort in the behaviorisms of the whites. He has been made fully cognizant that the white people, being in power and ascendency could get away with anything, including murder, while the colored people have been held to strict accountability for the slightest dereliction and infraction of the accepted codes of good conduct. As society is constructively and progressively evolving, he has yet seen no plausible reason why the colored people could not improve themelves and advance their cause. Nothing spectacular has followed in the wake of newspaper crusades staged against the colored man's misconduct, but the message has been scattered all over the land and the efforts made are bound to bear fruit.

BRITISH SNICKERED AT U. S. CRUDENESS

The colored man is in no position to seriously impress the white man in this country with criticism of his lack of culture and refinement. The British people derisively snickered at American crudeness for a long time. They say that little can be expected from the newly rich, the sausage-makers, and the plantation owners. They curled up their noses in disdain when the late Senator Huey Long told the people of the Nation's capital how to dunk their cornbread in pot licker. Uncouth whites were deemed hapless, hopeless, and impossible in the famed, cultured circles of Europe.

THE white man has ample means and methods to improve himself with his gifted writers, erudite speakers, metropolitan papers, magazines and periodicals. He controls the means of reaching the people. The radio is his and whenever he sees fit to improve his conduct he is not hindered and hampered as we are. He is fully capable of handling his own problems. For such reasons those who are interested in improving the status of colored people have levelled their criticisms at them.

APED CONDUCT OF WORST ELEMENT

The white man has forever made capital out of the colored man's failures. The iniquitous author of the "Clansman," Thomas Dixon, told about the poor behaviour of colored people in the high places during the reconstruction period. His book was re-dramatized and shown upon the screen as the "Birth of a Nation." It set the race back and we are still fighting its poisonous reactions. We have no screen upon which to reveal Tom Heflin, Vardaman, Cole Blease, Cotton Ed Smith, Bilbo, Jones, Dixon, Connally, and hordes of uncultured Southerners who have played the fool in public places. But we can reach a million members of the colored race each week and show them the errors of their own ways, and point out how their enemies are capitalizing on their mistakes.

THE colored man has been in position to witness with his own eyes just how the white man acted. None can deny that there has been much imitation of what has been seen, and it appears unfortunate that too much of the reprehensible has been absorbed and assimilated. Many poor, deluded members of the colored race have thrown their money to the four winds aping the antics of some foolish and spoiled poor, little rich boy, who was king for a day along Broadway. These simple souls, who worked around the idle rich, have too many times fallen into their evil ways. They, too, wasted their substance in riotous living. Many of our foremost leaders have adopted the tactics and techniques of men like Rankin of Mississippi and have become "race problem hustlers" solely because there was profit in it. The bad conduct of the white man has made a bad impression upon the colored man.

LEADERS' CONDUCT CUE FOR HOODLUMS

Much has been said following the race riots about the hoodlum elements of both races; little has been said about the hoodlum conduct of the leaders. Once upon a time a governor of South Carolina threatened to leave the state capitol and lead a mob of lynchers. His attitude created a wave of lawlessness. He created a precedent in poor public conduct. Another senator shortly afterwards shot a colored man on a Washington street car. He got away with it and an orgy of cold-blooded murder followed. The poor conduct of leaders has given the hoodlum element a cue.

THE Governor of Michigan has stated that he knew that a riot was brewing in Detroit but he did nothing about it and has not even called a special grand jury to punish the malefactors. All of these examples reveal just how involved are the issues of public conduct. The surface of the subject has not yet been scratched and many complicated and interesting ramifications will be revealed during the course of "race relations."

JUL 10 1943

ZOOT SUIT SUBJECT HIGHLY IMPORTANT

Scientists have styled the study of experimental psychology as "Behaviourism." There is much to know about it. Those who hurriedly conclude that little can be accomplished by appealing to the colored people to take stock of their actions and set about to improve themselves, have not given the subject adequate consideration. It is well for us to think about our status after the war, it is fitting that we seek representation at the peace table, but there is nothing more important during these hectic times than the study of human conduct.

THE wearing of extravagant and extreme styles seemed an innocent thing a few months ago when this writer first addressed himself to it, but since then the subject came into the headlines, deep thinkers have sought to interpret the psychology of the wearer. Such actions reveal a "frustrated soul," say some. A zoot suit reveals a "defensive mechanism," says another. All kinds of deep conclusions are reached about big breeches and balloon hats. They paid little attention to the subject as a simple revelation of public misconduct. The Mexican government is now concerned with the reaction toward the zoot-suit complex. Thus it appears that the subject is highly important.

STUDY MUST BE MADE IN HUMAN CONDUCT

It will be well for the colored leaders and the progressive press to stress the issue of the study of the people's conduct. It will not be long before the spotlight will be focused on the "evil old men who bait labor, play poker, and chew tobacco" in the high places. The white man is not going to tolerate the bad actors in his race any more than we are. The Lone Ranger will ride again and the Vigilantes will assail those miscreants who inspire riots and those victims who are infuriated into anarchy.

A STUDY must be made in human conduct. At this very moment there is a seething rebellion in the hearts of the American people against the existing systems of Government. The conduct of many leaders is under piercing scrutiny. The people are revolting against the public conduct in the high places while the leaders are fighting among themselves. Who knows but what they will precipitate a study in conduct in the demagogues and tyrants of the backward states? The study in

Lake City, at Atlanta university,

Waynesboro
November 18, 19

Items Of Interest to Colored People

For sometime the writer has been discussing the war and the possible time for it to close out. And being one of the many who would shout for joy if it were to close today, but taking in consideration the tremendous task of conducting the war.

The writer has come to the conclusion, the war cannot close now, "Since there was a psychological beginning there must be a subsequential ending; the whole set up seem to have been pretty well timed. For the reason too much is at stake. In the first

place great preparation has been made to carry on the war and great preparation is required to stop the war. So far as the actual fighting is concerned, the allies have almost done their biggest job of the fighting, have sustained their greatest losses and have accomplished their greatest victories. And whether it is admitted or not, the war is conducted by the propaganda agents on a two to one basis, so that to stop it abruptly would necessarily mean there would be a global consternation, worldwide disorder and a total collapse of the economic structure of the major allied nations throughout the world. Now then taking the statements of President Roosevelt, and prime minister Churchill, in regards to the closing of the conflirt; both men are in perfect accord, that it would close in 1944, so that if these two prognosticators with prophetic eye can look down through the months, in the midst of gloom and worldwide disorder and predict the war will end in 1944 they are able to designate the day and hour. Yet a good job still lies ahead going through Italy.

While there is a logical reason for the war to continue for awhile, yet no one should capitalize on the war, to enhance his possibilities to gratify his asperations for political reasons, because it is too costly and too much is at stake.

Faced with an election next year seem to have its bearing on the war with prime minister Churchill, and premier Stalin, occasionally making a political gesture, which has created to some extent national suspicion, a think that by all means should not occur at this time.

Revs. I. J. Yancy, R. C. Calhoun, J. P. Murphy, I. B. Tables, F. H. Hall, and Rev. P. A. Green, all of Augusta, Ga., Rev. O. C. Scott, of Swainsboro, Ga., Rev. John Coleman, of Idlewood Ga., Rev. Jno. W. Grady, of McBean, Ga., Madam Lula Fuller, Madam Hattie Lavine, and this writer of this city met at Metropolitan Baptist Church Monday afternoon of last week in the interest of the efficiency school which will be conducted in this city, beginning Monday, January 17th 1944, ending January 21st.

Birmingham, Ala., News
November 14, 19[illegible]

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The first Negro pilots in the history of the U. S. Army Air Forces to receive the coveted Silver Wings of twin engine pilots were commissioned second lieutenants at graduation exercises in the post chapel, Tuskegee, Ala., Wednesday of last week.

Included among the initial group of Negro bomber pilots are 2nd Lt. Henri F. Fletcher, San Antonio, Tex.; Perry Hudson, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; Vincent J. Mason, Orange, N. J.; Harvey N. Pinkney, Baltimore, Md.; Jerome D. Spurlin, Chicago, Ill.; William D. Thompkins, Fall River, Mass.; Leslie A. Williams, San Mateo, Calif.; Herman R. Campbell, Jr., New York City; and Haldane King, of Jamaica, N. Y.

This group of fliers will report to Mather Field, Calif., where they will undergo transitional bomber training in B-25 Mitchell bombers.

T. M. Campbell, field agent for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and father of 1st Lt. William Campbell, first of the all-Negro fighter squadron to bomb the Axis, delivered the main address to one of the largest audiences ever to witness a graduation at the Tuskegee Air Base. In his speech, Mr. Campbell, who has two sons in the armed forces and a daughter in the Wac, pointed out to the new flying officers that: "The courage, skill and precision which you have exhibited during your period of training here will not only be of great inspiration to those following in your footsteps, but will command the respect and admiration of both races of people in this immediate community, this state, this region, this nation, and other parts of the world where you may chance to go."

The three top-ranking cadets of the class were awarded prizes emblematic of their all-around excellence as potential officers in the air forces. First honors were awarded to 2nd Lt. Leslie A. Williams, former student at the University of California; second honors went to 2nd Lt. Edward M. Thomas, former Chicago postal clerk, while 2nd Lt. Harvey N. Pinkney who attended Morgan College, won third prize.

Cadets completing their training and commissioned as single engine fighter pilots comprised a majority of the class and included representatives of eight states and the District of Columbia. Listed among the single engine graduates are the following:

Second Lts. Gwynn W. Pearson, Oakland, Calif.; James B. Brown and William Thomas, Los Angeles, Calif.; Rodger B. Brown, Glencoe, Ill.; Oscar D. Hutton, Emory L. Robinson, and Edward M. Thomas, of Chicago, Ill.; Alfred Q. Carroll, Washington, D. C.; Clarence W. Dart, Elmira, N. Y.; Charles W. Dickerson and Theodore H. Mills, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Hugh St. Clair Warner, New York City; Edward Laird, Brighton, Ala.; Ivey F. Leftwich, Fairfield, Ala.; Turner W. Payne, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Earl S. Sherard, Columbus, Ohio; Eugene D. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio; Nathaniel C. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa. and Paul C. Simmons, Jr., Detroit, Mich.

* * *

THE FIRST EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH, 620 Graymont Avenue, with the Rev. W. H. Perry, pastor, has planned a special service for Sunday evening, Nov. 14, beginning at 7:30, when the men in our armed forces will be honored.

The worship service will be adapted especially for the occasion with the choir's special music and the message of the evening will be in keeping.

A flag, containing a star for each service man who is a member of First Ebenezer Baptist Church and a star for each brother, son, father or husband who is in the Army and his people are members of the church, will be displayed. The following men, members of First Ebenezer, are already serving our nation in various branches of the service:

Felix Haney, Jr., Thomas Drake, James Dandridge, Samuel Walker, Otis Higgins, Jenning Dixon, George Griggs and Linnie Mitchell.

All parents and relatives as well as the public are urged to be present. All service men who may chance to be in the city are especially invited.

* * *

THE GENERAL TEACHERS MEETING for Jefferson County public schools will be held at Parker High School, Saturday, Nov. 20, beginning at 9 a.m.

Prof. E. Paul Jones, supervisor, will preside, and has announced the following persons to serve as departmental leaders for the 1943-44 term:

Mrs. Myrtle Jackson, Adamsville; Miss Estelle Love, Westfield No. 2 School; Miss Myrtle Callaway, Riley School; Mrs. Mattie Alexander, Westfield No. 2; Mrs. Ludie Dowdell, Spaulding School; Mrs. Madolyn Davis, Lilly Grove School; Prof. Landreth Baugh, Bradford School; Prof. Paul Ware, Praco School, and Mrs. Nona Powell, Hooper City School.

Guest speaker at the meeting will be Dr. E. B. Norton, state superintendent of education.

A business session of the Jefferson County Teachers Association will be held at the close of department meetings, according to announcement of the president, Miss Ruby Jackson.

* * *

AN OIL PAINTING BY AN AMERICAN MERCHANT SEAMAN honoring the memory of a fellow artist and seaman will be hung in Cocoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., during the second annual Merchant Seamen's Art Exhibition, opening Sunday, Nov. 28.

The exhibit is sponsored by the United Seamen's Service, member agency of the National War Fund.

The painting was done by Seaman Joe Richards in memory of Carl G. Hill, Negro artist from Brooklyn, N. Y., who was reported lost at sea early this year. Hill exhibited a number of his paintings at last year's art show and won honorable mention with "Lower Harlem Scene." This work and others shown last year will have a corner to themselves at this year's showing.

"The Contribution of Carl G. Hill" by Richards depicts a figure of a Negro seaman lying in repose across a piece of wreckage, face down.

* * *

ALL MEMBERS OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS and Court of Calanthe of Birmingham and Jefferson County are uged to attend the fist meeting for the month of November of the Pythian Council Sunday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 4 p.m., on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple building at 310 North 18th Street.

President A. J. Robison urge members to be present and on time. The sessions last for one hour.

* * *

THE ANNUAL MIDWINTER BOARD MEETING of the Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs will be held in Birmingham, Saturday, Nov. 20, at the City Federation Community Center on Jasper Road.

Delegates from throughout the state are expected to attend the one-day session.

Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, of Birmingham, is state president, and Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, of Montgomery, is chairman of the executive board.

Savannah [illegible]
October [illegible]

News of Interest to Colored People

By J. G. LEMON

One of the most outstanding events of nationwide interest to colored people, and all people for that matter, was the launching last week at Portland, Maine, of the U. S. Liberty Ship "Robert L. Vann." Hundreds of distinguished negroes, men and women from every walk of life and from every section of the commonwealth, traveled to Portland to witness the ceremonies honoring the late distinguished lawyer and editor of Pittsburgh. C. C. Spaulding, leader and public servant and foremost insurance executive of the race, delivered the principal address of the occasion after many celebrities had made short speeches lauding the late Mr. Vann. In special wires to the launching ceremonies, William C. Bullitt, former U. S. minister to France, said "The launching of the steamship in honor of Robert L. Vann, one of the outstanding negro leaders of our times, is an indication of the forward march of 13,000,000 negro Americans."

Staff Sergt. John W. Larkin of Meridian, Miss. has been decorated with the Purple Heart in North Africa. Larking was injured, shot five times in the body and chest during an attack by Axis strafing planes at Faid Pass, North Africa.

At the recent annual session of the National Baptist Convention Incorporated at Chicago, Dr. A. M. Townsend turned the Sunday school publishing building over to the convention, free of debt, after two decades of struggle to clear the property of debt. The building offices, print shop and grounds are valued at $1,000,000, while the printing equipment cost approximately $200,000. The building was begun under the late Dr. E. C. Morris in 1923

Bishop W. A. Fountain, head of the African Methodist Church in Georgia, is this week holding the third of the Georgia annual conferences of that church. The 22nd session of the Americus Georgia Conference is in session at Albany. The conference comprises the following presiding elder districts: Albany, Dublin, Hawkinsville and Americus districts. The conference represents perhaps one hundred pastoral charges with a combined membership of 12,000 persons.

At the West Thirty-sixth Street USO Club last Sunday, three successful programs wer sponsored: Coffee hour, by the Soldiers' Mothers Club; musicale by the Monroe Funeral Home choir, and a comedy skit presenting Pvt. Herman Hamilton, a Camp Stewart ace comedian. Monday, the Sidney A. Jones Funeral Home choir was presented at the Red Cross Hut, Hunter Field, for the entertainment and enjoyment of all convalescent soldiers. The Beta Delta Sigma Chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority gave a very successful card party in the club's annex. The club has perfected a civilian swing orchestra ensemble composed of talented youths.

Negro Land Grant College presidents will hold their annual meeting at Chicago, Ill., October 26-28. This year, according to announcement by their president, Dr. G. L. Harrison of Langston University, Oklahoma, the theme of the conference will be "Planning and Participation of the Negro Land Grant Colleges in the Post-war Program." Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert of the Georgia State College here is an active member of the conference and will likely attend the sessions at Chicago.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will deliver the keynote address at the fifth annual student conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be held at Lincoln University, Chester, Pa., October 29th. Delegates, white and colored, representing more than 4,000 students, have already registered for the conference which has for its theme, "A Blueprint for Action."

Addressing thousands of workers at the Ford plants last week, William Pickens, of the U. S. Treasury Department, Yale graduate and only negro to ever win the Ten Eyck Prize in oratory at Yale, stated "If the United States should lose this war, our white people will catch hell, and if the United States should lose this war, our black people will catch two hells, one from without and another from within." "Only a very foolish person of any American race will say that this war is a war of the other race or races," he said. "The chief enemy of the United States today is the enemy of all our people, and especially of the black race." Mr. Pickens addressed groups of from 2,000 to 8,000 workers.

Graduates and former students of Morehouse College here in Savannah will regret to learn of the death of Fred C. Gassett, for years bursar at Morehouse College and well known to thousands of students over the South who studied at the Atlanta institution. Mr. Gassett, affectionately called "Skipper" by his intimate friends, rendered a service to Morehouse College over his 19-year tenure which was distinguished for efficiency, honesty and perseverance.

R. Nathaniel Dett, distinguished composer and for years instructor of music at Hampton (Va.) Institute, is dead at Battle Creek, Mich., whither he had gone for rest and recupera-tion. A memorial exercise in h[is] honor was held at Hampton last Su[n]day, attended by many outstandi[ng] musicians.

The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, reporting results of a publ[ic] opinion survey, made several recommendations for the betterment of Atlanta and Georgia. Among othe[r] things summarized in a booklet reflecting the opinions of 3,515 outstanding persons, and recommende[d] to the people, was "A declared policy brought up to date, toward negroes."

The public is invited to attend a four-nights service series at Second Baptist Church beginning Sunday, October 24. Rev. Samuel S. Reid, A. B. B. D., of Indianapolis, who has been called to the pastorate of the historic church, will appear at all the services and will discuss issues vital to all phases of negro life. Deacon William Gibson is chairman of the board of deacons.

An interested audience listened to and participated in the timely discussion of Problems of Army Wives in Savannah which was led by Mrs. [A]lice Rose, Mrs. Opal Massey and [M]rs. Alicia Smith at the CCCC Cen[te]r Sunday evening. At the close of [t]he discussion period, Mrs. C. W. [M]eas played several selections from [c]lassic and modern composers. During [t]he coffee hour after the program the [h]ostesses included Mrs. J. W. Jamer[s]on, Mrs. William Jefferson, Jr., Mrs. Milt[o]n Bry[a]nt, Mrs. Rachel Reid and Mrs. Ernestine Johnson. Mrs. Edna [L]ee is in charge of the Tread Needle Thimble corps this week. The group [a]lso includes Mrs. Paul Perry, Mrs. [G]eorge Pressley, and Mrs. I. D. Wil[l]iams, all of whom are making a set [o]f curtains for the Men's Day Room [a]t Hunter Field. The Saturday Night [D]ance on October 23 will be a gala [a]ffair sponsored by the South Atlantic [M]edical Auxiliary which has resumed [it]s program of sponsoring parties for [s]ervice men at the SSSS. The com[m]ittee for this week includes Mrs. W. [W]ilson, chairman; Mrs. J. W. Jamer[s]on, Jr., and Mrs. F. S. Frazier.

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News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
July 11, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The sudden closing of the various NYA projects which have been doing war production training for thousands of youths was viewed with much concern by Negro leaders here this week after announcement was made that this training program had been discontinued last week-end.

Congressional action discontinuing the program had the effect of throwing many Atlantians out of training courses which were preparing them for war production, and youth leaders were quick to point out that most of these young people will be unable to continue their training under other existing programs.

The action also meant the closing of the Atlanta NYA training project which has been operating for several months on the site of old Clark College. Young men and women from all over the state had been brought to the Atlanta project, where they remained for eight weeks learning the skills which were needed in war plants.

Did War Production

In addition to the actual training program, the project has also been carrying on the actual production of articles needed by plants or war agencies.

It is estimated that several hundred Georgians, including scores of Atlantians, have been able to make a distinct contribution to the war effort as well as to improve their personal qualifications through the program which is now discontinued.

In view of the fact that other war training programs have not expanded locally, the problem of how to use the skills of the persons who have been teaching and supervising the NYA program is yet to be solved. Meanwhile, the youths who were gainfully occupied have been released to return to their homes.

Ex-Manager With Red Cross

Word was received here this week that Hubert M. Jackson manager of Grady Homes, on leave to the American Red Cross, has completed the basic training course and is now in San Francisco awaiting orders which will take him abroad.

A graduate of the Atlanta School of Social Work and an adopted Atlantian by virtue of his permanent residence here, Mr. Jackson will be remembered as one of the most active civic leaders. In addition to his capable managership of Henry Grady Homes for the past two years, he was active in Civilian Defense, Boy Scout, fraternal and church work.

His present alignment with the American Red Cross will take him into military areas abroad to deal with the problems of men on post which require social service. He will thus be concerned with working with the Special Service Branch to develop recreational and educational programs and to carry on personal counseling.

Red Cross Attracts Atlantians

Several Atlantians are listed among the number of Negro social workers who have joined the American Red Cross staff since the start of the war. In addition to Mr. Jackson, they include the following:

Jesse O. Thomas, long-time Southern field director of the National Urban League, who became special assistant to the director of domestic operations in March of this year.

Miss Magnolia Latimer, former neighborhood secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, now in England as an assistant program director.

Dennis W. Chestnut, former employe of the Atlanta Family Welfare Society and the Fulton County Department of Public Welfare, now overseas as a program director.

Misses Martha Virginia Stafford and Marguerite McCleary, Atlanta School of Social Work graduates, the first an overseas assistant program director and the second a case worker on the staff of the American Red Cross Chapter of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Race Conference Here

Race relations in Atlanta and the South are expected to receive honest, critical, but constructive evaluation next month when a committee of Negro and white Southern leaders meet here for a two-day meeting August 4-5 to consider sound approaches to the many problems confronting people of both races in the South.

The meeting is the outgrowth of three conferences which have taken place since last October.

The first conference took place in Durham, N. C., where a group of 75 Southern Negroes representative of the various strata in the population, met and formulated a statement popularly known as the "Durham Statement," which set forth the thinking of this group on political and civil rights, industry and labor, education, agriculture, military service, social welfare and health.

Atlanta was the scene of the second conference involving 100 white Southerners, who considered the findings of the Durham conference and in turn formulated their own statement bearing on the same issues.

Atlanta, Durham Groups Combine

The third conference took place three weeks ago in Richmond, Va., when a collaboration committee representing the Atlanta and Durham groups convened to work out procedures for bringing the two groups together.

About 12 persons will constitute the delegation from each group. These will divide themselves into subcommittees to work out proposals in the different problem areas. A continuing committee will remain at work to devise ways of putting these proposals into effect.

Negro and white members of the three conferences have been unanimous in asserting that the war has sharpened the issue of Negro-white relations in the United States and particularly in the South. They have pointed to the recent wave of disturbances as being only symptoms of basic maladjustments which must be corrected if America's civilian morale is to remain at a high level.

What Negroes Are Doing

Birmingham Ala.
News May 16, 1943

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The Greater Birmingham Negro Youth Conference, now in session at the Colored Masonic Temple, will present two outstanding personages during the sessions which opened Friday, May 14 and will continue through Sunday, May 16.

At the opening session, Emmett May, able-bodied seaman of the American Merchant Marine, electrified the audience as he spoke on the subject, "The Negro on the High Seas to Victory." May brought an eyewitness account of Negro boys in Africa, England, Australia and India. He told of the war in Russia, from which country he has recently returned; of the heroism of the fighting Merchant Marine; of his experience in being torpedoed at sea and spending 10 days on a life raft.

Other speakers at the Friday night session were Alton Lawrence, district coordinator of the IUMMSW (CIO); Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and James E. Jackson, Jr., educational director of the congress.

For Sunday's session, the conference will present a young Chinese student, Miss Kung Pu-Sheng. She is scheduled to speak at the Inter-denominational Church Service at St. John A. M. E. Church, Seventh Avenue and 15th Street, North, at 3 p.m. Miss Kung is a graduate of the St. Mary's Girls Middle School at Shanghai and of Yenching University, Peiping. She was in college during Japan's repeated encroachments in North China and was active in the student demonstrations of that period. She will speak on the subject, "Resistance and Reconstruction."

The public is cordially invited to attend these programs.

* * *

IN ITS ANNUAL MEETING HELD FRIDAY NIGHT, May 7, at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Brown on Fourth Terrace, North, the Girls Service League, sponsor of Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher, selected Norman Randall, outstanding employe of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company and chairman of its colored auxiliary board, as the first man to become president of the league. Founded in 1925 through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, working at first largely with the Negro Nurses Association of Birmingham and Jefferson County, the league has been officered by some of Birmingham's most valued women.

The new president brings to the position a wealth of experience in successful prosecution of welfare work. A large number of projects among the Negro people of Birmingham and Jefferson County have received substantial help and encouragement from the Colored Auxiliary Board of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, and none have benefited more than Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher where many improvements attest the interest of this fine organization.

Other officers elected are: Mrs. E. R. Johnson, vice president; Mrs. William Moore, recording secretary; Mrs. Anita S. McIntosh, assistant recording secretary; Nora H. Martin, corresponding secretary; the Rev. S. J. Mashaw, chaplain; Mrs. A. H. Parker, treasurer of the special fund; Mrs. Ruth J. Odum, organizer; Mrs. Lucy I. Tankersley, reporter; Mrs. A. M. Brown, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, director; Prof. B. H. Hudson, chairman, trustee board; Prof. P. D. Jackson, chairman, and Mattie B. Rowe, co-chairman of publicity; Mrs. Rosa Terry Brown, historian.

An important feature of the annual meeting was the reading of the constitution and by-laws of the organization by Prof. B. H. Hudson. The league accepted the document and authorized its printing.

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THE NEGRO PEOPLE OF ALABAMA, AS WELL AS THEIR FRIENDS, must feel very proud of the many activities carried on by the race in this state. The Negro population here is large, and a great portion of it is profitably engaged.

Birmingham and Jefferson County give excellent example of the possibilities of the Negro in the South. His accumulations in property, business enterprise, social endeavors, church and secret order work, are outstanding in his favor.

In very recent years the scientific business training of the Negro has been greatly encouraged. The Booker T. Washington Business College in Birmingham, with A. G. Gaston, president, has scheduled commencement exercises to begin May 23 and continue through May 28. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. H. Perry, pastor at the First Ebenezer Baptist Church, at 2 p.m. Sunday, May 23.

Dr. Joseph Fanning Drake, president of A. and M. College, Normal, Ala., will deliver the commencement address at the St. John A. M. E. Church at 8 p.m. Friday, May 28.

In connection with the commencement exercises a memorial service will be held Monday, May 24, at 12:30 p.m., honoring the late A. L. (Dad) Smith, of the Smith and Gaston funeral directors. This program will be held in the chapel of Smith and Gaston.

The public is cordially invited to these exercises.

* * *

PROF. B. M. MONTGOMERY, PRINCIPAL OF ROSEDALE HIGH SCHOOL, was the principal speaker on the annual camp day observance of Camp Pauline Fletcher on last Sunday afternoon at the First Congregational Church. Prof. Leon Kennedy, principal of the Praco High School, introduced the speaker.

Mrs. Isobel Myles received much praise for the part taken on the program by the Girl Scouts. The appeal for the camp was made by Prof. Charles A. Brown.

In her talk, Mrs. Pauline B. Fletcher, founder and director of the camp which now bears her name, set forth some immediate needs of the project. Among these is an estimated $1,000 for repairs to the buildings and other camp equipment. This appeal received much encouragement when Mrs. Otis Councill Jackson, of Buffalo N. Y., who was present, made the challenge that if the camp organization raised $900, she would give $100 to make the $1,000 needed.

Mrs. A. H. Parker announced that if the organization would raise $800, she would give $100, thereby making the $900 to qualify for Mrs. Jackson's proposed gift. The Girls Service League will proceed immediately with plans for raising the funds.

The camp will open May 31, and the entire month of June will be given to the various boys' groups of the city and county, including the Boys Club, Boy Scouts and Hi-Y groups.

In appreciation of the efforts of Mrs. Rose Terry Brown, who was chairman of the program committee for the annual camp day, the audience last Sunday asked that the same participants carry out next year's observance. The request had the unanimous approval of the audience.

* * *

LIBERIA, THE NEGRO REPUBLIC IN WEST AFRICA, has a new president-elect. William V. S. Tubman. He was elected on Tuesday, May 4, but will not be inaugurated until Jan. 1, 1944, so Barclay will still be president of Liberia when he makes his much discussed visit to this country.

Tubman, since 1930, has been an associate justice of the Liberia Supreme Court, [illegible] to his elevation to the [illegible] he was a member of the Liberian Senate where he served from 1923 to 1930. He has also served his country as inspector of internal revenue, 1919 to 1923. He was admitted to the bar in 1917. He is 48 years old and a graduate of Cape Palmas Seminary in Liberia.

The new vice president-elect is Clarence L. Simpson, now secretary of state in Liberia. The president-elect visited the United States as a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1938.

President Barclay was not a candidate for reelection. The Liberian constitution prohibits more than one term—eight years.

President. Edwin Barclay, will be an official visitor to the United States within the next few weeks.

Afro-America
Baltimore, M

Seen From My Window

Press Aides in Camp

Colored Law Too Much

Lad Knows His Planes

AFRO Gets 3rd Degree

By DOUGLASS HALL

Who Is Marian Anderson?

A white army officer in the Publication Section at the War Department's Pentagon Building, stated that there should be colored press aides in the department and also in the public relations offices in the field.

MAY 8 - 1943

At one of the largest army bases in the country, he relates that the following conversation took place between the white publication officer, who was getting out the camp paper, and a colored corporal:

"Marian Anderson will visit camp next week and we should like to run her picture in the paper."

"Who is Marian Anderson?" the officer replied. "What has she done?"

"She sings, MAY 8 - 1943

"Sings what? Blues, jazz, spirituals? I have heard of Ella Fitzgerald and Bessie Smith, but who is Marian Anderson?"

Join the Navy, Mister

A middle-aged businessman became a bit frantic in a local cafe because the waitress was a little late bringing butter. A sailor, seated at a table opposite him, spoke very softly:

"Mister, look at me. I have been at sea four months and have not had a piece of butter."

Buried knee-deep in work, Lieut. L. J. Conner of the Judge Advocate General's Staff, Washington, looked up and said, "It's great work!" MAY 8 - 1943

At present he is attached to the Second Board of Appeals, reviewing all types of cases. He is the second colored person to work on the judge's staff. Major Adam Patterson of Chicago served during the last war.

A white woman was arrested by a colored cop and tried before a colored judge. This was too much. she fainted.

"Give the lady a glass of water," Judge Armond Scott requested.

Lad Knows His Planes

A picture which ran under the caption, "Learning to Know Enemy Planes," in last week's AFRO, page 6, brought a correction from Harold Crocket, 1933 Eighteenth Street, Northwest, who stated that one of the planes was an American make—P-38.

He is in grade 9B at Francis Junior High School. "How are you going to learn enemy planes studying pictures of American planes?" he asked. MAY

"The AFRO really gets a thorough going over here in camp," writes Pvt. Fredrick Alston of the 572nd Ordnance Company, Fort Sill, Okla. " Fifty-six boys read it. It takes about a week." Pvt. Alston formerly lived at 4405 Dix Street, Northwest, Washington. MAY

Factory looms, now engaged in making pillow cases, will probably be converted to make some material suitable for army rain coats, WPB revealed this week.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Announcement is made of the long-term camp for Negro Boy Scouts of America of the Birmingham district, which will be held this year on a wooded site two and one-half miles from Tarrant City, off the Mt. Pinson Highway near Robinwood JUN 5 1943 Five Mile Creek. The announcement carries with it full information relative to the camp.

Only registered scouts are permitted to attend. The camp fee per boy this year is $4. This does not include transportation.

The camp will be operated in accordance with regulations of the health and safety service of the Boy Scouts of America. Every scout is required to undergo a physical examination by a qualified physician before going to camp and is given a recheck upon arrival.

No group of boys will be accepted in camp unless they are accompanied by an adult who is responsible for them. Commissioner E. R. Johnson will be camp director, and will be assisted by Commissioners L. C. Hood, James B. Whitehead, Frederick Curtis, J. P. Russell and Charles Brown.

Registered scouts may make application through their scoutmaster. All applications should be accompanied by the medical examination report. Applications must be in the hands of the district commissioner before leaving for camp. Thursday, July 1, is the last day for registration.

Troops must provide their own transportation to and from camp.

Each scout will be required to bring enough ration points to supplement available food supplies as follows: Eight points, red, meat stamps, and five points, blue, canned goods.

* * *

THE ENON RIDGE CIVIC LEAGUE, one of the oldest of the Birmingham Negro civic organizations, has taken on new life under the leadership of Mrs. Julia Pitts, recently elected president, and Mrs. M. Earl, secretary.

At its meeting last week the league outlined a program which it will pursue in revitalizing the Federation of Negro Civic Leagues, and approved recommendations which have already been placed before the federation and will be acted upon at the federation meeting on Friday night, July 25.

The Enon Unit sends a plea to all units to be present on the night of June 25 and join with them in helping to make the federation effective and influential in the city.

Among the recommendations the Enon Unit has filed with the federation are:

1. The suspension of all league dues to the federation for six months, for the purpose of inducing other units to return to the federation.

2. That Pratt City will settle their own matters respecting the park.

3. That the president of the federation be moved.

4. That we be governed by the by-laws and constitution.

5. See that copies of by-laws and constitution are published.

6. That the league be governed by people who attend the meetings.

Representatives of the Enon Unit are Shirley Mason and A. O. Hancock.

* * *

THE MEN'S GROUP OF SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH has planned a unique program for Sunday in celebration of a combined Mens Day and Fathers Day program, under the direction of Printon Stollenwerck, chairman of the committee.

Featured at 11 a.m. will be an address by P. D. Davis, churchman and business man, and singing by a men's chorus. A special musical number will be a song, "Will The Blue Star In Our Window Turn to Gold," composed by Thomas Wood, veteran of the first World War, and a member of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church choir. The music for the song was composed by Mrs. Mary Alice Stollenwerck, church organist.

* * *

FUNERAL SERVICES for Joe Lawson, long-time employe of the Tennessee Company, who died suddenly last Tuesday, will be held from the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church Sunday at 3:30 p.m. Mary E. Strong Undertakers are in charge.

* * *

LEAVING SUNDAY NIGHT FOR THE NATIONAL Sunday School and Baptist Training Union to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, will be Mrs. Mabel B. Murphy, Mrs. M. L. M. Hooks, Clifton Barge and Adam Robinson from the Sixteenth Baptist Sunday School.

Mrs. Hooks and Mrs. Murphy are on the faculty of the B. T. U. The delegation to Cincinnati will be composed of many hundreds of persons from the Birmingham district and other sections of Alabama. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Jernagin, of Washington, D. C., is national president.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The Gulfside School of Missions and Christian Service of the Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church will open at Waverland, Miss., Aug. 17-24, and is expected to draw a representative group for the various courses that will be offered in training for Christian service. In the first series will be the following courses: "The Problem of Suffering," "Christian Ventures in Learning and Living."

In the second series, courses will be offered in "The Church and American People," and "Becoming World Christian."

There will be seminar periods, Christian social relations, young people, Wesleyan Service Guild, Spiritual Life, Missionary Education, and for evening programs courses will be offered in handicraft demonstrations music.

Delegates are urged to register for the courses. The following have been named delegates from the Central Alabama Conference: Mrs. Mattie Donega, secretary of Young People's and Girls' work; Mrs. A. P. Campbell, president of Wesleyan Service Guild; Mrs. Mary Sneed Washington, secretary of Christian social relations and local church activities, and Mrs. R. R. Williams, secretary of missionary education.

* * *

MRS. W. L. TURNER, of Birmingham, president of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Central Alabama Conference, Atlantic Coast area, announces the society's annual meeting to be held in the Benson Chapel Church at Eclectic, Aug. 26-27. The Rev. J. J. Harrison is the pastor. Prominent among the workers in the society who will be active in the meeting are Mrs. Zena Riley, local president; Mrs. Vesta Frazier, district president, and the Rev. L. G. Fields, district superintendent.

From San Francisco comes the news that on the eve of his departure for the war fronts, Bishop J. A. Gregg of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, last week expressed a hope of "being an inspiration" to the men abroad who will return home at the close of hostilities in search of tolerance and democracy.

The prelate, sent on a tour of the Negro troop camps at the fronts by President Roosevelt, told the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America that he is grateful for the opportunity to carry a message of cheer and love to Negro soldiers in the far-flung areas. He said in part:

"For these religious bodies, I shall speak to our armed forces and let them know that I am merely the voice of the folks at home, who are thinking and praying for them as they serve."

* * *

DR. F. D. PATTERSON, Tuskegee Institute president, has announced that the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at the institute, has been designated by the army surgeon general as a training center for nurses.

Immediate recruitment of young women for accelerated course in nurse training at Tuskegee Institute is under way, Patterson said.

Nurse who have enrolled in nurse training at Tuskegee Institute since December, 1940, and those enrolled for the accelerated course and those eligible to participate may become members of the U. S. Cadet Course, receiving tuition, fees, uniform and a monthly allowance for the next nine months. An additional allowance will be made for the next 15 or 20 months, provided trainee agrees to make services available for duration of the war.

Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director, also in charge of the nurse training school at the institute, said that under this arrangement a large number of young women interested in nurse training will have an opportunity to fulfill their ambition with government aid, and at the same time be prepared to render a vitally important and valuable service to the nation.

* * *

THE ALABAMA STATE FEDERATION OF COLORED CIVIC LEAGUES, INC., went on record last week as endorsing the statement of the Hon. Eugene Connor, commissioner of public safety of Birmingham, dealing with unrest and the spreading of false rumors as was published in The Birmingham News of June 25.

Speaking through its committee, headed by the Rev. R. R. Williams as chairman, and associate members, E. O. Jackson and Robert Burr, the federation offers as its program to build good will and cooperation between the races in our city.

"We recommend that an interracial committee be organized by city officials to handle such problems as discussed in Commissioner Connor's statement: that the committee be composed of representatives from churches, business estab-

48b-1943
Guardian
Boston, Mass.

ROVING ALONG SPORTSDOM

By MABE KOUNTZE

Josephine Baker Typifies Future Travel

FEB 27 1943

Vast "New Hopes" Anger Dixie

Josephine Baker, the St. Louis dancer who "Shuffled Along" here in a minor stage role many years ago, might well have returned home to Missouri and passed her remaining days in jim crow living and an outlook on world events no broader than the little red hen who imagined her yard was the entire vast universe.

Such was not the case. Josephine became the toast of Europe. She was feted in Buenos Aires. Today in Morocco, Africa, Josephine lives comfortably and some say in splendor. She was the first American to welcome our soldiers at Casablanca where she was discovered by Yankee war reporters who wired the story back home that all was well with "La Baker."

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Smashed Jim Crow

By all "jim crow standards," Josephine Baker should be a has-been music-hall-hoofer back in St. Louis scrubbing floors and manicuring dishes. She should now be a "yes-ma'm" southern servant bowing and scraping and riding in "Colored cars," and living in a small "Colored world."

Ah, but not Josephine! She gained top billing in Folies Bergere. She made the largest salary of any woman entertainer. She was awarded the French medal of art. She lived in priceless chateaux and became a "Countess" and actually today is reportedly living in a "Marrakech Palace."

Josephine has reigned and prospered in other lands. Her methods are open to criticism, but not her courage.

Not "Radical" Ideas

From Casablance to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and from Monrovia to the Solomons; from London to Russia, and from Bombay, India, to Port Darwin, Australia, Americans are traveling. They are observing new social orders, new customs and new activities which in a great many instances cannot compare with the progress back home in the U.S.A.

In other places they may see certain improvements and in all cases they should be free to commend or criticize without Congressmen at Washington whipping up scare stories about all being "reds."

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It is this travel and frank open observations by Colored leaders, like Dean William Pickens, Dr. Mary Bethune, Paul Robeson, Clayton Powell, Philip Randolph, Marian Anderson and Roland Hayes which has actually been the "sore-point" of most prejudiced southerners. Reasons are obvious.

FEB 27 1943

Angers Mr. Dies

Congressman Martin Dies of Texas is only one example of the seething resentment within many southerners regarding the supposition that Colored citizens are straying too far away from the racial confinements of the south. We are allegedly learning too much about "good living" and are becoming a decided menace to the old Dixie system of lynching, peonage and Nazi concentration confinement.

The tip-off as to how the Dixi Aryans were gathering to meet this new challenge occurred several years ago when Colored educational centers were rebuked by Mr. Dies for commending certain phases of the social planning of one of our current Allies who's treatment of Colored was considered far superior to that of Mr. Dies and his southern associates. More recently, an attack was launched against the Colored Press. The whole scheme of villification, aided by ex-Gov. Talmadge, Bilbo, and now Martin Dies, has actually deceived no one.

FEB 27 1943

Attucks No "Red"

Far be it from me to pose as an authority on national and international affairs.

But I know when loyal people have been smeared and kicked unfairly while their sons and daughters are sacrificing their all for Uncle Sam.

I flnow there are bitter blows of race discrimination that are just as un-American as anything Paul Goebbels and Adolf Hitler ever concocted over a stein of German beer.

I know why Chrispus Attucks was the first American patriot to die for liberty and equality to make this democracy possible. And I understand why other Colored citizens are active and outspoken for the same reason.

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I know Crispus Attucks wasn't a "red."

I know Patrick Henry wasn't a "red."

FEB 27 1943

Scrap "Racism" Too

The whole story, summed up, is that Congressman Dies is still engaged in fighting the Civil War while creating confusion and discontent among our citizens who are attempting to unite against the common enemy. The efforts of the Dies committee thus far have not helped the purpose of the united races, not to mention the United Nations.

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Since charity begins at home, the committee investigating un-American activities need not waste time painting Colored people "red" but rather should call for "investigation" all those responsible for holding back the anti-lynching bill; all those denying Colored votes in the primaries, all those fostering race discrimination and race hatred

These are un-Americanisms Mr. Dies should investigate first.

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These are "subversive activities" which Colored citizens resent and will continue to resent and will continue to oppose.

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Fortunately the majority of our Fellow Americans are beginning to see the Colored patriot as an American. Mr. Dies evidently has not.

THE HORIZON
"Capturing Current"
BY P. L. PRATTIS
FEB 13 1943
EVERY NEGRO HAS CARRIED
A SENSE OF PAIN IN HIS
HEART FOR THREE WEEKS

FOR nearly three weeks now, every Negro in the United States old enough to read the newspapers and to think has been in a state of despair. Every black man and woman has been struck a blow. All are hurt. They have been struck a blow that they had no way of guarding against. They have been robbed of something they had no way of protecting. Innocent though they may be, they have been convicted. They know that the fingers of 100 million people are pointed at them and that 100 million people are saying, "Yes, that is just like you—you belong to a race like that; that is the kind of thing your race does." There is no way black men and women can escape the blanket indictment, because the victims of a committed the crime. There are many other reasons why this is so. Many, many other reasons why not. How hurt other dining car employees and Pullman employees would be. The strange contradictions there are in Pittsburgh prior to becoming the

Mr. Prattis

FIND THE NEGRO

I HAVE before me a newspaper clipping about another crime. It is about the Rev. Walter Kilpatrick, 29-year-old white president of Cedarville (Ohio) college. Rev. Kilpatrick has just been convicted of felonious assault on a seven-year-old white girl in a Toledo hotel and given an indeterminate sentence. The original charge against Rev. Kilpatrick was much more serious. As a minister and educator, Rev. Kilpatrick was a genius. He served some of the largest Presbyterian churches in

THE OBVERSE SIDE

How many white men and women, even out of the South, are able to see Folkes' act—if it were his—as the act of an individual, not a race? You who work in their homes, have you noticed anything? You who work in the mills and factories, have you noticed the attitude of your white fellow worker?

...kest college president in the country at Cedarville.

I do not convict all white people of this crime. I do not think that it is representative of the white race. I do not think that whites are rapists by nature, despite the glaring testimony I see when I look into the faces of millions of members of my own race in the United States, particularly from the State of Congressman John Rankin. Neither do white people think less of their race because of Kilpatrick's crime nor that he is representative of them. They know that in addition to Kilpatrick they have all the saints—all the saints save one. Their leaders make the front pages of their newspapers. Only Negro criminals, or suspected criminals, make those front pages.

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RANKIN'S SLANT

HOW easy it is for whites to forget that they are the same as, not different from, all human beings is disclosed in one of Rankin's recent speeches, in which he denounced the plan of the War Department to create a separate battalion of Japanese soldiers who are American citizens. Among other things, Rankin ranted:

"While our boys are being butchered by these brutal apes in the Pacific, and while these savages are now on our soil in the Aleutian islands, I submit it is no time to continue the maudlin policy toward them that resulted in, if it did not invite, the Pearl Harbor disaster."

There is a familiar ring to what Rankin shouted. His type of whites have called us "apes" and "savages." This kind of name-calling is a favorite device of the white supremacists. The Japanese are not apes and they are not savages. They have a disciplined culture and civilization older than our own, older than that of England and Germany. They must be whipped and Negroes are going to join their fellow Americans in helping to whip them, but with bullets, not names and blanket indictments. The same Rankin who does not want American Japanese to be soldiers is also opposed to Negroes as fighting men. To him, despite the eixstence of men like Kilpatrick, all whites are superior and clean and all Negroes, because of the suspected guilt of a man like Folkes, are murderers and rapists.

RACE ADVISORS

FEB 13 1943

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

"PITTSBURG COURIER" Pittsburgh Pa.

WHAT QUALIFICATIONS ARE NEEDED TO BE AN EXPERT ON NEGRO AFFAIRS TO A GOVERNMENT AGENCY?

WHAT is an expert on Negro affairs? Does such an expert have to have academic training in the field of race relations? What sort of practical experience should one have? Does one have to be Negro or white? What's the difference between "an adviser to" or a "front" and an expert on Negro affairs? These are just some of the questions that have been brought to mind by William Hastie's resignation from the War Department.

I raise these questions also because the business of advising, fronting for, or being an expert on Negro affairs has become an occupational category which has given a number of Negroes employment. Unfortunately, in many cases, I won't say all or even most, the brother in black is being displaced by his brother of lighter hue. In any case this situation needs a little going over and I am writing this piece in the hope that it may arouse some comment or interest on the part of Negroes throughout the country.

Mr. Cayton

OWI "EXPERT" LACKS QUALIFICATIONS

To be scrupuolusly fair, let's take the Office of War Information and pick out the cases of one Negro and one white expert and see what a simple analysis will bring to light. To be sociologically sound I will start with Mr. Milton Starris who has the reputation of being the unofficial, but consulted, expert on Negro affairs for that agency. As far as I can determine from the limited sources at hand Mr. Starr's sole claim to expertness lies in the fact that he owns a string of Negro theatres in the South. As a matter of fact, quite recently one of the columnists had some remarks to make about a rather messy connection between the Office of War Information and the All-American News Reel (which is devoted entirely to Negro subjects and is shown in Negro theatres exclusively) and Mr. Starr's name was injected into the controversy.

SO FAR as I am aware Mr. Starr has never been identified in the field of race relations, does not belong to any organizations, academic, civil or social, devoted to the study of race relations or the development of social amity. The fact that an individual has a commercial interest in the Negro market is not the best preparation for an expert on the question any more than a Fuller Brush man would make a good anthropologist.

OWI PAMPHLET TRIED TO FRIGHTEN

To illustrate the mistakes which can be made by an agency which does not depend on the advice of well informed Negroes. I will introduce the second character, a Negro, namely, Mr. Chandler Owen. Mr. Owen recently edited a publication entitled "The Negro and the War" which was published by the Office of War Information. A more unfortunate choice as editor for that publication could hardly have been achieved. Without any unnecessary reflection upon Mr. Owen's character one can say that he does not have the confidence of well informed Negroes throughout the country.

IN THE second place the pamphlet tried to do two things, frighten Negroes and then tell them after all things were not so bad. Owen's first publication in this direction was one sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League of Chicago which described the horrors which would happen to the Negro if Hitler won. It is alleged that the Anti-Defamation League was so impressed by this performance that it used its influence to have Mr. Owen edit this present publication.

NOT EFFECTIVE PROPAGANDA

FEB 13 1943

Having been knocked in the gutter by Storm Troopers in the Heidelburg I well know full that what he said was true. Any publicist or public relations expert should know however, that the way to build up Negro morale by promising Negroes something positive rather than attempting to frighten them about something which they have, to a degree, suffered from for many years in this country. "The Negro and the War" went into detail about what Hitler would do to Negroes but skirted all the problems which are now giving Negroes great concern. It was as careful in handling the problem of integration as would have been an editor in Atlanta, Georgia. Altogether it was not a balanced piece of work, much less effective propaganda.

WELL, all I have been trying to say in the above is this, it is currently being said in Negro circles in Washington that Milton Starr is the expert on Negro affairs in OWI. If this is true it seems to me that he is an unwise choice and the job of consultantship should go to some able Negro like Charles S. Johnson, E. Franklin Frazier or Abraham Harris just to name a few. Further, the choice of Chandler Owen as editor of the garbled pamphlet "Negroes and the War" was as unfortunate as was Mr. Owen's choice of material for the pamphlet.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal February 21, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Lester B. Granger, executive ecretary of the National Urban eague, will be the principal peaker at the annual meeting of e Atlanta Urban League at Uniersity Homes March 12, accordg to an announcement by league fficials here.

A motion picture film on choosg a job issued by the Pittsburg rban League will be shown at e meeting along with a techni- or movie of the recent national onference held at Florence, Pa.

Lincoln Day Program

The significance of Abraham incoln's life as an example of ommendable qualities was vividly npressed upon the gathering of oys, girls and adults who recently et at the Butler Street Y. M. C. .. to participate in a Lincoln Day rogram arranged by the educaon and religion committee of the 's boys' department.

Featured in the program were everal musical selections by talnted younger persons. The audince especially acclaimed the pino renditions of Calvin Love, lind high school student, who has lready made several public conerts. Songs by the choral group f the Atlanta Boys' Club, piano elections by Charlie Mae Davis nd a vocal solo by Charlotte Davis vere also well received. Three umbers were played by the David r. Howard School Band.

The principal address centered around Lincoln's qualities of humility, sacrifice and idealism, but pointed out the hopelessness of waiting for a Lincoln to accomplish something for a group which that group should do itself.

Professor C. L. Gideons, chairman of the Y's education and religious boys' work committee, presided.

Student History Program

Mrs. Marion Starling, Spelman College instructor; Professor J. O. Slade, of Morris Brown; Professor C. A. Bacote, Atlanta University, and T. M. Alexander, insurance executive, were the featured speakers in the recent Negro History Week program of Booker T. Washington High School.

Arranged by the school's history classes with the assistance of Professor C. N. Cornell, principal, and Professor C. L. Gideon, the program was organized to have student presentations of Negro achievements just preceding talks by the invited guests, which were then followed by student questions.

History students also used the occasion to surprise Principal Cornell and the school with an unveiling of his picture. Students taking part in the unveiling were Joe Livingston, who did the actual unveiling; Anita Burney, who spoke of Professor Cornell as a great educator; Leola Simmons, who responded, and Robert Cater, who presided.

Calvin Love and Daisy Baker were selected by 200 history students for their music accomplishments and silver awards were presented to both. Elroy Thompson received the award as an outstanding painter.

The program represented the joint work of students from six classes in which the following pupils took active part:

Jerome Hutchins, Jack Bell, Joe Livingston, Henry Gates, Robert Cater, Onslow Burns, Anita Burney, Ella Gaines, Claud Dixon, Herman Glass, Mirian Walton, Ernestine Yates, Juanita Shields, James Couch, Sidney Harris.

Henry Gates, Willie Knowles, Billie Avery, Rial Cash, Bennie Truitt, Bessie Scott, Melvin Almond, D. Talmadge Murray Jr., Annie Wright, John Arnold, Lillian Wolfe, Calvin Stokes, Norman Howard, James Couch, E. C. Edwards and Juanita Wales.

Mid-Term Graduation

Nine students were graduated recently by the Atlanta School of Social Work in mid-term exercises made possible as a result of the accelerated program started by the school as one of the results of the war emergency.

Realizing the need for trained social workers as being greater than ever before to maintain the regular peacetime program of agencies and to provide new services arising out of war needs, the school worked out the new program under which students may begin and end their training periods during the summer and at the beginning of the second semester of each academic year.

Those graduating were Alyce L. Christian, Washington, D. C.; Nellie Emerson Driskell, Atlanta; Harriet C. Duckett, Philadelphia; Lockland Y. Position of executive secretary, Lockland, American Red Cross First Aid, ving previously served as swimming and water safety in- secretary of that branch. structor and as a faculty member different times was em- of the 1941 National Aquatic s lifeguard by the city of School held at North Carolina Col- as boys' work secretary. lege, Durham, and Tennessee director and camp direc- State A. and I. College, Nashville. e Butler Street Y. M. C. Mr. Bell has many friends in se worker with unat- Atlanta, who rejoice with him in nen, Federal Emergency his continued progress. He is esdministration, in the local pecially well remembered here for nd as Boy Scoutmaster, his splendid work with the boys physical direc- of the Y. M. C. A. and Boy Scouts. tor of the Bu- A., as case of this city. ached men, Relief Admin- office, and as Troop 90, of

Atlantian Promoted

John H. Bell, a former student of Clark College, Talladega, and recently has been promoted to the

48b-1943

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
June 9, 1943

Negro Editor Here Will Be Honored At Hampton Dinner

Hampton, June 8.—(AP)—Hampton Institute will give a testimonial dinner Thursday, June 17, for Plummer Bernard Young, Sr., editor and publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, in recognition of his achievements in journalism, education and inter-racial relations.

Young, who is accounted a dean of American Negro journalism because fo his operation of the newspaper which he purchased in 1911, recently was elected chairman of the board of trustees of Howard University at Washington. He also is a trustee of Hampton Institute.

R. O'Hara Lanier, acting president of Hampton, said Young's election to the board chairmanship of Howard "climaxes a career of service in the field of higher education for Negroes, which already has been marked by honorary degrees from several institutions and by his activities as a trustee for no less than five important educational institutions."

Young also is a member of the executive committee of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation and chairman of the Southern Conference of Race Relations. He also is a trustee of the Annt T. Jeanes Rural School Foundation, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute and Norfolk Polytechnic College. He holds honorary degrees from Shaw University, Virginia Union University, Virginia State College and Tuskegee Institute.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
July 2, 1943

Activities of Colored People

By MRS. M. C. CHAVIS

YWCA News

Camp Wenonah opened its second week for teen age girls with an increased enrollment.

Hiking, swimming, arts, dramatics and many other sports and recreations are being offered. Camp Wenonah will be open until July 19. Those interested are requested to call 6-1428 for further information.

The following campers enrolled for the second week of camp: Zarina Goodner, Frances Hunter, Nanette Pride, Helen Lewis; Gwendolyn Stevenson; Marquenta Jones; Serilla Jones, Justine Ridley, Edna Foster, Dorothy Dennis, Ruth Jenkins, Ruby Ousley, Dorothy Brown, Joyce Edwards, Angelon Edwards, Annie Mae Westbrooks, Martha Blakemore, Jean Woodson, Cleopatra Darden, Olga White.

A&I Begins Term

The second six weeks of the summer session at Tennessee A&I College will begin next Thursday.

Courses will be offered in the fields of education, pre-medicine and science, business education and administration and allied subjects. Significant educational conferences have featured the first session with two important conferences, the American Red Cross Aquatic School, June 28 - July 7, and the Jeanes Visiting Teachers' Conference July 1-3.

Eighty-four persons representing 11 states who enrolled in the aquatic school are receiving instruction in functional swimming and water safety training. In addition to this service the regular courses in first aid, water safety and accident prevention are being conducted. Instructors include Donald D. Northey, director of the national school and instructor in water safety; Roy Zoeller of the national chapter and instructor in first aid and accident prevention; Thomas Hughes of the A&I State College faculty, instructor in swimming; and Sanford Cox, assistant in swimming.

The annual conference of Jeanes Visiting Teachers is meeting this week at the college and among those who are leading discussions on national and local aspects of the Jeanes Teachers' work are Dr. Arthur D. Wright, director of the Southern Education Foundation; Shellie T. Northcutt, national Jeanes supervisor; B. O. Duggan, state commissioner of education; A. W. Carroll, assistant state commissioner of education; W. E. Turner of the State Department of Education; Margaret Browder, supervisor of vocational home economics; G. E. Freeman, supervisor of vocational agriculture, and C. H. Hardison of the division of certification, State Department of Education.

Home Nursing Class

The home nursing course which has been in progress for the past six weeks at Goodlettsville Colored School has recently been completed, and the PTA of this school is the first of Davidson County colored schools to place certified home nurses its community.

Mrs. W. A. LaSaine, R. N., who is now supervisor of pediatrics and instructor at Hubbard Hospital, was instructor of the course. Those receiving certificates were: Mrs. Estelle Adams, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Mrs. John E. Mathews, Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Lillie D. Patton, Mrs. L. D. Farris, Elizabeth Vaughn, Mrs. Jessie E. Crossway and Helen P. Rose.

Block Organization

Under the leadership of the general chairman, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, the Nashville Block Organization for Civilian Defense has completed its reorganization for the colored section of the city.

The North Nashville group met and elected the following as workers: Mrs. Pallas Wilson, district leader; Mrs. Margaret Boykin, secretary. The office of section leader was retained by L. D. Parker, with Mrs. Mary F. Bramlette appointed as assistant.

Central Nashville effected the following organization: Mrs. S. W. Hewlett, district leader; Mrs. Sidney Anderson, Mrs. James C. Brown, Mrs. Nannie Porter, Mrs. Fannie Boyd Tomlinson, Mrs. E. Boyd Barnes and Mrs. M. L. Hall, section leaders.

East Nashville elected Mrs. E. Jordan as section leader; Mrs. Freddie Brown, assistant section leader; Mrs. Caroline Cooper, advisor; Mrs. Daisy D. Gaines, secretary; Mrs. J. G. Simmons, corresponding secretary; and Elizabeth Sloan, reporter.

Downtown Nashville elected the Rev. J. Louie Logan as district leader; Mabel McKay, vice-chairman; F. M. Banks, secretary; and Sam Tinner, chief air raid warden. Section leaders were: Lula Belle Woodson, Mrs. Ruth Simpkins, Mrs. Bohanan, Mrs. Bransford, F. M. Banks, Mrs. J. J. Scruggs, Mrs. Nannie Porter, Mrs. Sam Tinner, Mrs. Florida Green, Mrs. Fannie Boyd Tomlinson, Mrs. Sindia Holmes, Mrs. Frankie Hambrick, Mrs. Mattie Topp, and Mrs. Grant Clark.

Other section leaders in the North Nashville section are: Mrs. Clemmie White, Helen Work, Mrs. James Burnett, and Mrs. J. J. Glass.

Napier Homes Unit

The Napier Homes Unit met recently at the J. C. Napier Court Recreational Center, and elected officers. Mrs. Lovie Woods was elected president; Mrs. A. J. Ferguson, vice-president; Mrs. C. Y. Smithson, secretary; and Mrs. Johnnie B. Bass, treasurer.

A class in first aid and canning will begin next week. Mrs. Howard Carter, section leader has organized a class in Home Nursing of 28 members.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 11, 1943

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

A cross section of 6,000 Georgia teachers is expected here this week when the Georgia Teachers' and Educational Association convenes at the Atlanta Municipal Auditorium Thursday and Friday, April 15 and 16.

According to Prof. C. L. Harper, the veteran Atlanta educator who has been the association's presidetn for the past two years, nationally known educators and Government officials will be on hand to address the gathering.

Delegates to the convention are expected to present their credentials to the delegate assembly meeting Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock in order to prepare for business sessions to follow on Friday.

Problems of maintaining standards in the face of the induction of teachers, migration of others seeking better-paying jobs, and other issues of importance to the state's educational system will be discussed by delegates and highlighted by principal speakers.

Entertainment will be provided by college, high school, elementary and teacher singing aggregations.

Red Cross Drive

The Red Cross campaign among Atlanta's colored citizens continued to show the results of the diligent work of Chairman G. E. DeLorme and Cochairman John Calhoun as last reports showed that more than $2,000 had been collected to date with additional funds continuing to pour into campaign headquarters.

The campaign got off to a late start behind the general drive and was hampered by a lack of workers so that the chairman was forced to rely upon contributions voluntarily submitted.

In spite of these difficulties, however, Chairman DeLorme reported that the total amount raised to this point exceeds that which has been raised heretofore.

Leaders Encouraged

"I am particularly gratified," he asserted, "because of the well-known feeling which many of our group have held toward the American Red Cross because of certain past practices of the organization. From the response to our campaign it is obvious that Atlanta Negroes are willing to forget the past and are willing to support the organization with the hope that its future treatment of the Negro citizenry will be exemplary."

Cochairman Calhoun was likewise encouraged about the drive. "Frankly," he said, "when I first accepted this responsibility I did so with grave misgivings about how the populace would respond to any Red Cross appeal. I was also afraid that the Community Fund campaign, Atlanta cruiser campaign and the other financial drives which have been held recently would make it genuinely difficult to sell the public on the need of supporting even so worthwhile an organization as the American Red Cross.

"Since the chairman and I were handicapped by a lack of workers, this response shows a sincere interest in the humanitarian work of the Red Cross. Moreover, our campaign represents only a small part of the money raised by Negro Atlantians, most of whom gave through other organizations and employers."

It is expected that the total amount may exceed $2,500 by the time the campaign is brought to a close.

"Y" Membership Campaign

Two volunteer crews of civic workers swung into action last week to carry on the Y. M. C. A. membership drive to secure at least 1,000 memberships for the boys and 600 for men by the campaign's close next week.

Headed by Dr. J. W. Nicholson, of Gammon Theological Seminary, the campaign is also directed by C. N. Cornell, Washington High School principal; G. E. DeLorme and J. H. Calhoun, businessmen who now are completing the Red Cross drive. With the memory of a successful campaign conducted last year, the workers divided themselves into two baseball leagues, each of which is competing to secure the largest number of memberships.

Jackson, Henderson Head Leagues

Hobart C. Jackson is president and Russell Simmons is vice president of the National League with the following as team captains: Dewey R. Watkins, W. J. Shaw, Mike Turrentine, Moss H. Kendrix, Richard E. Brown, W. S.

Hollomon, William Clement, Dr. B. R. Brazeal, and J. C. Johnson.

Heading up the American League are Jacob R. Henderson as president with Professor C. L. Gideons as vice president. Captains in the American League are Miss M. L. Lindsay, Elmer Calloway, H. J. Furlow, Mrs. Marie Finch, Mrs. C. B. Pittman, and Joseph Johnson.

Special aim of President Henderson's American League is to obtain memberships of and for 1,000 boys while the National League will try to get the 600 men's memberships.

It is believed that the teams will be able to attract a large number of memberships due largely to the stepped-up program of activities at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. over the past year.

Y Offers New Services

In addition to an executive secretary secured after a lapse of four years, an almost completely new staff has been added so that the agency is now set up to offer a very complete boys' and men's program. New equipment for the physical department, the reconditioning of the swimming pool, overhauling of the gymnasium, and the addition of other new building equipment items have overcome a need of many years' standing.

In addition to these physical improvements, a determined effort has been made to obtain the services of competent volunteers to assist in the agency's informal educational activities. An increase in forums, adult education projects and other activities calculated to improve the mind have been noted and are expected to increase.

With the help of the civic workers in the current campaign, Atlanta's Y. M. C. A. is assuming its place as the foremost association in the South.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
July 4, 1943

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

A War Bond rally and parade will be features of the Atlanta observance of "We Serve America Week" which begins today with a public meeting at Wheat Street Baptist Church at 4 p. m.

Bond rallies will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 in the various housing projects, each buyer of a $25 War Bond receiving a ride in an Army jeep. Music selections, speeches and the purchase of Bonds will mark the 30-minute program of each rally.

Following these rallies, the participating groups under the Atlanta Service Group War Bond Committee will join with the Atlanta Council of Negro Women for a parade starting at Morris Brown College and proceding down Mitchell, Whitehall and Peachtree Streets up Auburn Avenue to Wheat Street Church where a final large rally will be held.

Military, naval men and representatives of all Negro organizations participating actively in the war effort are expected to swell the ranks of the civic organizations taking part in the parade.

"We Serve America Week"

The Atlanta Council of Negro Women and the Atlanta Service Group War Bond Committee are responsible for tomorrow's events as their contribution to "We Serve America Week."

Headed by W. Allen Murphy, the War Bond Committee was organized before the city-wide drive to rebuild the cruiser "Atlanta" and gave effective help in mobilizing the Negro community, to take an active part in that War Bond campaign. It continued its efforts aft the cruiser drive was over, however, and was recently responsible for a concerted Bond and Stamp drive among Negro public school children.

The Atlanta Council of Negro Women is a branch of the National Council which was organized "to make a lasting contribution to all that is best and finest in America so that her heritage of freedom and progress will be enriched by the contribution of 13,000,000 Negroes to the life of this country and thus achieve a true and unfettered democracy."

Council Program

Activated last year, the Atlanta Council outlined a program to encourage Negro women to participate in community affairs, to serve as a clearing house of information on women's activities, and to promote special projects for the benefit of the Negro.

One of the council's first activities was to establish a consumer information center where the general public could learn good consumer habits.

"We Serve America Week" was conceived by the National Council to stimulate Negro support of the war effort and also to show the general public how extensive the Negro's contribution to the war effort has been.

"Unfortunately," said a council representative discussing plans for the week, "the largest part of the American public still thinks of the Negro's contribution to the war effort as being only a small one.

Negroes in War

"The facts that one of every 10 men in the armed forces is a Negro, that Negro troops were with MacArthur on Bataan, saw extensive service in New Guinea and other sections 'down under,' and that thousands of them are now poised in England and North Africa awaiting the signal which may spill their blood for this country: these facts are only dimly grasped by the American public."

Observance of the week will begin this morning on the "Wings Over Jordan" CBS program when the purpose and activities of "We Serve America Week" will be explained at length. A large number of Atlantians will be listening as the result of the Atlanta Council's efforts.

Evening School Activities

The wide range of the Crogman Evening High School program developed by Principal M. J. White, is to be seen by the following resume of school calendar activities for the last half of the school year just closed:

February 22—The Rev. T. Alexander, Gammon Theological Seminary student, spoke to the student body on "The Highlights in the Lives of Frank L. Stanton and Geroge Washington."

March 8-11—Speakers during the Vocational Opportunity Campaign were Prof. W. A. Chivers, Morehouse sociology instructor, who spoke on "The Purpose and Meaning of Vocational Guidance;" Lieut. John Hurst on "The Negro and the War;" G. E. DeLorme, Atlanta Life Insurance branch director, on "The Negro in Insurance;" William Shell, NYA area director, on "The Negro and Employment;" and Thomas Redd, Washington High Aircraft School instructor, on "The Negro and Aircraft."

March 25—The Rev. Cole, Gammon student, addressed students on temperance.

April 5—"The Life of Booker T. Washington" was presented by the Rev. Anderson Davis, Gammon student.

April 18—The city-wide oratorical contest was held at Ariel Bowen Church with the Rev. I. A. Sherman in charge of the program.

May 14—Open house.

Teachers Help

The entire faculty participated in developing specific program activities and the success of the school year was therefore due in large measure to the following active members of the faculty:

Misses Grace Nash, L. W. Woolfolk, Annie M. Cooper, F. B. Moore, Beatrice DeVaughan, Maggie Magsby, R. N.; C. S. Bowie, L. R. Johnson, W. E. Manago, Louise Coles and Beulah A. Lewis; and Joseph N. Patterson, William Davis, Charles J. Modiste, I. A. Sherman and Harold Hughey, clerk.

With the immediate supervision of Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, the progressive administration of Principal White, and the co-operation of the faculty, the Crogman Evening High School has just completed a year of effective service in the community.

Persons unable to secure an education earlier in life have been able to gratify the desire to get some formal training; those now working have been able to brush up on subjects which will better equip them for the job; and the community has had the benefit of the guidance furnished by the corps of evening teachers.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

William Harrison
Associate Editor, "Boston Chronicle"

American-Soviet relations have tended to improve with the continual increase in the numbers of Americans who grasp the obvious fact that there is no conflict between the national interests of the United States and those of the Soviet Union. Now is not the time to cry over spilled milk, but if that fact had been recognized earlier by our government, less blood would have been spilled than this horrible war has already demanded as its toll for the failure of Great Britain and the United States, in the years preceding September 1939, to arrest Nazi aggression by uniting with the Soviet Union for collective security.

2. The heroic fight of the Soviet peoples in their patriotic war against the invaders of their country has strengthened American-Soviet relations, with "blood, sweat, toil, tears." However, there is still a regrettably noticeable lag between Ameri-

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the Soviet government from czarist despotism. America can learn much from the Soviet Union about how to strengthen national unity by ridding our land of every vestige of Negro chattel slavery.

3. The immediate opening of a second

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No. Our British ally, to whom Finland is a belligerent, has faced the problem more realistically than we have done.

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TWO VIEWS

Is There Much Difference Between the Northern and Southern Negro Views?

Pittsburgh Pa Courier May 22, 1943

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

AT THE National Conference for Negro editors in New York last week, Mr. P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, told a story about the Durham Conference. He stated that a writer from one of the large news magazines came down to see him with the idea of getting a story about the proposed break between Northern and Southern Negroes. That the Durham Conference really helped to solidify the Negro group has been pointed out in this column. But the question is far from closed and many people have varying ideas about it. I cannot say that at the moment I have a "pat" solution for the question, but I would like to bring it out in the open for frank, unbiased, and calm discussion.

Mr. Cayton

Last week I received two letters from white people who have more or less devoted their lives to the problem of the Negro. Both of these men are intellectually honest and their integrity is without question. However, they differ widely on this point. Without trying to act as referee I am going to quote you from their letters.

DIFFERENCES IN NORTH-SOUTH NEEDS

Edwin Embree of the Julius Rosenwald Fund writes: "A part of the difficulty, I think, is that the Negro group now, as contrasted with an earlier era, represents two different factors. While three quarters of the group live in the South—the mass of them in the rural South under special duress, including many legally sanctioned restrictions—one quarter live in the North where legally, at least, they are indistinguishable from other citizens. The needs of the Southern group are very different from those of the Northern. The Southern masses still need such basic public facilities as schools, health, economic status, protection from the restrictions of legal segregation and from the threat of violence. The Northern group are in a state of free opportunity that is different in kind as well as in degree from the Southern rural folk.

"THE vocalists are chiefly in the North. They are impatient of the plodding of the Southerners toward the basic essentials that the Northerners already take for granted. I think this schism in need and in point of view is a large part of the present confusion. I think Northern Negroes do no good to their Southern fellows by denouncing improvements that are very real to the Southerners, and of course, the Southern mass is a heavy drag on the ideals and ambitions of the relatively free Northern Negroes."

CAUSES IDENTICAL

Doctor Robert E. Park of Fisk university, who worked seven years with Booker T. Washington, writes: "Democracy is not something that some people in the country can have and others not have; not something to be shared and divided like a piece of pie—some getting a small piece and some getting a large piece. Democracy is an integral thing. If any part of the country has it they all have it, if any part of the country doesn't have it the rest of the country doesn't have it. The Negro in fighting, therefore, for democracy for himself is simply fighting the battle for our democracy.

"THE international interest is such at the present time that the cause of the Jew and the Negro and the cause of other minority groups in other parts of the world is an identical cause.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW

"I think the liberals realize now that the Negro's cause must, in the long run, win. The only thing is they do not want it to win too soon and they do not want the change to be so rapid as to result in disorders that we have had. Personally, I do not agree with these liberals. In fact I never have been a liberal. If conflicts arise as a result of the efforts of Negroes to get their place it will be because the white people started them. These conflicts will probably occur and are more or less inevitable but conditions will be better after they are over. In any case this is my conviction."

HERE you have two points of view from two eminently fair and honest white men who are attempting to do some thinking on the Negro problem. As I believe that the Negro press should be a forum for the discussion of ideas concerning Negroes, democracy and everything else, I am presenting excerpts from these two letters. I wish that Negroes, and for that matter any persons reading the Negro press, would give some thought to this question. Serious and dispassionate discussion of questions such as this will gradually develop a public opinion in the Negro community and then in the larger community which will allow some type of social action. I present these two points of view to you readers. What are your thoughts on the matter?

Birmingham, Ala., News
October 17, 1943

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

With the "kick-off" meeting of the Negro division of the War and Community Chest Appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County set for 8 p.m. this Tuesday in Smithfield Court Auditorium, Professor R. C. Johnson, division chairman, and his co-workers were busy last week lining up everything for a record-breaking success in this section.

Quota for the Negro division has been set for $9,359, which is an increase over last year. This was necessitated because of the raise in appropriations to the various Chest agencies.

Campaign Appeal headquarters have been opened at 1712 Fourth Avenue, North, with Mrs. Belzora S. Ward as secretary.

The principal speaker on Tuesday night's program will be Lt. Col. Lorein Gmeiner, of Ft. McClellan, who recently returned from engagements in the Buna area in the South Pacific.

Reports by the advance-gifts committee will be another highlight of Tuesday night's program, and Chairman Johnson said that he expected over half of the quota to be subscribed at the take-off meeting.

* * *

MILES COLLEGE WILL PRESENT the first in a series of cultural features on Thursday at 11 a.m. in the chapel, when Margaret Walker, gifted young poet, will appear as guest.

Miss Walker was born in Birmingham. She began writing at the age of 13. A graduate of Northwestern and the University of Iowa, she is now a member of the English department in West Virginia State College.

She has been a social service worker, a newspaper reporter, magazine editor, novelist, research assistant in the English department at the University of Iowa, lecturer on Negro folk literature and poetry reader for student groups at Northwestern, Chicago and Iowa Universities.

In 1942, her book "For My People," inspired by a brilliant original poem, was selected as a volume of the Yale Series of Younger Poets.

* * *

"LABOR AND POSTWAR PLANNING," will be the theme of a panel discussion which will feature the N. A. A. C. P. Hour at St. John A. M. E. Church, at 4 p.m. Sunday.

Other highlights of the program will be the James Johnson A Capella Choir and the songs of Corietta Mitchell.

Speakers will be Dr. E. W. Taggart, dentist, who will discuss the subject from the view of unorganized labor; Ebb Cox, state CIO vice president at large representing organized labor, and Emory O. Jackson, editor, presenting the viewpoint of the public.

The invocation will be by the Rev. Dr. H. R. Hughes. Mrs. Mabel B. Murphy, N. A. A. C. P. program chairman, will give an outline of future programs and W. H. Hollins, branch president, will make remarks.

The public is invited to attend.

* * *

OCT. 10 TO NOV. 10 MARKS the period during which the Birmingham Branch Y. W. C. A. will press its campaign for 2,000 members under the leadership of Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, former field representative of the NYA. Mrs. Ward for a number of years has been a member of the Y. W. C. A. and has served the organization in many ways.

The slogan for the campaign is "Every Woman and Girl a Member of the Young Women's Christian Association," and is designed this year to put into living terms the social ethics of Christianity. The Y. W. C. A. is inviting every woman and girl in Birmingham and Jefferson County to join. Membership fee is $1 a year.

* * *

THE REV. G. HOWARD LEVANT, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Pratt City, has been appointed as chairman of the 1943 Christmas Seal Sale Campaign which will begin on Thanksgiving Day. The appointment was made by the executive board of the Birmingham Health Association which is the Negro division of the Tuberculosis Association of this community.

The newly appointed chairman is expected to name his corps of workers upon his return from Columbia, S. C., where he is attending a conference.

It will be remembered that the Slossfield T. B. Clinics are supported wholly by the funds received from the sale of Christmas Seals that are purchased by Negro people, and it is hoped that this year's response will be the largest in the history of the organization.

* * *

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED to attend the dedicatory services of the new Erskine Ramsay Library at Miles Memorial College on the campus Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The dedicatory service will be held in the college auditorium. Made possible through a gift of $10,000 by Erskine Ramsay, the building has been enlarged and reconditioned and is modern in every detail.

FIVE SHIPS HAVE BEEN NAMED FOR COLORED LEADERS

Government Honors Washington, Carver, Fred Douglass, Merrick and Bob Vann

VANN HELPED NEW DEAL

Monroe, ... Journal
September 10, 1943

By H. E. C. (RED BUCK) BRYANT

Five United States ships have been named for outstanding Negro Americans. The Maratime Commission has just announced that a Liberty Ship, assigned to a South Portland, Maine, shipyard, will be called the Robert Lee Vann, for the founder of the Pittsburgh Courier, a leading Negro weekly.

Bob Vann, as he was known by President Roosevelt and other Democratic leaders, was born in Ahoskie, Bertie county, North Carolina, in 1874, and died in 1940. He was educated at the Virginia Union University and the University of Pittsburgh. He studied law, and practiced it, but for the last few years of his life he devoted all of his time to his publishing business.

The other Negroes for whom ships were named are Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, Frederick Douglass and John Merrick. Washington and Carver were connected with the Tuskeegee Normal Institute for Negroes, in Alabama. Douglass was a well known abolitionist. Merrick was instrumental in building up the $60,000,000 Negro insurance business in Durham, N. C.

Noted Negro Lawyer

Vann is described by Office of War Information as a "noted Negro lawyer." The Pittsburg Courier, of which he was part owner and editor, made its first appearance in 1910. The advance release on the Robert Lee Vann ship says:

"Under Mr. Vann's direction, the Courier became one of the largest Negro newspapers in the world with an ABC circulation of over 200,000 and readers in most English-speaking countries.

"Mr. Vann also enjoyed a distinguished career as a lawyer. In 1817-18, he served as assistant City Solicitor for Pittsburgh. In 1924, he was named by President Coolidge as a member of a five-man commission to investigate conditions in the Virgin Islands. In 1935, he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to revise the state constitution.

"Mr. Vann was also an ardent disciple of education, and aided many young people of his race to gain collegiate training. He also made several large contributions to Virginia Union University, where, after his death, the tower of the Belgian Pavilion of the New York World's Fair was renamed the Robert L. Vann Memorial Tower. This Pavilion was presented to Virginia Union by the Belgian Government and transported from New York to Richmond, Va."

Helped the New Deal

The New Deal administration owes much to Vann. He, more than any other one person was responsible for the switch of the bloc of Negro votes of the North, East and West from the Republican to the Democratic party in 1932. He led the movement against President Hoover with many scathing editorials, denouncing him for lack of interest in Negro voters who had helped to eltct him in 1928; No severer castigations were given him during the campaign of 1932 than the ones Vann heaped upon him. People conversant with the facts give him credit for turning the old rock-ribbed Republican state of Matthew Quay and Boise Penrose over to President Roosevelt and Senator Joe Guffey.

During that campaign Negro leaders charged that Mr. Hoover had never shaken hands or had his picture made with a delegation of colored men and women at the White House. They asserted that he had discriminated against Negroes in making Federal appointments.

In the heat of that Hoover-Roosevelt contest signs of a break with the Republicans began to look bad for Mr. Hoover and Chairman Everett Sanders and his associates on the Republican National Committee were worried. They got the promise of President Hoover to greet a committee of 100 prominent Negroes at the White House and shake hands and have his likeness taken. That program was carried out. But that did not stop the stampede. Vann, who was not included in the committee, roasted the Negroes who permitted themselves

to be used that way, and, in doing so, he criticised the President. His editorial, most severe, caused much comment here. He succeeded in holding the insurgents in line, and Mr. Roosvelt received the bulk of the Negro vote in New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other big states, in some of which the colored voter holds the balance of power.

That was the beginning of the Negro support from Northern, Eastern and Western Democrats, and, by many, considered the most significant change in political line-ups in the United States in recent decades.

President Roosevelt appointed Vann to a lucrative job in the Department of Justice. He was an assistant to the Attorney General, but he did not remain in Washington long as he wanted to return to Pittsburgh and look after his paper. It is said that he was worth close to a million dollars, and that he employed a white driver for his car.

Later, Vann disagreed with leading Democats of Pennsylvania and helped to elect a Republican governor of the state. He then gave the Democratic organization there a series of headaches.

Vann was a medium sized, brown skinned Negro, with pleasant manners. That he had ability, and courage no one who knew him doubted. It is understood that the memorial tower dedicated to him at the Virginia Union University cost about $100.000 to remove from New York and relocate.

News of Atlanta's Negr Commur ity

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
September 12, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

School children returned to their classrooms this week after a long and pleasant vacation While no official figures have been released, indications are that enrollments will be considerably higher this year than last, due to the increased population. Families have moved in to take the various types of war work and their children are entering the Atlanta schools.

Hundreds of students poured into Booker T. Washington High School and David T. Howard Junior High School, and this number is expected to increase. In spite of the large numbers of young men who have been called to the service of their country, the classrooms are all full.

Several changes have been made in the school system and new teachers have been added.

The Booker T. Washington High Evening School, under the direction of Principal C. L. Gideons, has been accredited by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools. Six new teachers have been added, including Misses Florence Gilbert and Hilda D. Derrett, Mrs. Ralph Pruitt and Rev. A. S. Dickerson, of Atlanta; Mrs. Virginia Newell, of Winston-Salem, N. C., and John Elder, of Chattanooga. Classes begin September 13th at 8 o'clock p. m. The school is geared to a wartime needs program.

Atlanta's Boys Club

The Boys' Club Chorus, under the direction of S. J. Thompson, sang at Lawson General Hospital recently at the request of the Red Cross.

The club has been in the eyes of the public for some time, having taken part in several radio programs and appeared at many of the leading churches. The boys recently entertained themselves with an outing in the vicinity of Stone Mountain. They climbed the mountain, studied the environs and were later guests on a farm where they enjoyed lunch. Prizes were given for the most unique souvenir gathered on the outing.

Fall and Winter Camp for Boys

Atlanta boys enjoyed for the first time Saturday the thrill of a full day of fall camping. This program was sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. Outstanding features of the program included a football game, inspirational period, pepper session, swimming and movies in the afternoon. The "Y" group plans to repeat this experience every week-end.

The summer boys' camp broke last week after ten days of real camping in South Georgia. The camp took on all the features of a real Army set up. Drills, commando stunts, hikes of all types, swimming, camp fires, crafts, football, soft ball, nature and religious activities were featured on the daily schedule.

The boys were placed in groups, the Army, the Navy, the Marines and the Air Corps. A large number of campers advanced from the rank of buck private to commissioned officers during their stay at camp.

Among the spotlight activities were: The finals in the cabin ping pong tournament, played by Archie McMath and Lewis Reed; the individual tennis match between L. Reed and Eugene Thomas, and the Horseshoe Tournament won by Nollie Pledger.

The adult personnel included Carlton Lee, Rev. B. F. Patterson, Elmer Calloway, Walter Floyd, H. Bryant and J. D. Winston. A nurse, camp directors, a doctor and water safety man, a caretaker and two cooks were on hand throughout the camping period. There were 75 boys at camp.

Amateur Program at U. S. O.

An amateur hour was sponsored last week at the Service Men's Center on West Hunter Street by the service men's mothers' club, Mrs. Birdie M. Wallace, president. Members of the club solicited many patrons.

Profesor C. L. Gideon impersonated Major Bowes in serving as master of ceremonies. Among those appearing on the program were Neal Montgomery, Chief Petty Officer Graham Jackson, the Turner Sisters, and the Lawson General Hospital Quartet.

The program was a great success and a capacity audience was present. The aim of this organization is to provide comfort for soldiers, working in connection with the U. S. O. and to co-operate with the Red Cross by furnishing birthday cakes and gifts for soldiers at Lawson General Hospital.

CHICAGO NEWSMAN AT TUSKEGEE

Roscoe Conklin Simmons, feature writer for the Chicago Tribune, recently visited the Tuskegee Army Flying school for the purpose of gathering material for a forthcoming news article.

Mr. Simmons, former editor of the Chicago Defender, is a veteran journalist, and came well prepared to write on the military and social aspects of the Negro in the armed forces of the United States.

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Liberty Ship to Bear Name Of Hertford County Negro

Ahoskie N. C. Herald

August 26, 1943

A United States Liberty ship, which will be launched from the yards of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation in South Portland, Me., either in late September or early October, will bear the name, "The Robert L. Vann," in honor of a Hertford county Negro who was born near Ahoskie and lived the first 16 years of his life in the county.

A driving force in the Negro community life of Pittsburgh, where he established after securing his law degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1909, Vann became owner and editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, America's largest weekly publication with a circulation of 127,010, and served as special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States from 1933 to 1936 when he gave up law practice to devote his full time to the editorship of his paper.

Vann received his early schooling from the Waters Training School, now the C. S. Brown high school, in Winton and from there went to Richmond, Va., where he was graduated in 1903. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1906.

Robert L. Vann

Vann was born somewhere on what is known as the "Old Dr. Mitchell farm" just outside of Ahoskie. He never forgot the heartbreaking squalor of his birth and in writing of his youth in Hertford county in 1939 he recalled the names of many people of this community who befriended him. Among those he named then were Mr. and Mrs. John O. Askew, the Thomas Williams family, the Sculls, Charles Sculls, Charles H. Smith, the Sharpe family.

Although Vann was born just outside Ahoskie, he was taken to Harrellsville, as a young boy where his mother for awhile was domestic in the employ of the late Mr. and Mrs. John O. Askew.

Of them he once said in part, "The Askew estate is still haloed ground to me and Mrs. Molly Askew is still the finest specimen of womanhood I ever knew. It was she who shaped any early education and I attribute to her whatever foundation was laid for me when I was unable to choose my own course. Vann rose to the height of conduct."

"From a painfully obscure beginning, its darkness blacker death marks the retirement of a valuable champion of the Negro by long hours of hard work and

ace," said the Hertford County Herald in October 1940 at the ime of his death.

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Activities of Colored People

Nashville, Tenn., Banner

, MRS. M. C. CHAVIS

Nashville block organization for civilian defense has just completed its annual reorganization campaign, according to the general chairman, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, and many district, section and block leaders have been awarded certificates of membership in the National Citizens Service Corps for 50 or more hours of service in organizing blocks, conducting volunteer registration and distributing Ration Book No 2.

The first organization meeting was held in Southwest Nashville where Mrs. J. T. Brown is chairman and Mrs. Charles T. Webster, secretary. The district is being mapped out by Mrs. Margaret McCullough and Mrs. Lettie Galloway of the South Street Center. The section leaders and section boundaries will be announced later. Service certificates for this district go to the following workers: Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. E. S. Bone, Mrs. Thelma Lawson, Mrs. J. O. Dixon, Mrs. H. C. Miller, Mrs. M. F. Mullins, Mrs. Maude Barnes, Mrs. E. J. Turner, Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Porter Jackson.

Southeast Nashville has been organized with Mrs. M. C. Chavis as chairman and Rachel Battle, secretary. The following section leaders were appointed: Mrs. Howard Carter, Mrs. Mattie B. Johnson, Mrs. Lizzie Franklin, Mrs. T. H. Baugh, Mrs. G. H. Martin, Mrs. Mattie Smith, Mrs. Van McKeever, Mrs. H. H. Harris, Mrs. Tennie White, Mrs. J. M. Montgomery, Mrs. Howard Carter, Mrs. Mary McClure and Mrs. Mattie A. Batttle.

Certificates were awarded to the following persons: Mrs. Chavis, Mrs. Baugh, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Mary B. Harris, Mrs. Alice Brown, Mrs. Mattie White, Mrs. R. C. Frierson, Rachel Battle, Mrs. Rosie Rosie Swan, Mrs. Mary D. Swanson, Mrs. Mary F. Jenkins, Mrs. Hosea Turner, Mrs. Marie Duff, Mrs. Cora Woods, Naomi Randalls, Dorothy McKeever, Mrs. Van McKeever, Mrs. Pauline Dowell, Mrs. Dora Hogue, Mrs. Caroline Smith, Mrs. Sowell, Mattie B. Johnson and Mrs. Polk.

The West Nashville section was set up with Mrs. J. E. Suggs as chairman and Mrs. J. C. McCord, secretary. The following section leaders were appointed: Mrs. C. D. Baugh, Mrs. Johnnie Bradley, Mrs. J. D. McCord, Mrs. Q. D. Fludd, Mrs. Pressie Bell Hardison, Mrs. Fred Spann, Mrs. John Smith, Mrs. Fred Landers, Mrs. Arnett Williams and Mrs. Burroughs.

Certificates were awarded to the following: Mrs. J. E. Suggs, Mrs. Annie Webb, Mrs. Beulah Woods, Mrs. J. C. Carty, Mrs. J. D. McCord, Mrs. R. F. Danford, Mrs. L. J. Trimble, Mrs. W. B. Oglesby, Mrs. Georgia Miller, Mrs. James Shane, Mrs. Fred Landers, Mrs. Gertrude Robinson, Mrs. John H. Smith, Mrs. Q. D. Fludd, Mrs. George Phillips, Mrs. Fred Spann, Mrs. Susie Turner and Mrs. L. G. Houston.

The organization of the other districts will be announced next week.

Many volunteers are still needed toward the 1,000 goal. Information may be obtained by calling Stella L. Parker, secretary of the Civilian Defense Office, at 6-7469.

Aquatic School Scheduled

The American Red Cross will conduct a special leadership training school for Negroes in first aid, water safety and accident prevention at Tennessee A&I College, June 28-July 8.

Donald G. Northey will direct the school, assisted by J. Roy Zoeller and other faculty members from the national staff.

The regular class schedule will be devoted to learning, analyzing and teaching the knowledge and many skills of first aid, accident prevention, swimming, diving, life saving and the handling of small craft. Seminars in which application of the program and the activity outlets will be considered and discussed will be conducted in the early evening sessions.

Warfare Aquatics To Be Taught

Emphasis will be placed on the training of instructors in the new functional swimming and water safety training course, which has been used with spectacular success in training members of the armed forces and the auxiliaries and is now being extended to include the preinduction age group and all civilians subject to military or war service.

The skills taught in the course are based on the demonstrated needs of modern warfare. They are designed to insure the fighting man's safe passage across the water, to enable him to survive if he is forced into it, and to give him the aquatic ability he is likely to need in combat.

Rationing Volunteers

Among the volunteers who recently received supervisory instruction for processing Ration Book No. 3 at the OPA office in the Stahlman Building were Mrs. M. C. Chavis, Mrs. Mildred Tate, Mrs. W. R. Webster, Mrs. F. B. Tomlinson, Mrs. John Hull, L. D. Parker, Mrs. J. H. Reeves, Mattie B. Johnson, Stella L. Parker, and Mrs. Charles S. Johnson.

The Volunteer Office is recruiting Girl Reserves, Girl Scouts, and volunteers from the Block Organization for processing Ration Book No. 3. Units will work at Pearl High School from 8:30 a. m. until 5 p. m. daily.

Printer-Facial Institute

Nashville has been selected as one of six Tennessee cities in which the Women's Missionary Union of Tennessee will sponsor an interracial missionary institute. The local institute will be held July 1, and the Rev. J. B. Ridley, pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist Church, has invited the women of Nashville to his church for the unusual program which will feature a missionary from the Holy Land, Southern Baptist executive workers in the WMU from Tennessee and Alabama, and other leaders who have a missionary experience.

The one-day session will be presided over by Mrs. Josie Isaac, and the Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, will be the master of ceremonies for the evening session. During the day, speakers will include Mary Northington, executive secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Baptist WMU, Kathleen Mallory, executive-secretary of the Baptist Women's Missionary Union of the South, Hattie Jackson, president of the Mt. Olive Missionary Society, and Rachel Taylor, secretary of the Blue Triangle YWCA.

Kate E. Gruver, who has served in Palestine for several years as a missionary for Southern Baptists, and who only left her field after all Americans had been ordered out of the territory, will speak during the day on "The Land of our Lord." Mrs. W. F. Powell of the First Baptist Church will lead the evening devotional period and will present the guest speaker of the evening, Nannie H. Burroughs, founder of the Missionary Training School for Women and Girls at Washington, D. C.

Others on the program are Mrs. J. T. Ridley, Mrs. J. L. Harding, Grace Eaton, Mrs. Raymond Rogers, Dr. Jessie Jai McNeil, Mrs. L. G. Jordan, Mae E. Hunter, and others.

Blue Triangle YWCA

The second in a series of monthly forums, sponsored by the Public Affairs Committee of the Blue Triangle YWCA was held recently at Friendship Baptist Church, June 20, at 7:30 o'clock. "The Rising Tide of Juvenile Delinquency" was dicussed. Mrs. W. D. Allimono, chairman of the forum committee, led the discussion, and Mrs. E. T. Brown presided.

A meeting of the Committee of Management was held recently at the home of Mrs. Joe Brown, 503 Mile End Avenue. Reports were made by committee chairmen, and the 1944 Budget Committee apponited. An evaluation of the year's work was discussed by Mrs. S. H. Freeman and Mrs. R. T. Smith.

Camp Wenonah, YWCA camp for girls, opened for the 1943 session this week with a large enrollment of girls.

The camp will be open until July 19. Reservations and further information may be obtained by calling 6-1428.

Handicraft, swimming, First Aid, music, dramatics and outdoor recreation are being offered. Mrs. C. H. Webster is camp director. Camp counsellors are Tanz Tucker, Sarah McClure, and Naomi Russell.

Those attending the first week are: Martha Ann Blakemore, Evelyn Christman, Edna Louise Foster, Willa Goodner, Frances Hunter, Ann Legon, Rose Legon, Helen Lewis, Nanette Pride, Norma Jean Stanley, Jewell Stanley, Vendolyn Stevenson, Bessie Stockard, Annie Westbrook, Margaret Weatherford, Thelma Jobe, and Rubie Mae Ousley.

Meharry Clinic Opens

For the first time the children's clinic of the School of Dentistry of Meharry is remaining open during the summer months. Meharry is now on the accelerated program for the duration of the war and all of its facilities will be available throughout the year.

The summer vacation period offers an excellent opportunity for children to begin their periodic dental visits. The children's clinc has been redecorated recently and the murals have been designed to appeal specially to the young patient.

Clinic hours are from 1 to 4 p. m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Parents, teachers and others who have the care of children in their keeping are requested to bring or send them to the clinic. This is one of the many services offered by the college to the community.

Dental Group Meets

The dentists of the state hold their annual meeting in Chattanooga Wednesday and Thursday. Among Nashville dentists attending were Drs. Turpin, Harris, Reed, Roberts, Steele and Singleton.

Neill's Sunday evening message will be, "On Mastering Discouragements." At the Wednesday night prayer service at 7:30 o'clock he will speak on the subject, "Attempting Hard and High Things."

Education Combmittee Meets

The committee on study of post-war high school curricula and secondary teacher education, sponsored by the State Department of Education, met in its second two-day conference June 21-22 at Tennessee A&I College.

Dr. Fred McCuistion of the General Education Board, New York City; M. C. Hardison, of the division of certification, State Department of Education; and W. E. Turner, State Department of Education, were present along with high school principals, college presidents and deacons, and teachers of special subjects, who brought special reports on problems selected at the first meeting for further consideration at this meeting.

Those comprising the committee on the study in Negro schools were: Dean George W. Gore, Jr., Tennessee A&I College, chairman; Dean Hardy Liston, Knoxville College; President H. F. Price, LeMoyne College; Dr. George N. Redd, Fisk University; Julian Bell, Whiteville High School; T. D. Upshaw, Jr., Hamilton County; Blair T. Hunt, Booker Washington High School, Memphis; J. L. Seets, Webb High School, McKenzie; Monroe D. Senter, Beardsly Junior High School, Knox County; Mrs. Irene Patton, Home Ec.nomics Teacher, Howard High School, Chattanooga; Clinton Derricks, Haynes High School, Davidson County; and Dean P. R. Shy, Lane College.

Vocation Group in Session

A two weeks' conference, June 21-July 3, of Smith-Hughes Teachers of Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics, is in session at Tennessee A&I College, with Dr. G. E. Freeman, state director of vocational education, heading the general program.

With emphasis on the "Production and Preservation of Foods and Repair of Farm Machinery," Miss Ruth Stinson, district supervisor of vocational home economics, West Tennessee; Miss Margaret Browder, state supervisor of vocational home economics, State Department of Education; Dr. W. S. Davis, director and teacher training department of agriculture, A&I State College; and Prof. W. A. Flowers, agriculture teacher trainer, Alcorn A&M College, are principal discussion leaders.

Eight universities are the choice of 14 faculty members at Tennessee A&I College who will pursue summer school study in their respective fields, either toward advanced degrees or for refresher courses.

Those who are to study are as follows: Mrs. P. W. Gould, Christine Alexander, Eunice Matthew, Mrs. Rachel Patillo, Frances E. Thompson, Mrs. Alma T. Watkins, Mrs. P. W. Gore, Mrs. F. A. Sanders, Mrs. Katherine V. McKinney, Mildred E. Clift, Lois H. Daniel, Marie Grant, L. M. Averitte, and Mrs. C. H. Springer.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
June 13, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Almost 400 Washington High School candidates for graduation received a series of pointed suggestions on how to make something of their lives last Sunday when Dr. Willis J. King, Gammon Theological Seminary president, delivered the school's baccalaureate sermon to the 1943 graduating class.

The students and the large audience of parents and friends were urged to place money in its proper niche without overemphasizing it to be temperate, to live within their means, and to remain on the main road of life, without being sidetracked into paths of dissipation.

A 300-voice mixed chorus directed by Mrs. E. M. Groves and the school orchestra directed by Professor E. A. Starling provided music for the occasion.

The Rev. J. C. Wright, First Congregational Church minister; the Rev. W. H. Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Church; Dean E. C. Mitchell, of Morris Brown College, and the Rev. M. L. King, Ebenezer Church minister, also participated in the program. Professor C. N. Cornell, school principal, presided.

Health Felllowship

A six-weeks' fellowship in public health education at the University of Michigan has been awarded to Mrs. Lucy Cherry, educational secretary of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, it was announceed by the organization recently. The course will include field problems in the control of tuberculosis and the techniques involved in carrying out a school health educational program.

A graduate of the Atlanta School of Social Work, Mrs. Cherry was one of the NYA's project directors until recently when she accepted the Tuberculosis Association position. The fellowship is a grant made available by the National Tuberculosis Association in co-operation with the Georgia and Atlanta associations.

Interest in War Outcome

The remarks of the recent commencement speakers forcibly demonstrated the concern of the American Negro about the war and his interest in the world issues which will be decided by its outcome.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias led off in a baccalaureate sermon which stressed the need of removing the doubts and fears now held by many people of the United Nations.

"Men ar afraid of the day of

victory because we can't trust the political forces now operating," he declared. "We're afraid to trust Winston Churchill because of his statement that England intends to hold what she has, meaning colonial peoples.

"We're also afraid of the day of victory because it may bring into power again those interests which sold American scrap iron to Japan, even though all the signs pointed to that scrap iron being used against us in the future and even though it was then being used to

kill the Chinese.

"These people subjugated morality for the time being for the purposes of war. They are not motivated by more basic principles. We need the motive of concern about brotherhood and fellowship. We need the motivation of God."

Robeson's War Views

Although his address was based upon Jeffersonian democracy, Paul Robeson made an early application of Jefferson's principles to present-day issues. He saw

England, China, some sections of Africa, and Russia as in the process of a change to a more democratic political and social order.

"This is a struggle for a people's world throughout the world," he said. "In a people's war, the people will not give ground in the face of victory. But we must be aware of the fact that the forces of reaction in the United States are reinforcing their position.

"The people's war is the Negro people's war and we should see that the reactionary forces do not set us back. With Fascism destroyed, the conditions of Negroes and other common people will be improved."

Democracy Here, Abroad

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune also linked the Negro's welfare with the success of the Allied cause. She pointed to the tradition of Negro's services with the armed forces and said that he had always been willing to shed his blood for his country.

"But we must make it plain that we mean liberty and equality and freedom for all people without regard to race or creed or color or where they live," she added.

"As we fight for the right of government by and for the people in England and Poland and Yugoslavia, we fight for it in Georgia and Alabama.

"As we oppose the doctrine of race supremacy in Italy and Germany, we oppose it equally in Florida, California and Michigan. We cannot win back the holy grail if our armour is besmirched with greed, inequality and race prejudice. So we must cry out in the midst of the struggle itself to clean our shield.

Durham Conference on Health

Minimum health measures for Negroes in the thinking of the framers of the Durham statement would include the following:

"Mandatory provisions that a proportion of the facilities in all public hospitals be available for Negro patients.

"That Negro doctors be either incuded on the staff for services to Negro patients according to their special qualifications, or permitted as practitioners the same privilege and courtesy as other practitioners in the public hospitals.

"That Negro public health nurses and social workers be more extensively used in both public and private organizations."

The conferees also advocated the extension of slum clearance and erection of low-cost housing as a general as well as special group advantage and pointed to the excellent precedent set in this field by the Federal Government

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

A series of stimulating and colorful baccalaureate and commencement exercises brought to a close this week the regular school year of Atlanta colleges.

Spelman College, Atlanta University and Morehouse College combined for one large baccalaureate service last Sunday afternoon when Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary for colored work, national council of the Y. M. C. A., delivered the sermon.

Speaking on the war, Dr. Tobias asserted that men are afraid of victory because we can't trust political forces now operating and that minority groups especially are afraid of victory because they have seen no more than declarations that democracy will mean much to underprivileged minorities. He called for the motivation of brotherhood, fellowship and God if victory is to be meaningful.

83 Graduate Degrees

The following day, the seventy-fourth commencement exercises of Atlanta University were held with 83 students receiving graduate degrees in science, liberal arts, social work and library science. The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Walter White, Major R. R. Wright, and Brigadier Gen. B. O. Davis. Mr. Bethune was the commencement speaker.

The commencement of Morehouse College was marked by the appearance of Paul Robeson as the principal speaker and the conferring of the honorary degree doctor of humane letters upon him by the college. The doctor of laws degree also was conferred upon Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta School of Social Work director. Following Mr. Robeson's address on "Jeffersonian Democracy," he sang four songs by special request.

Spelman and Morris Brown exercises were held Wednesday morning, June 3, Bishop C. C. Alleyne speaking at Morris Brown and Dean Ralph Bridgman, of Brooklyn College, addressing the Spelman students and faculty. Dr. R. N. Brooks, editor of the Southeastern edition of the Christian Advocate, was the principal speaker at the Clark exercises.

Evening High Graduation

Large classes of commercial and high school students were graduated at recent exercises held by the Washington High Evening School at Big Bethel A. M. E. Church. The principal address was delivered by D. M. Therell, of the Atlanta Board of Education, and Arvella Glanton spoke as valedictorian of the class.

Over $1,000 in awards and scholarships were presented to students by Dr. H. H. Bixley. Oscar Billingslea received an award of $100 cash to attend Clark College. He also received an honor cup presented by the Coca-Cola Company. An $80 scholarship was awarded Harriet Q. Myers for attendance at Clark. A similar scholarship to Morehouse was awarded Nathaniel Lynch.

Morris Brown scholarship awards went to Ellen Minor, Cicero Martin, Lueberta Marion, John Marrion, Estella Jay, Lizzie Davis, William T. Lester and Mattie Lee Daniels.

The salutatorian award went to Emma Martin Downer, the diamond jewelry award to William E. Mims, American Legion award to William Lester, Star Service Legion award to Elizabeth Dozier, second prize to Margaret Doke.

The R. Reid Hunter Victory Garden Cup was awarded to Jefferson S. Ward, John Berry, Carrie M. Hudson, Dora Moore, and Sallie Burson. The Willis A. Sutton Scholastic Cup was awarded to Lorena Alexander, Nora Bell Stephen, Arnella Glanton, Sara Slanten, Florence Pinkston, Emma Martin Downer, and Ernestine Culpepper.

Negro and Farming

An important place was given to agriculture by the Southern Negro leadership which framed the Durham Statement last fall.

Recognizing that the South is the most rural section of the nation and that Negroes are an important farm element because of their large numbers, these representatives called attention to the economically handicapped farm sections of the South and the need for increased production of food fiber and fats in order to win the war.

Dealing with the fact that Negroes are a large part of the sharecropper and tenant group, the following measures were suggested as a means of increasing the production of the area, raising the status and spirits of Negro farmers and improving the region's contribution to the total war effort:

"Establishment of sufficient safeguards in the system of tenancy to promote the development of land and home ownership and more security on the land by written contracts, longer lease terms, higher farm wages for day laborers, and balanced farm programs, including food and feed crops for present tenants and day laborers.

Government Help Needed

"Adequate Federal assistance to Negro farmers should be provided on an equitable basis. The war effort can be materially aided if adequate provisions are made now for the interpretation of Government policies to rural Negroes.

"The equitable distribution of funds for teaching agriculture in the Negro land grant colleges to provide agricultural research and experimentation for Negro farmers.

"The appointment of qualified Negroes to Government planning and policy-making bodies concerned with the common farmer, and the membership of Negro farmers in general farmers' organizations and economic co-operatives to provide appropriate representation."

Activities of Colored People

MRS. M. C. CHAVIS

Mingo Scott, Jr., has just received his commission as second lieutenant in the Medical Administrative Corps of the United States Army. He was commissioned June 9 at Camp Berkley, Texas, and is now stationed at Ft. Hauchuca, Ariz.

A native of Nashville, he received his education in the public elementary schools, Pearl High School, and Tennessee A. and I. State College. Previous to his admission to Officers Candidate School he served as platoon sergeant in the Medical Replacement Training Center at Camp Pickett, Va.

Lieutenant Scott entered the service in February, 1942. He is the son of Mrs. Josie Scott, 500 Fortieth Avenue, North, and is a member of the First Baptist Church, West Nashville.

H. A. Cameron Post No. 6

The executive board of H. A. Cameron Post, American Legion, will meet Monday night at 8 o'clock, and election of officers will be held at an early date.

Allegro Male Chorus

The Allegro Male Chorus will hold its 15th annual concert at New Hope Baptist Church on Hawkins Street, Monday night at 8:15 o'clock.

Fathers' Day

The Colored Division of Boy Scouts of Nashville is sponsoring Fathers and Sons Day Sunday at the First Baptist Church, Eighth Avenue, North, at 3:30 p. m. The principal speaker will be the Rev. Jesse J. McNiel, pastor of Spruce Street Baptist Church. All fathers and sons are asked to be present.

Nashville Fisk Club

The Nashville Fisk Club held its last meeting of the school year Sunday afternoon at the Faculty Club, Fisk Campus. The election of officers will be held and other business looked after.

A&I College News

In the interest of war bonds and stamps, President W. J. Hale of A&I College and Tennessee chairman of the sale of war stamps and bonds visited southern points including Memphis, Dallas, New Orleans, and Baton Rouge. He addressed assemblies at Southern University, Scotlandville and Dillard University, New Orleans. Contacts were also made with former students and alumni.

J. Andrew Simmons, principal of the Booker T. Washington High School, Columbia, S. C., was guest OPA representative of faculty and students of A&I State College this week. Of special concern to summer school teachers is the OPA's program and its implications for schools. Selected class groups and workshop groups as well as the general student body are receiving the benefit of having individual and group problems discussed as concern the program of price control, rent control and rationing.

Industrial Conference

A conference of Negro trade and industrial teachers of Tennessee was conducted at A&I College this week with state, national and local speakers participating in lectures and demonstrations on various phases of trades and industries in keeping with present day needs. W. A. Seeley, state supervisor; Tom Bell, district supervisor; G. E. Freeman, state director of vocational education, and Prof. E. P. Westmoreland, U. S. Office of Education, were among the principal lecturers at the conference. Conferences to be held at the college the week of June 21 will include the Negro Study Committee on post-war secondary curricular and secondary education, June 21-22, and the meeting of Smith-Hughes teachers of vocational agriculture and home economics, June 21—July 3.

A&I Summer Courses

In addition to offering usual courses for state certification and for advanced work, A&I College has geared its summer school program to meet present war demands. Courses in science, health and physical education, art education, agriculture, home economics, business education and library science are especially emphasizing vital phases of war emergency training.

Other offerings provide opportunity for prospective defense workers in short courses in the vocations; for in-service teachers to solve their problems through assistance given in the education workshop; and for teachers and community workers to participate in various types of recreational programs.

A number of summer conferences are being held at the college, bringing outstanding leaders in various fields and professions. The Disciples of Christ National Institute on Negro Work, June 8-12, brought more than 75 representa-

Other conferences, including the Industrial Education Conference, Smith-Hughes Teachers of Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics, the Jeanes Supervisors, and the National Red Cross Aquatic School are scheduled for the months of June and July.

Pearl Senior PTA

Pearl Senior High School PTA will hold a meeting today at the school in order to set up a Home Nursing Unit, sponsored by the Red Cross. All ladies interested in taking this course, are asked to be present at 6 p. m. by Mrs. Janie Reynolds, president.

48b-1943

EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

The following editorial by Harry B. Webber is from the New Jersey Herald Tribune of Newark, N.J.:

MRS. BETHUNE

I am tired of seeing the picture of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune in every group which emanates from Washington or from the WAAC camp in Des Moines.

As a big jobholder in the vanishing NYA program, Mrs. Bethune used her job to be the unofficial spokesman for the New Deal in every convention in the land and all those newspapers who were sold heart and soul to the New Deal played up her words and her likeness with a boresome regularity.

* * * *

WAAC

Now along comes the WAAC and one wonders, from the fotos, whether Mrs. Ovetta Culp Hobby is the WAAC chief or whether Mrs. Bethune herself is in command of the outfit.

* * * *

PUBLICIST

As a political publicist for the New Deal before the war Mrs. Bethune had no equal and in every speech she subtly mentioned how she had "been in the White House the other day." The very fact that she appeared as the main speaker at so many gatherings was proof in itself that her actual duties in the NYA did not amount to enough to keep her busy in Washington.

We give her credit for selling every woman's organization, national and local and also the New Jersey Federation of Colored Women's Club on their 100 per cent support of the New Deal. She did an excellent job. But now we believe she is laying the publicity on too thick. Out of eight pictures from Acme News Service which we received last week picturing the WAAC camp, seven had Mrs. Bethune placed in such prominent position that we could not see the WAAC officer candidates, who were far greater news.

Washington Tribune MAY 15 1943
Washington, D. C.

PAST

Once upon a time Mrs. Bethune was the struggling head of a college and a dominant force in women's clubs. She put on no airs and was a living symbol of the poor colored woman who had overcome countless obstacles and reached the top, possessed no affectation.

MAY 15 1943

But under New Deal auspices Mrs. Bethune overnight changed from the simple clothing she once wore and her dresses and gowns became the envy of thousands because they were so costly. For several years she has ranked as one of America's best dressed when one becomes quite successful.

MAY 15 1943

* * * *

But one tires of forever building Mrs. Bethune as the "First Lady of the Land" when her real work is simply a public relations job for the Democratic party. We would like to see the pictures and names of some of the many other colored women doing leadership work in this nation.

We would also like to hear Mrs. Bethune in her exalted position speak out against some of the problems which beset the race and speak out on them whether they are embarrassing to the New Deal or not.

PEOPLE AND PLAC

JAN 16 1943

By WALTER WHITE

Warren Brown's Charges

THERE IS just enough truth in some of the charges made against the Negro press by Warren Brown in the "Saturday Review of Literature" and the "Readers' Digest" to make his articles dangerous to the point of being menacing. Because no good service to the Negro's cause can be rendered by attempting to match generalization against generalization or extreme against extreme, it is to be hoped that Brown's assertions will be treated by the Negro press and by Negroes themselves with cold analysis rather than heat.

Walter White

Before taking up his charges, let's see what makes the charges against the Negro press by a hitherto unknown Negro infinitely more important than they would be if made by any other one of the thirteen million Negroes in the United States. There is first, of course, the fact that his articles were published in the "Saturday Review of Literature," one of the most respected literary journals. "Readers' Digest," which published a condensation of the article, has the largest circulation of any magazine in the United States, reputed to be in excess of eight million. Had Warren Brown submitted his article as an individual it is probable that both magazines would have rejected it. Instead it was published because it was vouched for by the Council for Democracy.

What is the Council for Democracy? It is an organization of distinguished, sincere and honest individuals formed in 1940 to combat "the forces of hate, at home and from abroad." It has been particularly concerned since its inception with discrimination against the Negro. The third of its series of pamphlets, "Democracy In Action," was devoted to the Negro and defense by Herbert J. Seligman. Its honorary chairman is the famous Raymond Gram Swing, probably the most widely-listened-to radio commentator in the world today. Proven friends of the Negro like Ernest Angell, its president; Evans Clark, its secretary; Lyman Bryson, chairman of the executive committee, and a board made up of some of the most distinguished citizens of America, attest to its sincerity.

Some Truth In Indictment

JAN 16 1943

BUT IT WOULD appear that like many well meaning white people they employed Brown and accepted his judgment on Brown's own evaluation. The result is that, backed by so distinguished a group, Brown's specious and sophomoric dicta about the Negro press and Negroes generally were accepted as authoritative. Thus, what he says will be read and probably accepted by millions of white Americans who never see a Negro newspaper.

Let's look at some of the items in Brown's indictment of the Negro press for which there is some proof. Some of the Negro papers do print stories occasionally without checking the facts carefully enough before printing them.

Far too many of the Negro press feature crimes, especially sex crimes, all out of proportion to the importance of the episodes even if they were committed by persons of national reputation.

There are other questionable practices by a few of the papers such as the publishing of advertisements of dream books, love potions and numbers which one wishes they would cease publishing. The Negro press would be in a much stronger position to answer the charges of men like Brown, both white and colored, if of their own volition they abstained from such questionable practices.

On The Other Side

JAN 16 1943

Now let's look at some of Brown's other accusations. He wraps the mantle of seer and prophet about his shoulders and arbitrarily divides the Negro masses from "sensation mongering Negro leaders," newspapers and organizations. According to Brown, the mass of Negroes do not join in the demands of Negro newspapers, organizations, church leaders and labor leaders that the beating of Negro soldiers, denial of jobs in war industries, lynching, disfranchisement and second-class citizenship status be ended. If he believes this, he is either ignorant or a fool.

He claims that Negro papers carry only disparaging news about white people. My criticism of the Negro press is just the opposite—that too much space is given uncritically to white people who later turn out to be phoney or who have some sort of political or other ax to grind, particularly around election time. But even after all this is taken into account I know that a very remarkable record would be revealed if an honest and careful count were made of the number of stories and the number of lines of space devoted during the last six months, for example, to speeches, books and acts by distinguished white Americans like the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Pearl Buck, Wendell Willkie, Sumner Welles, Paul McNutt, Claire Boothe Luce, Philip Murray and many others, as well as of organizations like the Council for Democracy.

JAN 16 1943

Finally, Brown joins hands with all of the sacred Southern liberals like John Temple Graves and with the Bilbos and Connallys when he tries to blame all racial tension on Negroes. This is like a case of a man beating his wife unmercifully until eventually she musters courage enough to protest and then is accused by a bystander of herself being the cause of the trouble.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta Ga Journal
January 10, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Problems of Negro crime and the prospects for Negro leadership were the subject of campus and community interest at Morehouse College this week as its department of sociology presented Dr. Guy B. Johnson, research professor of the University of North Carolina, in a series of forums and seminars.

One of the leading liberal thinkers of the day, Dr. Johnson stimulated active interest in the discussion subjects, both of which aroused the immediate interest of

coeditor of the proposed encyclopedia of the Negro and was a staff of the Carnegie Corporation Study of the Negro in America in 1939-40. He is a graduate of Baylor University of Chicago, and the University of North Carolina, from which he received the Ph.D. After instructing in sociology at Baylor is also a trustee of Spelman and Morehouse Colleges this past Thursday and Friday, was introduced by Professor W. R. Chivers. He has been research professor there for the past year. He is also author of sociology.

Many Publications

Among his publications are "The Negro and His Songs," coauthored with H. W. Odum; "Negro Work-a-Day Songs," also authored with Odum; "John Henry-Tracking Down a Negro Legend," and "There's a reason for that khaki

in the halls once trod by eager students seeking a higher education. Enlisted Branch No. 7, Army Administration School, had its formal opening recently at Atlanta University when General Herbert C. Holdridge, director of school training of the Army schools, came from Washington to open the school to the 600 soldiers who will receive instruction there.

Classes began this week and the Army was everywhere in evidence. Soldiers have taken over most of the dormitory space, eat in the dining halls and are to be found all along the street leading from the dormitories to classrooms. The dull, khaki color of Army trucks is now a familiar sight along Chestnut Street, S. W.

While many men have been brought here from all sections of the country, some are Atlanta boys. In fact, several have merely donned Uncle Sams' uniform and are now back in the same classrooms they formerly attended as Morehouse or Atlanta University students.

The school will train administrative personnel for duty with the Army Air Force and is one of five recently set up on college campuses by the War Department for that purpose.

Lieut. Colonel C. E. Nesbitt is the school's commanding officer and Major Ellis G. Piper is director of training.

Outlines Negro Aims

What the Negro wants was forcefully set forth at the Emancipation Day program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held recently at Ebenezer Baptist Church when the Rev. L. A. Pinkston, president of the General Baptist Convention of Georgia, delivered the principal address.

"The Negro,' he asserted, "wants the liberties set forth in the Christian charter: the liberty of person, the liberty of mind and the liberty of soul.

"He wants the right to justice in the courts, the right to share in the tax burdens and the benefits of money for public health, public education, public parks and public improvements.

"He wants his wife and children protected in their homes, on the streets, street cars, buses, railroads. When his son comes back from the Solomon Islands, Australia, England and Africa, he wants him to have a decent job in keeping with his own skill.

Fundamental Rights

"The Negro wants the fundamental right of a democracy without which democracy is meaningless: the right to vote—I mean the abolition of the poll tax and the white primary. He wants freedom from mob violence.

"When he is hungry, he wants a place to eat—and he doesn't even think about what some call 'social equality,' the great, baseless bugaboo which is called up whenever we try to secure these other fundamental, democratic rights."

Re.. Pinkston said that the Negro has shown his loyalty in all this country's wars, is loyal now, but wants a chance at some of the freedoms for which he now fights. "He wants civil rights and economic opportunity along with other free people." he said. "Otherwise, he still is not' free and merely fights to maintain his own slavery."

The speaker scored the suppression or censorship of Negro news which he said merely proves that the Negro is not yet a free man. This censorship, he said, merely keeps white persons uninformed about the Negro's viewpoint and causes them to think that he is a docile, satisfied creature, when in reality he is highly concerned about his third-class citizenship.

Calls for Christian Charter

The Rev. Pinkston called for widespread loyalty to the Christian charter which he termed the first and best of all the charters.

Professor C. L. Harper, newly inducted president of the Atlanta branch, pledged himself to a program for the education of the community on the achievements of the Negroes. The association must inform white people and then appeal to their consciences, he said.

Mrs. Sadie Powell received the "27" Club award as a "distinguished citizen, community builder and benefactor."

ROGERS SAYS:—

FEB 20 1943

UNITED STATES ONLY COUNTRY WITH LAWS AGAINST ITS OWN CITIZENS BECAUSE OF COLOR

BY J. A. ROGERS

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

I HAVE been hearing and reading much coment on "Negroes And The War," an illustrated booklet got out by the Office of War Information, and edited by Chandler Owen, Chicago newspaperman. Some of this comment, mostly from Negroes, is unfavorable, while others do not know what to think of it. However, in all fairness, I do think it is an effort in the right direction, especially if circulated among white people. This typical cross-section of Negroes from all walks of life—leaders, scientists, artists writers, mechanics, dancers, businessmen, laborers, farmers, college professors—cannot help but correct, in my opinion, much of the woeful ignorance about Negroes in things constructive. The pictures, especially, are life-like and were sympathetically handled.

Mr. Rogers

Of course, most of the matter is on the bright and optimistic side although the reverse is not altogether omitted. With this, also, I do not find too much fault. Looking on the bright side never hurts. Also some little known Negroes who have done as much or more than most of those named in the booklet—I could name a score of the latter off-hand—have been left out; but here, again it may be said, that doing full justice to the subject would take several volumes and not a booklet. All in all, I think the OWI deserves praise, even considerable praise, for this work.

CHANDLER Owen, in the foreword, has given a short but able summary of the progress of the Negro since emancipation. He also predicts what the Negro would lose under Hitler by citing what the latter has said about them. He tells how badly Hitler has treated not only Jews but his own so-called Aryan brethren who opposed him and adds logically and truthfully, "There, men and women of color, is your social security under Hitler."

MUST DEFEAT HITLER MENACE

FEB 20 1943

But as one looks on the seamy side, too, I don't think Owen went far enough. Whether he would have been permitted to I don't know. Of course Negroes must oppose Hitler not because of what he MIGHT do to them IF he came here, but because he is a menace to all humanity. An attack on humanity anywhere is, I feel, an attack of humanity everywhere. "The world is but one country," said Abdul Baha, "and mankind is its citizens."

WE all, regardless of color, must learn to have the same horror of the Hitlers, Mussolinis and Tojos, as we have of the monsters history such as Nero, Caligula, Ivan the Terrible and Henry VIII. Such must be given no quarter. The Japanese massacre the Chinese, a yellow people, and if it suits their purpose they will as readily massacre white and black people. We want no dictators, white, black or yellow.

FEAR AMERICA'S OWN HITLERS

However, truth to tell, I'm not half so scared about the Hitlers, Mussolinis and Tojos thousands of miles across the sea as I am of the Hitlers, Mussolinis, and Tojos, right here at home. What the latter are actually doing to Negroes now is so much more concrete, so much more felt, that trying to scare Negroes with Hitler is like trying to frighten a man in Texas, who is being chewed up by a bull-dog, by telling him that way up in Maine a great lion is coming after him. It simply doesn't work. And as for what Hitler has said about Negroes I could quote you worse and in far greater volume from the Congressional Record.

WOULD Negroes suffer more than white Americans if Hitler came here? Don't believe that for a moment. To begin with, the whites have more wealth to be taken by Hitler. Also more accustomed to freedom they would be more resisting, and forever plotting, which would make their lives a hell on earth. As for the Japanese if they came here the lot of the whites would even be worse yet. But the Negroes would not escape. Their lives are too inextricably bound with that of their white fellow-citizens. All Americans would suffer. But just you try and let our American Hitlers see that! You'll find them as deaf as the German Hitler.

LITTLE KNOWN FACTS IN HISTORY

As for comment on "Negroes And The War," in the white press, it was uniformly commendable. Especially good, I thought, was that by the noted writer, Wm. Philip Simms, in the N. Y. World-Telegram, February 9, 1943. However, I find myself differing with Mr. Simms on one point where he says, "In no country on earth has a racial minority made such progress as have the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States."

THERE was a time when I used to repeat this cliche myself but then I was ignorant in Negro history. Today all of that is so much hooey to me. For instance, starting with Mexico and all the way to Argentina one can name Negro presidents in almost every country. Brazil's three emperors were all of European Negro ances-try. The founder of the Brazilian republic and its first president was a mulatto. As for other Brazilians in high public life they could be named galore. Argentina's first president, her Alexander Hamilton so to speak, was a dark mulatto. Bernardino Rivadavia, Mexicos' chief liberator and her second president, Vincente Guerrero, also was a Negro.

CITIZENS SUFFER FROM OWN LAWS

When it comes to possession of this world's goods as well as in education, the Aframerican tops the Negroes of the Rio Grande. But this is only because the United States is better off economically. The difference is like that between the cat that lives in a butcher shop and one in a notions store; or the rich man's dog and the poor man's dog. The former cannot help but be fatter.

ANY progress to be real must be made in manhood and citizenship rights. In this you'll find the Aframerican far behind. The United States is the only country in the New World with laws on its statute books against its own citizens because of color. With the exception of parts of British Africa it is the only land on earth with enforced color segregation.

PROGRESS TALK A LOT OF DRIVEL

FEB 20 1943

No, talk about the Negro's progress is but so much optimistic drivel. I'll begin to believe it when I see even one Negro justice of the Supreme Court, or one Cabinet minister, or one admiral. And please don't remind me of that old one about the Negro's being just in this country, too, but as soon as they were freed they were eligible for jobs like other whites. As for the white immigrant who comes to this country, sometimes even more illiterate, more debased than a Dixie peon, he has been able to go, and has gone, to every high position except that of President.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Editors Score Jim-Crow In U. S. Army

MAY 18 1943

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, May 17.—The 14 Negro editors and special writers who recently witnessed Negro troop maneuvers in Louisiana at the invitation of the War Department, "were newspapers. The troops which the convinced that the segregated policy editors were invited to see on maof the armed services is mitigating neuvers were members of the 93rd against the effectiveness of our Division. The editorial fighting forces and that, until the color bar is abolished, the war effort will be impeded and truly na- tional unity will be impossible." This consensus of Negro editorial opinion is expressed in the current Michigan Chronicle, among the country's most progressive

in the armed services is one of the compelling necessities of an age in of all creds and colors are struggling everywhere to be free."

ways be intolerable to every honest and sincere believer in the democratic form of government. . . . It is the Chronicle, among Negroment will shortly come to realize that the elimination of segregation

MAY 18 1943

48b-1943
The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

MAR 31 1943

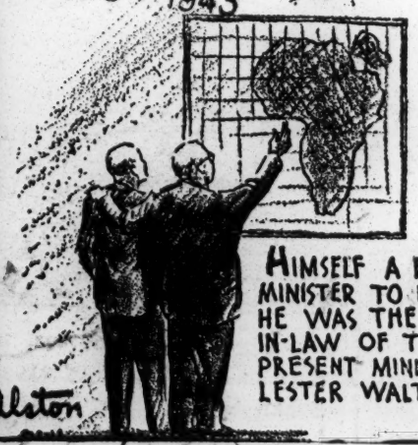
STARTED HIS NEWSPAPER CAREER AS A BAREFOOT NEWSBOY ON THE STREETS OF W...

FRED R. MOORE

MAR 31 1943

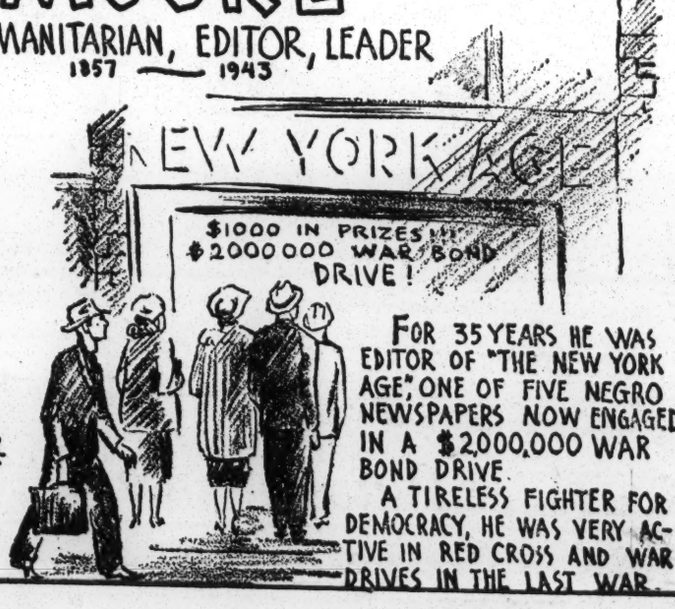
HUMANITARIAN, EDITOR, LEADER
1857 — 1943

MAR 31 1943



HIMSELF A FORMER MINISTER TO LIBERIA, HE WAS THE FATHER-IN-LAW OF THE PRESENT MINISTER, LESTER WALTON.

Alston



FOR 35 YEARS HE WAS EDITOR OF "THE NEW YORK AGE," ONE OF FIVE NEGRO NEWSPAPERS NOW ENGAGED IN A $2,000,000 WAR BOND DRIVE.

A TIRELESS FIGHTER FOR DEMOCRACY, HE WAS VERY ACTIVE IN RED CROSS AND WAR DRIVES IN THE LAST WAR.

POISON PENS

Pittsburgh Courier

IT'S EASY TO BLAME THE PRESS, BUT YOU CANNOT PROMISE FREEDOM TO THE WORLD AND IGNORE NEGRO

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

JAN 16 1943

THE attack on the Negro press and Negro leaders continues with unabated fury. First, there was the poisonous pen of the reactionary Westbrook Pegler, but he was so easy to discredit in the eyes of decent democratically minded citizens. Following this, the Reader's Digest picked up the stooge, Warren Brown, so that an article (attacking race papers) could be published by a Negro. Finally, probably the most unfair article of them all was published by a liberal southerner, Virginus Dabney, in the January issue of the Atlantic Monthly. This completes the circle.

Dabney accused the Negro press of villifying anyone who does not agree with them. Although I hate to make personal statements by calling names myself, I must say that either Mr. Dabney is vicious or stupid. His article is filled with misstatements, misinterpretations, and is based on what I would term (and in his own words), a "spiritual kinsmanship to Hitler."

SPOTLIGHT ON DABNEY'S CHARGE

Let us examine some of the things which Dabney has to say. Dabney objects to the following things in the Negro Press and lynched in Mississippi even though the white papers do not carry it. It would be a poor Negro newspaper which did not publish such items.

*The author is also disturbed about the attack on Mr. Mark Ethridge for his statement before the President's Committee Hearings in Birmingham. On one hand, he states that the colored papers are "unwilling to grant sincerity of motive to the whites who disagree with their attitude", but he is not willing for Negroes to disagree with the propriety or wisdom of Ethridge's speech in Birmingham.

*Dabney condemns the NAACP for wanting "absolute political and social equality"; for objecting to segregation in the armed forces; for objecting to segregation in the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at Chester, Pennsylvania."

MR. Dabney, however, from his point of view, finds some encouraging things. He states that President James E. Shepard's statement (of the North Carolina College for Negroes) that "in times like these, the black men should be thinking of their duty rather than their rights" is a healthy sign. He particularly commends the conference at Durham, North Carolina, which drafted a new charter for race relationships in the South. In this latter instance, I do not think the gentleman knows what he is talking about and is not acquainted with the deep seated resentment which even Southern Negro leaders feel, although they do not at all times express it.

SOUTH SPEAKS IN SOFTER TONE

I would advise him to take a look at this charter for race relations in the South and see if the colored brethren are not saying just about what the Northern leaders and Negro Press are saying, but in a softer tone of voice. Mr. Dabney would find such statements as the following:

"We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether of races, or classes or creeds; however, we regard the current problem of race discrimination and neglect and to ways in which we may co-operate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic structure".

Further:

"We regard it as unfortunate that the simple effort to correct obvious social and economic injustices continue, with such considerable popular support, to be interpreted as the predatory ambition of irresponsible Negroes to invade the privacy of family lite."

THESE were just a couple of the statements signed by the Durham Conference of which Mr. Dabney so highly approved. Of course, there is a lot of double talk in them, but I think that even Mr. Dabney, if he read them carefully, would find out that his Southern Negroes—his so-called "Negro leaders with their feet on the ground"—do not like his segregated society any more than do the Northern Negroes or the Negro Press.

WHITE LIBERALS SUPPORT DEMANDS

But all of this is relatively unimportant, for in the final analysis the old concept of race relations has gone out the window with the global war. Rightly or wrongly, Negroes have gotten a different conception of themselves and the role which they wish to play in society. They are making demands and have expectations which cannot be fulfilled in the historic type of race relations which has existed in this country.

THERE are two things which Mr. Dabney should note. This feeling of resentment is characteristic of all Negroes in the United States, though individuals in some sections are more articulate in expressing their discontent than others. The second thing is that the new conception which the Negro has gotten of himself, his new sense of dignity, has come not from the Negro Press or Negro agitators, but from the war and the slogans which have been developed to support the war effort.

If Mr. Dabney wishes to stop this psychological reaction on the part of Negroes, he should not only quiet such liberals as Pearl Buck, Herbert Agar, and Wendell Willkie, but should censor the speches of President Roosevelt, Vice-President Wallace, Sumner Welles, and the others who talk about freedom for people throughout the world. The speches which are intended for Indian and Chinese ears are the things which have stirred the souls of balck men.

MUST PAY A PRICE

It is easy to blame the Negro Press but the truth of the matter is that you cannot promise freedom to people all over the world and not expect Negroes in the United States to demand that same freedom. That there will be conflict, violence, and bloodshed, no one can doubt. That, however, is the price which the world must pay to achieve political freedom and a new world order, and which America—black and white America—must pay to achieve it within our own country.

ROANOKE, VA., TIMES
Circ. D. 35,443 S. 56,322

JUN 9 - 1943

DINNER WILL HONOR NORFOLK PUBLISHER

HAMPTON, June 8 (AP).—Hampton Institute will give a testimonial dinner next Thursday, June 17, for Plummer Bernard Young, Sr., editor and publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, in recognition of his achievements in journalism, education and interracial relations.

Young, who is accounted a dean of American Negro journalism because of his operation of the newspaper which he purchased in 1911, five years before recently was elected chairman of the board of trustees of Howard University at Washington. He also is a trustee of Hampton Institute, a member of the executive committee of the Virginia Union university, Virginia State college and Tuskegee Institute.

Young also is a member of the commission on interracial cooperation and chairman of the southern conference on race relations. He holds honorary degrees from Shaw university, Virginia Union university, Virginia State college and Tuskegee Institute.

R. O'Hara Lanier, acting president of Hampton Institute, said Young's election to the board chairmanship of also is a trustee of the Anna T. Jeanes Rural School foundation, St. Paul's Polytechnic institute and Howard "climaxes a career of service in the field of higher education for Negroes. which already has been

Negro Journalism Can Boast Some Darn Good Reporters

"The People's Voice" N.Y.

MAR 6 1943

MAR 6 1943

BY NELL DODSON

The Negro press, altho comparatively young, has hatched some dyed-in-the-wool writers who carry with distinction the doubtful honor of being members of the journalistic trade. All-around writers in the newspaper game, both Negro and white, are limited. A sports reporter who can knock out an A-1 yarn on a Joe Louis fight doesn't always show equal facility reporting a conference on juvenile crime, and a feature writer who can turn out a tear-jerker about how smalltown girls get out-slicked in the city will flounder like a fish out of water trying to review Duke Ellington's latest record.

I've been lucky enough to have known personally or have worked with a few of the topnotchers and the experiences encountered have been educational. Mind you, I said "a few"; this is not in any way an attempt to catalogue all of the outstanding and capable members of the profession. One of the failings of this business is the exaggerated ego a by-line creates, and we newspaper scribes, once we've seen our names topping a yarn, are firmly convinced we're the gol-dangdest, hell-firedest reporters ever to bang a typewriter. Realizing this, I hope the 10,299 of my co-workers whom I couldn't wedge into the space will forgive me.

ONLY ONE TED POSTON

One of the most versatile, really talented and pleasantly wacky writers we've had is Ted Poston, formerely of the *Pittsburgh Courier*, and now with the Office of War Information. In the days before he gave up the newspaper game for the hallowed halls of Washington, the bespectacled Poston was in a class by himself. He had a style of his own, a certain brisk humor that ultimately landed him on the white *New York Post* doing special assignments. Just how Theodore managed to wangle the *Post* job has always been a bit of a mystery to his intimates. There are several versions, the most popular of which is the tale T.P. walked into the *Post* office, and told the editor he wanted to be hired immediately.

"Why?" asked the boss.

"Why not?" T.P. is supposed to have tossed right back. The editor couldn't find any logical reason right at the moment and so T.P. got the job.

MAR 6 1943

ROUZEAU ONE OF BEST

The *Courier* can currently lay claim to another all-round writer in Edgar Rouzeau, now a correspondent on the African front. Ed is on the quiet, reserved side, not as noisy as some of the other boys, but he can knock out any kind of news yarn, sports, theatricals, politics, crime or general features. His style, like himself, is calm, practical, convincing. Like Poston, he's done his stint for the white press, having been associated with the *New York Daily News* for a long period. Rouzeau has also worked for the *Norfolk Journal and Guide*, one of the top publications, which, perhaps smartly so, hasn't gone in much for oiling the ego of individual writers.

STEWART UNUSUAL

The *Afro-American* papers can not only boast of two all-around men writers in Ollie Stewart and Ralph Matthews, but also has on its staff one of the country's most versatile women writers in Betty Murphy, daughter of editor Carl Murphy.

Stewart, who is in Africa at present, is one of the very few, if not the only Negro newspaper writers who has made a comfortable income writing for magazines and daily papers. Using various pen names, Stewart has sold his stuff to the country's leading non-fiction magazines and daily publication. He keeps regular working hours, does research to get material, often haunting libraries for hours at a time. Acquaintances who drop in on him, unaware of his phobia against visitors during working hours, often find themselves ushered out—and not always politely. Stewart detests publicity and admits most people consider him rather a queer duck.

MATTHEWS A VETERAN

Ralph Matthews, dapper, widely-traveled, is an Afro veteran and standard fixture. Before the war put a priority on air travel, Matthews covered most of his major assignments by plane. He's covered floods, lynchings, political conferences, outstanding sports events, has been the business for many a year and will probably pull an Alexander Woollcott fade-out and cash their checks in while still pounding out copy for a deadline. In addition to Burley, the *Star-News* is doing okay with Bill Chase, Julius Adams, and is grooming Adele Glasgow for big things apparently. Carl Lawrence is one of the best "leg-men" in the business, and Marvel Cooke, when she was active on the *News* staff, was one of best all-around women writers on tap, in addition to being a hell of a sob sister.

MAR 6 1943

WHAT A WOMAN!

Betty Murphy, besides being able to handle all types of news, including sports, knows the technical end of newspaper business. She's at home in a composing room, and when she gets mad she proves she's not only assimilated composing room technique, but also a fair portion of the more flowery language. She practically cut her teeth on a city desk and to prove it is now city editor of the *Afro*, a job held for years by the late William N. Jones.

MAR 6 1943

BURLEY IS A CHARACTER

The *Amsterdam-Star News*, in Dan Burley, not only has a one-man newspaper but a "character." Burley, who somehow manages to handle the jobs of managing editor, sports editor and theatrical editor, still finds enough time to gather material for his famous *Back Door* column which set Chicago on its ear at one time. Dan is never seen without a black camera hanging around his neck, plays expert boogie-woogie, has written a book on hep-cat jive, and composed some musical numbers that could make the grade if he took the trouble to have them plugged.

Negro newspaper business has plenty of other capable writers, most of them specialists in their respective fields. The *Courier* is well-stocked, and can boast of columnists George Schuyler, writers Chez Washington, Wendell Smith, Randy Dixon, Bill Nunn, and Julia Jones.

MAR 6 1943

The *Chicago Defender* has the veteran Lucius Harper and Al Monroe, two scribes who have been in a guest of the White House, political celebrities by the dozens. He has a capacity for snatching the surface varnish off controversial questions. People who read him often disagree violently with his views, but usually have to admit he has something.

The Crisis
New York City
June, 1943

The Month

War: Charles Jackson French, heroic Navy mess attendant, commended for bravery by Admiral William Halsey.

93rd division on maneuvers in Louisiana.

House Military Affairs Committee now investigating the shooting of Pfc. William McRae by his commanding officer, Col. William T. Coleman, June 5 at Selfridge Field, Mich.

First Negro Marines to receive ranks of sergeant are: Edson E. Blackman, Jr., Charles F. Anderson, Gilbert H. Johnson and John T. Pridgen.

Negro fighter pilot squadron reportedly on active duty in North Africa under command of Lt. Col. B. O. Davis, Jr.

S. S. George Washington Carver, second liberty ship named for a Negro, launched May 7, christened by singer Lena Horne.

Labor: First ship built by all-Negro workers at Sun shipbuilding yards launched May 10.

Six thousand Mexicans to join imported Jamaican and Bahamian laborers.

James Harold Herman winner of "Letter of Commendation" from St. Louis Curtiss-Wright corporation for idea to speed production.

Education: Tuskegee institute accepts $100,000 subsidy from Alabama in exchange for six seats on board of trustees.

Dr. E. C. McLeod installed as eighth president of Wiley college, May 24.

St. Augustine college (Fla.) student strikers demand removal of president E. H. Gould, white, to make way for competent Negro leadership.

Books: First novel by Carl Offord, *White Face*, published by McBride.

Victory, OWI publication explaining American war effort to foreigners, overlooks Negroes.

Arts: Leigh Whipper, veteran Negro actor, cast as Haile Salassie in film, "Mission to Moscow".

Color Line: Public hearing demanded on closing of New York's famed Savoy ballroom on "vice charges". The Savoy was closed April 28.

Missouri civil rights bill, introduced in legislature by Rep. Edwin F. Kenswil, shelved in committee without reaching the house floor.

John S. Blanton, attacked by two white Marines on a Washington-bound train, fined $10 by D. C. judge for "disorderly conduct".

General Motors workers, Indianapolis, Ind., struck, June 5, when Negro machinists began work there.

Women: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune honored for 38 years service in Bethune-Cookman college. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt guest speaker at the New York celebration, May 2.

Negro women still excluded from WAVES, SPARS and women's reserve of the Marines.

Churches: Fifth annual session of National Conference of Church Leaders held May 4–5 at Nashville, Tenn.

Crime: Pacio P. Baclan, Filipino engineer on S. S. Booker T. Washington, held by federal authorities for possessing explosives aboard ship.

Stays of execution granted Henry Daniels and Curtis Robinson, alleged rapists of a Mobile, Ala., white woman, after introduction of evidence that they underwent police "third degree".

Achievements: Thirty-nine Rosenwald fellowships awarded, twenty-six to Negroes. Roi Ottley, Florence Murray and Thomas Sancton, white, managing editor of *The New Republic*, among recipients.

House of Representatives unanimously approves bill authorizing erection of a monument honoring George Washington Carver.

Sports: "Burnt Cork", entry of comedian Eddie "Rochester" Anderson in Kentucky Derby, May 1, last in a field of ten.

Deaths: Lt. Wilmeth Sidat-Singh killed in plane crash in Lake Huron, Mich., May 9.

International: William V. S. Tubman elected president of Liberia May 4, to take office January 1, 1944.

—Constance H. Curtis

48b-1943
Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Brown Branded Negro Pegler

His Article Exposes Him as Foe of Race

By Amsterdam Star-News

JAN 2 - 1943

By ROBERT G. SPIVAK

Well, at last the Reader's Digest has found a Negro Milton Mayer. Or shall I say Westbrook Pegler?

Milton Mayer, you will recall, is the bright Jewish boy from the University of Chicago who last spring wrote an article for the Saturday Evening Post entitled "The Case Against the Jews." His article cost the SEP thousands of readers and more thousands in cancelled advertising. An indirect result was the resignation of its editor. Even this was not satisfactory and costly advertisements were placed in several hundred newspapers apologizing to the Jewish population, which felt deep offense.

The Negro counterpart of Mr. Mayer is Warren Brown, Ph.D.

According to the January issue of the Reader's Digest, Warren Brown, Ph.D., is director of race relations for the Council for Democracy. He wrote an article for the Saturday Review of Literature which the Digest condensed and entitled "A Negro Warns the Negro Press." It is now on the newsstands of the nation.

I seriously doubt that a very large portion of the Reader's Digest's 7,000,000 readers are concerned about the Negro press. I am willing to bet that not .0007 per cent of them have ever seen a Negro-edited newspaper.

JAN 2 - 1943

But after reading Dr. Brown's Ph.D.'s account of the Negro press I know damned well what they think. They think it a jungle press. Just to see if my hunch was correct I had several acquaintances read the article without any comment from me.

A Typical Reaction

"Very interesting," one of them said. "You see it's just what I've always thought. They (Negroes) are just black barbarians. Even their own people think so. This fellow Brown sounds ashamed of it. But from what he says I guess their editors pander to their animal tastes."

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I am sure that is a typical reaction. Under these circumstances I would not say that Warren Brown, Ph.D., has done a very good job in promoting "race relations."

The article itself is written in the best boot-licking, subservient tradition. Mr. Brown, Ph.D., sounds like the kind of Negro some white men like. He seems to "know his place. He detaches himself from the Negro who is fighting mad to achieve his democratic rights.

The article was only incidentally an attack on the Negro press. It was an attack on every Negro with the guts to stand up for himself.

Brown divides all Negroes into two groups: (1) "Negroes" and (2) "Sensation-mongering Negro leaders." That's like the Klansman who says "There are 'good' Jews and 'bad' Jews." Coughlin used to say that, too.

has certain faults. I think there is too much chauvinism. I think crime news is overplayed.

But I venture to say that exactly the same faults apply to the New York Daily News and almost every other white newspaper in the country except for possibly ten or twelve. I have never seen the Reader's Digest devote space to any such criticism of the white press. On the contrary, last month it carried a strictly phoney story by Stanley High glossing over practically every fault the press has. It ascribed some mythical intention to the government of wanting to destroy our relatively-free press.

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Brown Just a 'Fall Guy'

But the fact that the Reader's Digest in its hitherto unrevealed role as friend of the Negro press, gaves such permission to so unimportant article makes me wonder what its editors are up to. Dr. Brown, of course, is just a convenient "fall guy."

The growing attention that the Negro press has attracted is the best proof of its increasing effectiveness as a spokesman for its people. Westbrook Pegler never wastes his darts attacking the lynch crowd. He always directs this against some decent cause, some attempt to make people a little better, or some effort to make justice a little more widespread.

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There is considerable evidence from which to conclude that the Reader's Digest is joining the Pegler poltroons. In recent months an editor of alleged pro-fascist persuasion, Paul Palmer, has joined the staff. Earlier an agreement was reached to buy articles from Wesley

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEADERSHIP

JAN 2 1943

AN ARTICULATE AND UNIFIED MASS REMAINS LEADERLESS TODAY

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

WHAT bothers me is the problem of leadership. Lots of things are happening which should warrant it, but somehow Negroes in this country have not been able to mobilize themselves into an effective economical and political pressure group.

The difference between this war and World War No. 1, as far as Negroes are concerned, is striking. Take, for example, Negro leaders during the first war. They were willing to subordinate the interests of their people while every other group were using pressure tactics to advance their cause. In the failure of these leaders, and all the leaders throughout the world, to demand an all-out political as well as military fight for democracy lay the seed for the present conflict. This came, to an extent which one would not have believed possible a few years before, Negroes see clearly, not only their role in this struggle for democracy but are beginning to get some insight to the global aspects of race, color and democracy.

MASSES UNIFIED, BUT NO LEADERS

Another point is that Negroes now are more unified on the issues which confront them than they have ever been in their history. Evidence of this is to be found in the polls which have been taken by The Pittsburgh Courier. These polls show that on most important questions, between 80 and 95 per cent of the sample, North and South alike, was in agreement on the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms for Afro-Americans.

CITES AMERICAN TENDENCY

In this connection, Kingsley Martin, editor of the New Statesman, just back from an American lecture tour, wrote in the progressive weekly publication:

"Only a critic of British imperialism can successfully discuss that subject in America. One can make himself popular merely by making a joke about the British Empire, a subject which his audience fears to be sacred. I even found some Americans prepared to discuss the Negro problem once I admitted the imperfections of Great Britain."

BRITAIN HAS TRUMP CARD

Should the British be provoked into answering their American critics, they will have, for the first time, an opportunity of hearing about conditions in their own dixie-land. Personally, I think it is all to the good and I hope that, censorship during the war facilities will permit correspondents to convey to the people both sides of the Atlantic unofficial points of view on the race color problem as affecting the

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Boston, Mass.
Guardian

JAN 6 1943

New York newspaperman, was and book reviewer for the New appointed this week as publicity York Times and Herald Tribune.
director of the Nat'l CIO Committee for American and Allied War Relief. Mr. Ottley, author of "Inside Black America," which Houghton Mifflin is publishing this May, brings to his position long experience as a journalist. He was formerly an editor and columnist with the New York Amsterdam-Star News, contributor to national periodicals.

Should the ban be lifted, we shall into answering their American critics, they will have, for the first time, an opportunity of hearing about conditions in their own dixie-land. Personally, I think it is all to the good and I hope that, censorship during the war facilities will permit correspondents to convey to the people both sides of the Atlantic unofficial points of view on the race color problem as affecting the

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Political, Indian Circles Consider Gesture Recognition of Increasing Influence of Race In World Politics

JAN 2 1943

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Pittsburgh Courier War Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 31—(Censored)—Walter White, stalwart leader of his oppressed race, has made front-page news in the London press. The local News Chronicle's Washington, D. C., correspondent. in a dispatch to his influential and liberal newspaper, tells of the growing solidarity between colored peoples the world over and of reactions along this line in administrative and diplomatic circles.

In his release the correspondent wrote:

SIGNIFICANT GESTURE

"A story that is being told here with a good deal of approval concerns a visit which Lord Halifax, British ambassador, paid in New York recently to Mr. Walter White, Negro leader who heads the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"White had written Halifax a letter which posed some questions on Britain's Indian policy. Halifax found the letter pointed and decided to answer personally instead of by mail. When he was in New York, he sought out the modest offices of the NAACP, dropped in on White, and had a long talk with him.

"At the British Embassy, Halifax confirmed the story."

DARKER RACES IMPORTANT

Political and Indian circles here consider this a most significant gesture on the part of Halifax—recognition of Negroes' increasing influence on world politics.

Significantly enough, British people are becoming increasingly interested in the status of Afro-Americans and their struggles for integration into the American democratic way of life.

"HOLIER THAN THOU" ATTITUDE

JAN 2 1943

While American criticism of Britain's Indian colonial policy is vocal, Britishers are asking pointed questions about America's racial problem. Obviously, because of their dependence on lend-lease resources, they have not been as outspoken as their critics on the other side of the Atlantic. Nevertheless, there are increasing signs of hitting back. Liberal and progressive opinions are welcomed such as Wendell Willkie's view that now is the time for frank and open discussion on the Anglo-American post-war attitude toward the colored races and in relation to present "hush-hush" policy on one of the most vital problems confronting international statesmanship.

"The worker", N.Y.,

The Enemy Sets a Trap

JAN 31 1943

By Ben Davis, Jr.

OBSERVING the deep and justifiable resentment among the Negro people over the offensive of the poll tax bloc in Washington, particularly its attempt to blitz the FEPC out of existence, A. Phillip Randolph has proposed that the Negro people take the dangerous path of civil disobedience. The proposal first appeared in the Negro press two weeks ago, without anything very definite as to time or detail of execution, although it has been reiterated by one or two other associates of Mr. Randolph in the March-on-Washington organization. It must be taken therefore that the proposal is a serious one although sent up as a trial balloon to test the political atmosphere among the Negro people.

The Pittsburgh Courier, the largest and one of the most influental Negro weekiles, notes the disastrous consequences of such a movement—and does so in such graphic terms as not to leave too much of the trial balloon afloat. The Courier's editorial of January 23 went on to say:

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"In suggesting that colored citizens resort to civil disobedience in order to win their rightful demands for equal rights, A. Phillip Randolph is guilty of the most dangerous demagoguery on record. The March-on-Washington Movement plan was bad enough but alongside a call to civil disobedience, it seems quite sane. For a stated period Mr. Randolph is suggesting that colored citizens disobey all jim-crow laws as a demonstration of their dissatisfaction with them (and presumably he is prepared to lead the way) but there is to be no violence! Those who are foolish enough to follow Mr Randolph's advice may not resort to violence, but the prejudiced white people of the jim-crow states where over three-fourths of the colored ctizens reside will be under no compulsion to refrain from violence. They will regard such a campaign as the opening of the race war which every Southern demagogue has proclaimed as imminent since the end of the Civil War; and how they will react, everybody who knows anything about the South well knows.

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"Mr. Randolph is suggesting that we follow the example of Gandhi's followers in India on the assumption that there is some similarity between conditions here and in that unfortunate country. In India there are 390 million colored folk and about 250,000 white people; while in the U.S.A. there are 120 million white folk and 13 million colored folk. Nevertheless, every civil disobedience campaign in India has not only ended in bloodshed and imprisonment of tens of thousands of Indians but has failed to win Indian independence. It may succeed in the future, but it has not done so in the past, either in India or South Africa. What makes Mr. Randolph or anyone else think it would succeed in this country, except in offering irresponsible and vicious elements an excuse for slaughtering thousands of colored citizens?

"We would be much more alarmed by this latest Randolph bid for leadership, if we were not aware of the sound judgment and cynical sense of humor of the masses of colored people. If Mr. Randolph calls for such a campaign at the scheduled spring conference of the March-on-Washington committee, we predict that thirteen million loyal American colored citizens will repudiate him with a loud and firm 'No!'"

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WHILE there may be disagreements with certain formulations and conclusions drawn by the editorial, its position is fundamentally sound.

Basically wrong with the civil disobedience proposal is that it could have no other consequence than to disrupt the war effort, spread national disunity, and set back the whole struggle for Negro rights. That plays into the hands of Hitler and of his defeatist-poll tax lieutenants who are hoping that by their attacks upon Negro rights they can strike a blow against victory at a most vulnerable spot.

It would be swell for Dixon, Talmadge or Martin Dies if they could succeed in getting the Negro people off in a corner by themselves, cut off and isolated from their staunch allies in the labor movement and from the main stream of the national war effort.

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THIS is a people's war in which the forward march of all peoples, black, white, brown and yellow hinges upon whether fascist tyranny is destroyed. Those who still practice discrimination against Negro Americans are not only morally and legally guilty, but are helping Hitler, by preventing the full mobilization of the entire population.

Despite the bars against the use of Negro troops in the Union army, Lincoln was fighting a people's war against the Adolph Hitler of 1861. Frederick Douglass keeping his eye on the ball pointed out that the Civil War had to be won, and at the same time fought against the Copperhead policy of discrimination so that Negro soldiers and the Negro people could be mobilized for an anti-slavery victory. In a much more dangerous crisis, our country is faced with the necessity of striking down the last remains of jim-crow in order that victory may be won at the quickest time and the least possible cost.

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AS A result of the powerful progressive forces unleashed in the course of prosecuting this just war, events are moving in a generally correct direction, both in reference to defeating Hitler abroad and Hitlerite practices at home. But these developments, new and healthy as they are, do not take place in sufficient quantity, quality or with sufficient swiftness to meet the military urgency of the moment. Nevertheless, they are taking place particularly through such an historically new agency as the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee. It is this developing new thing that the poll taxers are trying to crush, before it can consolidate the gains and fan out to new fields of anti-jim crow operation.

But there can be no complacency about these developments. Unless Negro and white unity is built even stronger, and unless labor and white progressives take even more initiative against the anti-Negro defeatists, all sorts of dangerous and fanciful proposals will arise out of the troubled situation. And this will be harmful, not alone to the Negro people, and their militant and correct demands, but to the whole victory drive.

Mrs. Roosevelt Says 'Brown Okay'

"Daily Worker", N.Y.

JAN 12 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Falling in line with the rest of the thinkers who feel that Warren Brown has done a decided service through his recent vilification of the Negro press, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt startled her readers on Wednesday when on her magazine page she praised Brown's article saying it was well written by Brown.

While, of course, it is Mrs. Roosevelt's opinion as expressed in her column, nevertheless when she says that the author had done an "extraordinarily fair and constructive piece of writing" she followed it. Literature which originally published this article was then, it is related, peddled around until it was accepted by the Saturday Review of Literature which finally published it.

When the impact of this article reaches the general public those who wish to flay the Negro press won't have so much to rejoice over—they had been sold down the river.

Getting down to the story behind the story—some one should advise liberals to feel southerners" are wanting real

JAN 12 1943

Brown's article saw it first and sought to have it printed in a Negro publication! The editor of which accepted the offer when he read it, he returned it

48b-1943

NATIONAL ROUNDUP

Edited by ANN PETRY

People's Voice New York, N.Y.

JUN 19 1943

ALABAMA

Will O. Walton of the Alabama State Senate offered last week a constitutional amendment which would bar from voting, holding office or serving on juries in Alabama any person who advocates abolishing segregation of the races. The amendment if passed would classify such persons as "moral degenerates" along with those who advocate intermarriage.

CONNECTICUT

Death came last week in Hartford to Republican big shot John S. Taylor, former president of the Colored Republican Club, and delegate to the state Republican convention. Honorary bearers at Taylor's funeral were Mayor [illegible] Lucibello, Attorney General Francis A. Palotti, Senator William [illegible] Mortensen, Edward N. Allen, former Mayor Walter E. Batterson and others.

FLORIDA

What ha[illegible]rmed the first union contract in Florida's laundry industry was signed [illegible] Miami recently due to the efforts of Negro workers. There are 2,500 laundry workers in Miami, of whom 2,000 are Negro.

GEORGIA

George Elmer Ross of Augusta last week called on the Georgia State Supreme Court to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners was moved by racial prejudice in denying him the right to practice law in the state. Ross, who is a graduate of the University of Chicago law school, successfully passed the Illinois state bar examinations. The decision to restrict admission of Negro lawyers to the bar is supposed to have resulted from the famous Angelo Herndon trial when two Negro lawyers, Ben Davis jr, and John Geer appeared for the defense. Davis was one of the last Negro men to pass the Georgia bar, though a woman, Rachel Pruden Walden was admitted this year.

ILLINOIS

In Chicago a coroner's jury, composed of three Negroes and three whites, was unable to agree whether the fatal shooting of 16-year-old Elmo Vasser on May 13 by two white policemen was accidental or otherwise. The two policemen involved are under suspension pending disposition of the case which will be presented to the grand jury at the earliest possible date.

LOUISIANA

The difference in educational facilities for white and Negro schoo children is revealed in dollars and cents figures issued last week in Baton Rouge. The state paid an average of $81.19 to educate each white public school pupil and $21.26 to educate each Negro pupil. Twelve parishes in the state have no high school facilities for Negroes at all. Livingston Parish spends $15.41 per Negro pupil as against $145.50 for white. The same parish pays thirteen Negro teachers an average salary annually of $309.62 and pays 53 white teachers an average annual salary of $1,044.15.

MARYLAND

In Baltimore members of the advisory board of the department of public welfare toyed with the idea of importing Japanese girls from internment camps to fill nurse vacancies at City Hospitals. The proposal was tabled Friday due to objections of board member Dr. Ralph Young who suggested that Negro women should be used instead.

Members of the board argued there would be less objection from white patients to Japanese nurses than to Negro nurses. Dr. Young observed that if this were true while the US was at war with Japan, it would be better for the US to call its troops home. P. J. McMillin, white superintendent of hospitals, admitted to a desperate shortage of nurses but stated that he would not admit Negro nurses or Negro applicants for nurses' training because if he did whites would walk out.

MISSISSIPPI

In Carrollton Lester J. Franklin, perennial candidate for governor opened his campaign with these statements: "True to the traditions of our beloved southland, I am for white supremacy and race purity, first, last and always. . . . I lay it down as a flat proposition that while I am governor of Mississippi, regardless of what congress does with the poll tax, Mississippi Negroes are not going to belly up to the polls and take charge of elections in this state."

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Defender

By WALTER WHITE

Chicago Ill.

JUN 26 1943

The Atlanta Constitution

A SLOGAN of the Atlanta Constitution declares that it "covers Georgia like the dew." This is no idle boast. It is read every morning by the overwhelming majority of Atlantans, both white and Negro. This is also true of other sections of the state and of the Southeast.

Walter White

The Constitution is, in Georgia, an intelligently run newspaper with more coverage of state, national and world news than any other paper. Its editorial policy, especially under Ralph McGill, has manifested more intelligence and vision than any other Georgia newspaper. Its prestige, therefore, causes it to have a profound influence upon the thinking and action of Georgians on political, social, economic and racial problems.

Why white Georgians act as they do on racial matters is in part explained, therefore, by the manner in which the Constitution handles its news about Negroes.

Commencement Day

JUN 26 1943

RECENTLY, I was in Atlanta for the commencement exercises of Atlanta university, Morehouse college, Clark university, Morris Brown university, and Spelman college. The most excellent baccalaureate sermon I have ever heard at any university in the United States or any other country was preached by Dr. Channing H. Tobias in the beautiful Sisters Chapel of Spelman.

The following day one of the most impressive commencement exercises I have ever seen occurred on the beautiful lawn in front of the Administration building. Degrees of Masters of Art, Masters of Science, and Masters of Social Work, and of Bachelors of Science in Library Service were awarded young men and women for whom the gaining of an education had meant infinitely more sacrifice for themselves and parents than for the average white American.

One honorary degree was given to a distinguished American woman who with a stake of $1.50 and a prayer had overcome handicaps of color, sex, and poverty to build a great educational institution. Another honorary degree was given to a distinguished Negro brigadier general who had devoted more than 40 years of his life to service to his country.

A third honorary degree was given to a Negro banker who had coined the immortal slogan, "Tell them we are rising" when asked in the post Civil War days what message could be carried to the people of the North.

Forgotten By Constitution

WHAT COVERAGE was given by the Constitution the following morning? There was a seven-inch story under a flamboyant headline about a Negro working in a cotton field during the day and sleeping in jail at night. A second story told of a sentencing to death of a Negro soldier who had killed a white policeman. A third reference to the Negro depicted the arrest of several Negro juveniles on a charge of rifling mail boxes.

But of the affirmative and highly important scene at the Atlanta university commencement not one word appeared. And this in the South's leading newspaper edited by a man who is considered one of the great liberals of the South and a "friend" of the Negro! Is there any wonder that the majority of the white people of Atlanta remain steeped in their prejudices and in their concept of the Negro as a criminal and a poverty-stricken subnormal member of society?

According to the 1940 census, Atlanta has a population of 302,000, of whom 104,000 are Negroes. At least 20,000 of these buy the Constitution daily. I wonder what would happen to the editorial and news p[illegible] of the Constitution if these 20,000 decided for one day or one week to get along without the Constitution and to rely on radio news broadcasts for information on what is going on in the world. I suspect some improvement in the editorial policy of the Constitution might result. And what happens in Atlanta could be made to happen in other cities.

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PEOPLE AND PLACES

By WALTER WHITE

Chicago Defender

Chicago Illinois

JUL 10 1943

Slaughter On Capital Hill

THE SLAUGHTER at Detroit of human beings was no more devastating nor vicious than that which went on at the same time in Washington of appropriation for all the agencies which did not meet with the approval of the Bourbon South and the reactionary North.

In Detroit, the victims were Negroes shot in the back by policemen; in Washington the weapon was a knife put in the same part of the anatomy of men like Elmer Davis, of the Office of War Information; Aubrey Williams, of the National Youth Administration; and C. B. Baldwin of the Farm Security Administration; and every other agency and individual which had tried to better the lot of those Americans, white and Negro, who most needed help.

Walter White

JUL 10 1943

Elmer Davis and OWI were the targets of as ruthless a gang of saboteurs of decency and liberalism as ever operated in the national Congress for

The Case of Elmer Davis

THE HOUSE wiped out every penny of the appropriation for the preparation or publication of any pamphlet or other literature for distribution of the House and Senate Appropriations Committee within the United States."

the professional Southerners called Elmer Davis of the OWI; I have known Elmer Davis for nearly 20 years. the Senate restored only a part of it. But the bill every name in the book or out of it because he had as passed by the Senate carried an amendment He is one of the ablest journalists and radio broad published the innocuous "Negroes and the War," prohibiting "the expenditure of any part of the casters in the United States. He is meticulous in which a lot of us thought too timorous.

getting his facts and completely free of any racia or religious prejudice of any character as far as I have been able to see.

He gave up an income estimated to be in excess of $50,000 a year to take the thankless task of heading the OWI at a salary of less than one-fifth of what he had formerly earned. But because he refused to surrender to the race prejudice of Washington, everything in the book has been thrown at his head.

NYA, FSA Strangled JUL 10 1943

THE SAME RACIAL BIGOTRY which brought death to Negroes on Woodward avenue in Detroit motivated the strangulation of the NYA and the Farm Security Administration. Baldwin of the Farm Security Administration has been nowhere nearly as courageous as Aubrey Williams of NYA. He had no authority nor desire to bar Negroes from receiving the same benefits as whites from the FSA program except in the matter of payment of poll taxes. But the powerful and cold-blooded Farm Bureau, headed by the ruthless Ed O'Neal, did not want sharecroppers, white or Negro, particularly the latter, to escape virtual peonage. Read John Beecher's article in the New Republic of June 28 to see how the Farm Bureau operates.

As in the case of OWI, the House voted no appropriations for NYA or FSA. The Senate restored a part of the appropriations asked. But the enemy won a partial victory because the sums of each agency were cut far below even the figures the Budget Bureau had recommended. They will be but skeleton organizations, hamstrung by restrictions.

It is the job of Negroes to do two things. First, we must mark indelibly on our memories the votes on these issues of Congressmen who have Negro constituencies which vote. The NAACP is keeping careful record and in its **Bulletin** for September will publish the votes on these and other pertinent issues.

And our second job is to continue pointing out to white Americans — particularly labor and other liberal groups — how race prejudice against the Negro is being used to inflict vicious reaction not only on Negroes, but on white Americans as well. Only by exposing the records of these vicious reactionaries and by returning them to private life can we avert control of American life by a gang as vicious and ruthless as the Nazi party in Germany.

Editorial of the Week

(From the *People's Voice*)

WHY SO MUCH EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE BOMBING OF ROME?

I can't get excited about the atrocious bombing of the Eternal City of Rome. At least I can't see where the bombing of that city differs from the bombing of any other city. This "holy talk" about its sacredness just doesn't move me. I would probably have been a little more concerned if some of the voices that cried out against the bombing of Rome had cried out against the bombing of Addis Ababa. I am getticg sick and tired of a lot of pious babbling when something is done that affects ones own particular group while on the other hand not a voice is heard when real atrocities are perpetrated upon defenseless people.

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Rome, to me, is no different from Coventry, Madrid, or Detroit. The Cathedral at Coventry took an awful shellacking. The defenseless majority group of Spanish citizens were victimized. The deaths in Detroit differ in no degree from the deaths in Rome. When a man is dead he is dead regardless of how he goes down.

The thing, seemingly, that makes the bombing of Rome different is its possession of a lot of ancient landmarks and a few cathedrals. All the church buildings and ruins of ancient Rome, or any other city for that matter, aren't equal to the value of one defenseless victim of the Nazi-Fascist-cracker Axis. There was no crying out from Rome when black people were slaughtered by the thousands in Ethiopia. The Bishop from Florida who cried out against the bombing of the Eternal City never even whispered concerning the lynchings in America or even in his state There is no compromise today—there is no middle ground. There is no justification for crocodile tears that favors one city against another. **In fact, it is not the city that** counts; nor the building; nor for that matter the "ancient landmarks"—IT'S THE PEOPLE THAT COUNT. Furthermore, you can't differentiate between people. Whether it is the blood of white folk or black, it is the blood of the people. When that blood is spilt there must be the same amount of sorrow and the same offer of aid for both races.

Washington Tribune

If Rome has got to be wiped from the face of the earth in order that civilization might break from the shackles of Fascist slavery, then let it be levelled to the earth. There was no sense of conscience nor of ethical code when England was bombed by the Germans and Ethiopia by the Italians. Bruno, a son of Mussolini, even wrote in a book after conquering Ethiopia what a glorious thing it was to see the poor blacks of that country dying beneath the bombs and machine gun bullets of his air squadron.

As I write this, my radio brings the welcome . . . and expected news that Murderous Mussolini has run out on his people.

Washington, D. C.

All the bastard deeds of Mussolini, and his son, and his crowd of cheap political gangsters, are now coming home to roost. Haile Selassie told the League of Nations it would happen and it is coming true. He's dead for all intents and purposes—and I'm glad the rascal's gone!

JUL 31 1943

Happenings Among Colored People

By W. H. Shackleford

The current term at Meharry Medical College began on June 14, 1943, and the first quarter will end September 18. The school year will end on March 18, 1944.

There has been established at the college an army specialized training program which includes 211 medical students and 64 dental students. All of the students are in regular army uniform but are commuted for living quarters with a joint mess at Jubilee Hall. Lieut. Col. Jules V. Sims is the commandant, and he has a staff of three commissioned officers and four non-commissioned officers.

The college has received word that a unit of the United States Army Cadet Corps of Nurses is to be established in the near future.

New faculty members are Mrs. Rebecca J. Timbres Clark, director of nursing education, who will direct the reorganization of the school of nursing; Dr. Margaret Morgan Lawrence, pediatrics and preventive medicine; Miss Katherine Dandridge, chief anesthetist; Dr W. H. Allen, instructor in the school of dentistry; Miss Konnetta A. Putman, University of Minnesota dental technologist in the school of dentistry; Miss Delores F. Moore Chicago, assistant dietician. Mrs Carrie L. Johnson, assistant dietician, will relieve Miss Eva L. Johnson who is away studying. Mrs. Margaret Rose Campbell is assistant librarian. Residents for the year are Dr. W. A. Patterson, medicine; Dr. G. W. Hilliard, surgery; Dr. D. L. Griffin, obstetrics and gynecology, and Dr. [illegible] L. Thompson, pediatrics. Internes for the year are Dr. Neill O. Crosslin, Dr. Cleon A. Flowers, Dr. Emile C. Nash, Dr. Jerome B. Bryant, Dr. David M. Spotwood, Dr. Carr A. Treherne and Dr. Charles J. Walker.

Fisk University Opening

The opening of Fisk University will be marked by Freshman Week when new students will register on September 23. Old students will enter on September 28. Convocation will take place on September 29.

A. and I. College

Information from the office of George W. Gore, director of education at A. and I. College, reveals that registration for the fall quarter will take place on September 29-30. Following which regular classes will begin on Friday, October 1, when the first regular chapel evercises will be held.

Blind School

According to Professor Joe A. Thomas, supervising principal of the Blind School, the regular staff meeting of teachers will take place on Tuesday, September 7. The children will arrive on September 8, and class work will start on Thursday, September 9.

Wonderland Day Home

The Wonderland Day Home, now located at 917 33rd Avenue, North, will open on Septmber 7 at 10 a. m., according to announcement by Mrs. C. D. Baugh, supervisor. Children from two years up are received for home care while parents are at work.

Catholic School

The Catholic school opened September 1 at which time registration was begun and completed with enrollment of high school pupils on last Friday.

Girls' Vocational School

Mrs. Randall M. C. Flowers, acting superintendent of the Girls' Vocational school, has announced that all old students will register at 8:30 a. m. on Tuesday, September 7. New students will register from 12 until 4 p. m. same day. Class studies will begin on Monday, September 13.

Rogersville, [illegible] Review
October 2[illegible]

News of Colored Group

Being out of town last week attending annual conference at Bristol, we were unable to get any news in the Review, but are trying to pick up a bit for you this week. However, hope you were not disappointed or missed much of what was going on. The conference was well attended and quite a few distinguished visitors were in attendance, especially those who are aspiring for the Bishopry at the general conference which convenes in Detroit, Mich., in May, 1944. The work of the conference was of a very constructive nature in planning for the future of the church and the race. The conference was presided over by Bishop C. C. Alleyne, with Bishop B. G. Shaw associate. Rev. J. S. Davenport, pastor of Hood Memorial, had spared no pains in making preparations for the entertaining of the conference. Rev. L. R. Rogers, pastor of our church, Russell Chapel, after 5 years of successful work in our midst, was appointed as pastor of Middlesboro, Ky. He was succeeded by Rev. T. L. Parsons, former pastor at Middlesboro. The conference was an inspirational session and quite a financial success. Sum realized was approximately $48,000.

We are glad to see so many of the boys from camp home on furlough: Sgt. Edward (Billie) Logan, Andrew Kincaid, Arthur Howard, Nelson (Ned) Netherland, Jr., Thos. Rogers. All the boys are looking fine. Nelson Fain was in for a brief week-end . . . in on one bus and out on the next one.

Mrs. Mollie Benn of Bristol was a week-end visitor with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spears.

Miss Jennie L. West who has been visiting her grandparents and mother for the past fortnight, left for Chicago Sunday, where she has been pursuing nurse training for the past year at Provident Hospital.

Rev. T. L. Parsons, pastor of Russell Chapel, delivered two soul-stirring sermons Sunday, his first Sunday with us as pastor. Subjects: 11:00 a. m. "O Come in the Name of the Lord;" Text: "Go and the Lord Be With You." 7:30 p. m. Heb. 12:1-2.

Cpl. Neal Bradley is home indefinitely from camp, so we have been informed.

Mrs. Nannie Caldwell has been confined with illness for the past several days. We hope for her a speedy recovery.

We are proud to learn that Miss Fannie Lyons is responding to treatment at Hot Springs, and is showing much improvement.

We are in the National War Fund drive and will be seeing you. Don't hesitate to contribute to this fund as we do not, or cannot, realize what it means to our boys on the battle-front.

—W. C. Jones.

48b-1943

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta Ga Journal
March 14, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

An interesting educational program has been mapped out by the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, according to Dean E. C. Mitchell, newly elected president of the Negro branch of the work.

Program plans now under way center around the annual tuberculosis essay contest which is held each spring. Students from Negro high schools and colleges throughout the territory served by the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association will participate in the contest which carries local, state and national awards. School awards given by the local association are based on the number of students from each school taking part in the contest. The school with the greatest number of students participating will receive a $10 award, the second school will receive $5, and the third school will be given a book.

State Awards

The three best papers from each high school and college will be entered in the state contest to compete for awards on that level. Through the Georgia Tuberculosis Association, the following awards are offered: For high schools, first award $15, second award $10, third award $5, and eight honorable mentions $1 each. State college awards are $25 for first place, $15 for second, $5 for third, with five honorable mentions at $1 each.

College awards on the national level range from eight honorable mentions at $5 each to the first award of $50. Eleven high school awards on the national level will be given, ranging from honorable mention at $5 to the first-place award of $100 or a $50 scholarship.

Many Local Winners

During the eight years that the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association has promoted the contest locally, many outstanding awards on state and national levels have been won by students in Atlanta, Decatur, Fulton and DeKalb Counties.

The real significance of the contest is to be found in the fact that during this period more than 23,000 essays have been written. The writers of those essays know the facts about tuberculosis, and it is a safe wager that each has become an individual preacher of the need for preventing the dread scourge before it has a chance to develop.

Gammon Theological Seminary and Clark, Morehouse, Morris Brown and Spelman Colleges will participate in the 1943 contest. Avondale and Booker T. Washington High Schools also will take part along with the junior high school department of the following schools: Chamblee, David T. Howard, East Point, Fairburn, Herring Street, Lithonia, Palmetto and South Atlanta.

Recreation Meeting

Recreation workers from the Southern region are now in the city for a recreation conference and leadership training institute, which will be conducted by the National Recreation Association from today through Friday, March 19, inclusive. All sessions will be held in the auditorium of Henry Grady Homes, 100 Bell Street, S. E.

The conference for recreation workers is a separate event from the training institute and will be held through Tuesday, March 16. It is planned for persons in executive or special supervisory positions in the community recreation field or connected with agencies promoting public recreation. The training institute is available to recreation and community center directors, supervisors, special activity leaders, hostesses serving soldiers in service clubs, volunteer recreation leaders, and recreation workers in federal agencies.

Attwell to Direct

The conference and institutes are under the direction of Ernest T. Attwell, director of the National Recreation Association's Bureau of Colored Work. He will be assisted by Frank A. Staples, who will direct the session on recreation arts and crafts, and by Miss Ethel Bowers, who will direct the sessions on social recreation and program planning.

Registration fees for the entire course, which includes the privilege of receiving printed material, are $2 and cover the incidental expenses in connection with preparing materials and arranging for the institute program.

Chairman of the local arrangements committee is Hubert M. Jackson, and Warren G. Cochrane heads the housing committee. Other members of the local committee include Miss Frankie V. Adams, Alonzo G. Moron, Miss Irene Harris, Scott Edwards and W. Y. Bell.

Role of Woman Power

Public attention will be directed during the coming week to the role of brown American woman power in helping to win the war when the Atlanta Urban League co-operates with the National Urban League in the annual vocational opportunity campaign. While the local program will be carried on by educational institutions seeking to have their students better prepared for whatever opportunities present themselves, considerable local interest has been aroused in the various radio programs which will carry the league message to the public.

Among the outstanding men and women of the entertainment world and public life who will appear on one or more of the broadcasts to be carried on the three networks are Paul Muni, stage and screen star; Miss Fredi Washington, actress; Herbert Agar, Louisville newspaperman and president of Freedom House; Dean Dixon, composer and conductor; Canada Lee, "Native Son," principal; Justice Hubert T. Delany, Justice Jane Bolin, the Eva Jessye Choir and many others.

Heroines in Bronze

The principal program to be carried locally is the hour-long CBS presentation, "Heroines in Bronze," which will be broadcast from 1:30 to 2:30 p. m. next Saturday, March 20, with Station WGST as the local outlet.

Tomorrow afternoon from 3:45 to 4 o'clock, the Blue Network program, "Freedom's Plow," will be heard. The Mutual Network program, "Opportunity to Serve," will be heard Saturday, March 20, from 3:30 to 3:45 in the afternoon.

The patriotic contributions of Negro women in the military as well as the industrial field will be emphasized.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta Ga Journal
March 7, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

An analysis of the recent Durham conference on race relations in the South and discussions of education, labor, religion and the social order will occupy the attention of members and friends of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-operation when they gather for the annual meeting of that organization Thursday, March 11, at 9:30 a. m., at the Wesley Memorial Church.

The charter for race relations drafted by representative Southern Negroes at Durham, N. C., will be appraised in a round table discussion by Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley College president; Dr. James Brawley, Clark College head; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University president; Bishop L. H. King, Methodist Church; President Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College; C. A. Scott, Atlanta Daily World, general manager, and Forrester B. Washington, director Atlanta School of Social Work.

May Be Basis for Help

The charter has been hailed by leading Negro groups in the South as a basis for permanent interracial co-operation and much interest is expected to develop over this part of the program.

The meeting also will be the first for Dr. William E. Cole, new executive, who succeeds R. B. Eleazer, recently resigned from the commission staff after 20 years of unselfish, significant work in improving race relations.

In announcing the meeting, Dr. R. L. Russell, chairman of the committee, stressed its importance, saying that the presence, influence and co-operation of members is needed now more than at any time in the past if the matter of racial adjustments is to be settled realistically.

U. S. O. Institute

Directors and staff members from U. S. O. Clubs in Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina converged upon the Gate City early this week for a five-day joint training institute.

Representatives from approximately 35 cities where the U. S. O. services are available to Negro soldiers were present to exchange idas about their programs, check up on the efficiency of their work and make constructive suggestions for the improvement of the whole job of providing recreational and religious help to troops and war workers.

Following a presentation by their representatives of the distinctive contributions of the six agencies comprising U. S. O., Ray Johns, director of field operations, told the group of the origins, objectives, present program and current trends of the United Service Organizations on a national basis.

"Three forces brought U. S. O. together, two years ago last month." he said. "First was the concern of parents that their young people would have some safeguards away from home. Secondly, these six agencies were already waiting to serve young people affected by the war. Third, we were asked by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Federal Security Agency to create this organization to help the Government and to reduce competition."

Very simply, he said, U. S. O. aims to provide homelike places staffed by interesting, friendly people where soldiers may do many things in which they're interested, and to make certain personal services available to them.

"U. S. O. is inevitably dealing with the hotspots of democracy," he said. "We have the chance to demonstrate whether private agencies voluntarily financed have their place in problems as critical as those we face."

H. W. Pope, consultant for Negro services, later outlined the services being extended to Negro troops in this area and commented on problems faced in trying to render a community service to men in the armed forces. Communities must realize that these men are sacrificing for them, he said, and be willing at least to make them comfortable while the troops are quartered near them.

Faculty Addition

Miss Lorraine H. Jennich, director of case work for the Atlanta Family Welfare Society, recently was added to the faculty of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, according to an announcement by Forrester B. Washington, director. She will serve on a parttime basis, offering a course on advanced case work.

Holder of the A. B. degree from the University of Wisconsin and the Master of Social Science degree from the Smith College School of Social Work, she also has a wealth of experience in the field of social work.

Before coming to Atlanta she was visiting teacher, Evansville public schools, Evansville, Ind.; with the Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinic, Greystone Park, N. J.; Children's Service Association, Milwaukee, Wis.; supervisor, Family Welfare Society, Milwaukee; supervisor and teaching course, Smith College; and supervisor, Child and Family Service, Peoria, Ill.

Labor Speaks

Some of the problems faced by Negro unionists in their efforts to get adequate wages and job security were aired at a mass meeting held last Sunday afternoon at Wheat Street Baptist Church under the subject, "Labor Speaks," in presenting the public forum. Problems listed included the lack of proper leadership in the labor movement, failure of many unionists to participate fully in all union matters, and an unsympathetic attitude on the part of the general public.

Representatives from 12 labor organizations were present for the symposium held after introductory remarks by Dr. Ire DeA. Reid, chairman. Organizations co-operating with the labor unionists were the People's College, the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, the Atlanta Urban League and the Council of Negro Organizations.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
May 30, 1948

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

More than 150 persons gathered at the Savoy Hotel recently to join with the "27" Club in honoring Jesse O. Thomas, longtime Southern field director of the National Urban League and now assistant to the director of domestic relations, American Red Cross.

Testimonials to Mr. Thomas' effectiveness in many areas were made by friends and business associates, many of whom knew him before he established residence in Atlanta 22 years ago. The Rev. J. Clarence Wright, pastor of the First Congregational Church, recalled the days when he taught Mr. Thomas at Tuskegee Institute and commented on his active interest in campus affairs at that time. He also termed him an active and loyal churchman. E. B. Martin, businessman referred to him as a neighbor but extended his remarks to comment on the courage which the League official displayed in making social gains for many underprivileged groups.

Social Worker Qualities

Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, declared him to be a cial Work, declared him to be a outstanding social worker regardless of race and dwelt upon his qualities of vision, courage and imagination which have elevated him in public esteem. T. W. Holmes, attorney, referred to Mr. Thomas' activities in organizing the "27" Club, and Miss Cora Finley elaborated on his other achievements as a civic leader.

During the course of the evening, it was learned that this pioneer social worker organized the Atlanta Urban League in 1920 and raised its expenses for three years appeared before City Council to secure the first Negro city nurse stimulated transient services for Negro travelers, raising the salaries of two workers for the first three years; and organized the Atlanta School of Social Work.

Letters from Harry Houghteling of the War Savings Staff and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau were read in which each expressed his regret at being unable to participate in the occasion but commended Mr. Thomas for his work as a member of the War Savings Staff. B. E. Mays, Morehouse College president, was master of ceremonies.

Last Forum Held

No definite answer was given to the question, "Must Negroes Leave the South to Find War Jobs?" by the forum participants who presented the topic last Sunday afternoon at Wheat Street Baptist Church, but it was generally agreed that job opportunities are being opened to Negro workers in the North and South because of labor shortages.

Miss Lucy Mason, public relations representative of the C. I. O., pointed out the general poverty of the South and the need for tapping Southern resources to their maximum if the area is to maintain the population it produces. "Go when expedient, stay if you can," was her final advice.

Lyle R. Chubb, Fact-finding Committee of Georgia, discussed the difficulties of trying to adjust to a different section of the country and advised Negroes to leave only with the assurance of a specific job. The meeting was the last of the series which has been promoted by the People's College and Eta Omega Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Durham Education Statement

Southern Negro leadership, represented through the Durham Conference, placed much hope in education as the means of helping Negroes to increase their skills and general abilities, become more valuable members of society, and contribute to interracial harmony by a better understanding of the South and its problems. Other thoughts on education were as follows:

"As equal opportunity for all citizens is the very foundation of the democratic faith and of the Christian ethic which gave birth to the ideal of democratic living, it is imperative that every measure possible be taken to insure an equality of education to Negroes and, indeed, to all underprivileged peoples.

"Basic to improvement in Negro education is better schools, which involves expenditures by states of considerably more funds for the Negro schools. This group believes that there are certain minimum requirements.

Need Expansion

"One of these is equalization of salaries of white and Negro teachers on the basis of equal preparation and experience. Another is an expanded school building program for Negro schools designed to overcome the present racial disparity in physical facilities, this program to begin as soon as building materials are available.

"Another minimum requirement is the revision of the school program in terms of the social setting, vocational needs and marginal cultural characteristics of the Negro children. A final minimum is the same length of school term for all children in local communities.

"Our growing knowledge of the effect of environment upon the intelligence and social adjustment of children leads us to believe that to insure equality of educational opportunity it is not enough to provide for the underprivileged child, of whatever race, the same opportunities provided for those of superior levels of familial social and economic life.

"We feel it a function of Government to assure equalization far beyond the mere expenditure of equivalent funds for salaries and the like.

Ask Graduate Training

"The education of Negroes in the South has reached the point at which there is increased demand for graduate and professional training. This group believes that this training should be made available equally for white and Negro eligible students in terms defined by the United States Supreme Court in the decision on the case of Gaines versus the University of Missouri.

"Where it is established that states cannot sustain the added cost of equalization, federal funds should be made available to overcome the differentials between white and Negro facilities and between Southern and national standards.

"It is the belief of this group that the special problems of Negro education make demands for intelligent and sympathetic representation of these problems on school boards by qualified persons of the Negro race.

"The education of Negro youth can be measurably aided by the use of Negro enforcement officers of truancy and compulsory education laws."

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

May 23, 1948

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Closing events of Atlanta colleges will dominate the local scene for the next two weeks as receptions to graduating classes, senior class day exercises, class reunions, baccalaureate sermons and commencement addresses occupy the attention of 1,500 students and faculty members, their friends and the community at large.

Events at Clark College begin this evening with a candlelight service in the home economics department of Thayer Hall. The president's reception to the graduating class and alumni will be held Thursday night, May 27, in Annie Merner Hall.

The awarding of prizes for scholarship attainments will be made at the final convocation Friday morning, May 28. The baccalaureate sermon will be brought next Sunday, May 30, at 5 p. m. by the Rev. D. W. Henry, pastor, Tindley Temple Methodist Church of Philadelphia. A concert by the Philharmonic Society will follow at 8 p. m.

Senior Class Day exercises and alumni activities will take up most of Monday, May 31. Commencement exercises the next day, Tuesday, June 1, at 10:30 a. m., will conclude Clark's activities. Dr. R. N. Brooks, editor, central edition of the Christian Advocate, Methodist Church, will deliver the final address.

M. B. C. Activities

Morris Brown College also begins its final round of activities this afternoon with the annual sermon to Divinity School graduates at 3 o'clock. Dean C. L. Hill will bring the message.

Baccalaureate services for the AME school will be held at Big Bethel Church next Sunday, May 30, with the Rev. A Wayman Ward, pastor of Big Bethel AME Church in Chicago, as the principal speaker.

The following Wednesday, June 2, Bishop C. C. Alleyne of the AMEZ Church in Philadelphia, will deliver the address at commencement exercises.

Robeson is Morehouse Speaker

Closing events at Morehouse College begin next Saturday with the president's reception to graduating classes. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of Negro work on the national council of the YMCA, will deliver the baccalaureate in Sisters Chapel on Spelman College Campus next Sunday afternoon, May 30 at 3 o'clock.

The Morehouse commencement will be held in Sale Hall Chapel at 10:30 a. m. on Tuesday, June 1, with Paul Robeson, known internationally as an actor, singer, athlete and scholar, as the commencement speaker.

Atlanta University exercises will feature Dr. Tobias as the baccalaureate speaker and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, NYA director of Negro Affairs, as the commencement speaker.

Forum Today

"Must Negroes Leave the South to Find War Jobs?" is the question which will be discusssed this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Wheat Street Baptist Church in the fourth forum of the People's College and Eta Omega chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Among those who will open the forum is C. W. Record, War Manpower Commission representative who will come to the meeting with extensive experience on manpower problems in the South.

Following the presentation by forum speakers, the meeting will be open for general discussion from the floor. The meeting is open to the public without charge.

Durham Statement

The framers of the Durham "Charter of Southern Race Relations" had the following to offer as the Southern Negro's thinking on the matter of political and civil rights:

"We regard the ballot as a safeguard of democracy. Any discrimination against citizens in the exercise of the voting privilege, on account of of race or poverty, is detrimental to the freedom of these citizens and to in the integrity of the state.

"We therefore record ourselves as urging now the abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting; the abolition of the white primary; and the abolition of all forms of discriminatory practices, evasions of the law, and intimidations of citizens seeking to exercise their right of franchise.

"Exclusion of Negroes from jury service because of race has been repeatedly declared unconstitutional. This practice we believe can and should be discontinued now.

"Civil rights include personal security against abuses of police power by white officers of the law. These abuses, which include wanton killings and almost routine beatings of Negroes whether they be guilty or innocent of an offense, should be stopped now, not only out of regard for the safety of Negroes, but out of common respect for the dignity and fundamental purpose of the law.

Self Control Urged

"It is the opinion of this group that the employment of Negro police will enlist the full support of all American citizens Negro citizens in control of law- less elements of their own group.

"In the public carriers and terminals where segregation of the races is currently made mandatory by law a well as by established custom, it is the duty of Negro and white citizens to insist that these provisions be equal in kind and quality and in character of maintenance.

"Although there has been over the years a decline in lynchings, the practice is still current in some

Ask State Enforcement

Negroes are involved directly in areas of the South and substan- tially, even if indirectly, defender by resistance to federal legislation against

"We ask that the states discour- age this fascistic expression by ef- fective enforcement of present or many programs of social planning and administration, in the emer- gency (rationing, wage and rent control boards. We urge the use of new laws against this crime by Negroes on these boards both as a means of intel- ligent representation and as a apprehending and punishing par- ties participating in this lawless- ness.

"If the states are unable or un- willing to do this, we urge the realistic aid to the functioning of these bodies.

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News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta Journal

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

What has been described as one of the most significant experiments in Southern adult education will come to a close this coming Friday night, May 7, when the People's College of Atlanta University ends its second 10-week session.

Sponsored by Atlanta University with the co-operation of a number of other institutions to bring the benefits of higher education to those who were forced to disconue school at an early age, the college held its first session from October 19 to December 23.

The registration of 400 persons for the courses and the interest shown by those attending encouraged the administration to schelule a second session of the college for the period from March 1 to May 7.

No formal tuition fee has been charged but students have paid a registration fee of 50 cents to enable them to attend three courses. Each class has met once a week for the 10-week period and those completing each course successfully will receive certificates this coming Friday night.

Books, Forums, Broadcasts

Other features of the college have been a book rental, enabling students to get the most recent literature at a reasonable daily rate, a monthly forum on current events, and a series of broadcasts on which faculty members of the college commented on international affairs. A wide range of courses was offered, all of which were designed to meet some practical need or allow the student to follow some specialized interest.

Among the courses given were Africa, Yesterday and Today; Conversational Spanish; Financial Record Keeping; Fire and Casualty Insurance; Painting; Russian Language; Secretarial Practice and Office Management; War and Social Problems; Handicrafts.

The Human Body; Life Insurance; Listening to Music; Nutrition and Foods; Labor Problems; Consumer Problems; Everyday Law; How to Preside at Meetings; The Negro in American Life; Practical Politics; Building Management; Discovering Your Personality; Gardening; Philosophies for Today's Living, and Household Physics.

People's College Points Way

With the help of an able faculty drawn from community as well as college life and supported by a popular interest in and support of the project, the People's College has been pointed to as suggesting the direction in which much of our higher education may travel in the future. As director of the project, Dr. Ira DeA. Reid is to be commended for the imagination, ingenuity and initiative which has characterized the People's College and credit should be given to the Atlanta University administration for executing the idea in the midst of many other demands.

Forum on Race

"A constructive approach to the American race problems can be made if both Negro and white persons will concentrate now on those areas of mutually recognized concern and leave the discussion of difference for a later date."

This was the consensus of opinion reached at Wheat Street Baptist Church last Sunday afternoon, April 25, by a large audience which gathered to hear the question, "Can We Build a New South?" answered by Dr. R. E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; J. H. Calhoun Jr., local businessman, and Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Atlanta University sociology instructor.

The meeting was opened by Dr. Reid, who mentioned that the basis of the afternoon's forum discussion was a statement by Southern Negroes drawn up in Durham, N. C., last fall and answered recently by a group of Southern white people who met in Atlanta.

Durham Conference

President Clement sketched the thinking of the Durham Conference by frequent references to the original statement, with which few people were acquainted. He pointed out that the 75 persons of Negro blood who met at Durham were not official representatives of the 9,000,000 Southern Negroes, but that they were representative persons who included a cross-section of Southern Negro life.

These persons recorded their views under the categories of political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service and social welfare and health. Recognizing the strength and age of the Southern pattern of race relations, Dr. Clement said, the Durham Conference statement voiced the belief that it is still possible to evolve in the South a way of life consistent with the principles for which we are fighting throughout the world.

Atlanta Statement

The Atlanta Conference was reported on by Mr. McGill, who pointed out that the 100 white Southerners attending it had gladly agreed to co-operate with the Durham group. It expressed the belief that these problems could be solved and would ultimately disappear if brought out in an atmosphere of justice and good will.

The Atlanta Conference conceded that there had been discrimination in the administration of laws on purely racial grounds. Recognizing that the nine or ten million Negroes in the South have little voice in the making and enforcement of the laws under which they must live, the Atlanta group said that this was a violation of the spirit of democracy.

"No Southerner can logically dispute the fact that the Negro, as an American citizen, is entitled to his civil rights and economic opportunities," the statement continued.

Following comments by Mr. Calhoun, Dr. Reid received comments and questions from the floor in what proved to be the liveliest forum of the series.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Soldiers Say Papers Barred from Stewart

Afro-American

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Soldiers here say that following publication of stories concerning conditions at this camp colored weeklies have been ruled off the grounds.

June 12, 194?

It was learned that a Savannah youth had been in the habit of coming to Stewart, offering the papers for sale and had not been interfered with up until recently. Several of the officers attest that they were later told by the boy that he had been ordered to stay off the grounds with the papers.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
July 1?, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

An interesting feature of the Atlanta University summer school chapel hour series recently was the program welcoming Professor Alfonso Elder, former dean of the North Carolina State College for Negroes, as newly appointed head of the A. U. department of education.

Devotional exercises were conducted by President B. E. Mays, of Morehouse College, with Dr. H. C. Hamilton, professor of edulation at Morehouse and acting head of the A. U. education department for the past year, extending greetings on behalf of the associated faculties in the A. U. system.

Graduate students enrolled in the university were represented by C. L. Gideons, principal of Washington Evening High School; Miss Nell Marie Hamilton, teacher in David T. Howard Junior High School; Miss Ruby Beatrice Wise, Wesley Avenue Elementary School principal, and Miss Sammye Louise Coan, Yonge Street Elementary School principal.

Cousins Speaks

R. L. Cousins, director of the Georgia Division of Negro Education, expressed welcoming remarks for the Georgia office, after which Professor Elder responded, expressing appreciation to the participants and friends.

The newly appointed head is a native of this state and is the son of a noted Georgia educator. He comes to his new post with extensive training and much experience, having served in several of the largest schools in the South. He is currently directing the Principals' Workshop in the summer school session.

Chariot Wheels Concert

"Chariot Wheels," the radio choral ensemble sponsored by Atlanta Baptists with much notable success, will appear in concert at the Herndon Homes recreation center on Tuesday, July 20, at 8:30 p. m.

With Lawrence C. Mann directing, the group will present a varied selection of the songs which have delighted Atlantians on the regular "Chariot Wheels" broadcast.

Presentation of the group is the result of plans made by the Herndon Homes Tenants' Association to promote a series of activities for the recreational and educational benefit of the residents. Mrs. Rommell Patterson is president of the association.

Canning Demonstration

The proper way to can and preserve meats, fruits and vegetables will be demonstrated at John J. Eagan Homes this coming Thursday, July 22, at 6 p. m. with Mrs. Gladys Powell outlining the processes involved.

The demonstration is part of the continuing effort of Jacob Henderson, manager, the staff and tenants to encourage habits which will result in a higher standard of living, greater economies in family budgetting, and the conservation of a dwindling food supply.

Great improvements in home management have been noted since the start of the program two years ago. Unbiased observers have pointed to the change in personal and family habits of housing residents as one of the best testimonials to the constructive work of public housing projects.

Manager Henderson has indicated that he will continue to encourage good consumer habits on the part of Eagan Homes residents. "We know that the combination of decent housing and home improvement suggestions have worked wonders in the lives of our tenants," he said, "because of the improvements we can actually see.

Earlier Fears Allayed

"Before the low-cost housing program was launched, some people believed that because the tenants would come from low-income groups and from slum areas in many cases, they would be unable to appreciate decent housing and would simply ruin it.

"Many said that the fact that these people lived in slums was proof that they wanted to live there and were too lazy and shiftless to improve themselves. They freely predicted that these people would simply waste public funds by contributing to the deterioration of the housing project.

"After two years, however, the neatness and cleanliness in which all our city projects are kept provide the best refutation of these early fears. Given a decent environment, these residents have shown dependability and initiative in caring for that which was entrusted to them. They have shown that they were just normal people who were simply restricted by force of circumstances. All they needed was a chance."

Manager Henderson added that they have made good on that chance but that the holding of canning exhibits, consumer conferences and the like were even more important now than formerly because of the national food problem.

Camping Season Opens

Fifty Boy Scouts left the city yesterday for Camp Orr where they will spend several weeks in the summer camping program arranged for them by District 10 commissioners. The boys will live under camp conditions at all times during their stay and will have the chance to put into practice principles of Scoutcraft which they have been learning in their troops during the winter months.

A well-rounded program of physical exercise, recreation, camp discipline, learning of Scouting principles and plain good fun awaits the boys as the result of the hand work done by some of Atlanta's leading citizens who have been interested in expanding the Scouting program among Negro youths.

Letters To The Editor

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

White Professor Has Praise For Mackay

TO THE EDITOR: As a southern white who is sincerely interested in the improvement of racial relationships and in the complete elimination of all racial discrimination, I am a subscriber to your paper. Consequently I read the editorial column, The Globe Trotter by Cliff Mackay with interest each week. Recently I have wanted to write an article for publication concerning the illogical, inconsistent reasoning of some of our Southern demagogues who strenuously object to freight rate discrimination against the South in one breath and in the next breath sanction, condone and even actively uphold the old and familiar pattern of racial discrimination.

I never got around to the actual writing of such an article. In the May 23 issue of your newspaper I notice that Mr. Mackay discussed this very topic in an excellent manner. In spite of the fact that the "beat me to the draw" I wish to extend my congratulations and to indicate that there are some among us in the South who believe in the all-out practice of democracy without reservations for any race.

S A G.
(Professor of Sociology, in a white state university)

JUN 11 1943

SOAPBOX

by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

(Editor Powell's regular Soapbox column has been omitted for four issues, beginning with the issue of April 10th. In its place he has written a larger column based on his recent eight thousand mile cross-country tour. This is the last of the four articles.)

POWELL

THE BATTLE OF SOUTHERNISM against the new Negro, while it began in the South, is not reaching its greatest intensity i nthat section.

Fundamentally, the leadership of the South is afraid. For years it has been afraid of the masses of Negro people. Today it is afraid of the new spirit of the new Negro and, more than that, the new spirit of the new white man. Make no mistake about this—THERE IS A NEW SOUTH BEING BORN. Despite what the organs that mould public opinion would have us believe there is a new white man in the South. The recent conference in Atlanta, Ga., of white leaders was a last minute stop-gap measure to try to keep the Negro on the side of Southernism. These last minute offers were a price that they tried to pay to keep Northern Negroes and whites out of the South. The key to the whole statement was that sentence, "We do not desire any interference from Northern Negroes or whites."

This is the one thing that has kept Southernism alive: *Bitter resentment against any form of intrusion.* In the midst of this type of society that Wendell Willkie has aptly termed ONE WORLD the day of isolationism is dead. Southernism can not succeed for no form of sectionalism can carry over into our post-war society.

The efforts of the New Negro began during the depressing thirties. It was then that Negro and white sharecroppers came together to form the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. The Scottsboro and the Herndon cases stiffened the backbone of the Southern Negro. They brought new allies to him from the north and started the southern white masses to thinking. The fight to save Odel Waller helped the movement along. The greatest boon, however, to the development of the New Negro has been the vast number of Northern Negro troops sent South. These Negroes were sent South in large numbers, probably "To break their spirit." Instead, the Northern Negro became the "intrusion" that southern leadership had so bitterly fought. The Negro soldier throughout the south in every army camp is fighting Southernism. Many of them have died. The number will probably never be known. This marks the first time since slavery that the small plantation class has come face to face with thousands of Negroes who are willing to fight abroad to defeat Hitler and also, at home to defeat Southernism.

The one thing that has made the problem of race relationships so difficult in the South is that the South has no minorities. Ruling classes have always used minorities to not only carry their burdens but also to be their scapegoats. In the South the only minorities are the Negro and that misnamed group—"po' white trash." Today that "po' white trash" knows that there is no such thing as "trash" in terms of human personality. They also know, however, that they will be considered no more than "trash" until they take their black brothers with them.

There are manifestations all over the South of the New Negro and the New White man defeating Southernism at every turn, but there is much more to be done. Unfed, barefooted, black and white children still roam the "Tobacco Roads" of the South. Even a so-called prosperous city like Durham has a large slum area that has not felt the boom effects of this war. In Raleigh, North Carolina, domestic workers are still being paid three dollars a week top wage. The United States Employment Service continues to send Negro workers on jobs but finds that they are being turned away en masse.

There are many signs of awakenings. The magazine *South Today* is the voice of the new white south crying for the abolition of Southernism. The students of St. Augustine College striking for a Negro president is the voice of the black south crying for the abolition of Southernism.

SOUTHERNISM WILL GO BECAUSE IT MUST.

I do not expect a complete change in the south in my lifetime but I do know that the day of the domination of any particular race by any group, section, "master" race or nation is on its way out. It is just as futile to try to hold back tomorrow's dawn as to attempt to hold back the rendezvous of the common people—black and white—with their common destiny.

The New Negro is marching toward—ONE PEOPLE, ONE PURPOSE, ONE LEADER, ONE FIGHT, ONE VICTORY AND ONE WORLD.

Savannah, Ga. Press
August 26, 1943

News of Interest to Colored People

By J. G. LEMON

But a few days remain before the opening of the public schools of the city and county. Registration begins on Thursday morning, September 9th, and the regular classes begin Monday, September 13. The Board of Education has announced that everything is in readiness for the opening of the term. It is a blessed privilege to be able to atend free schools in a land free of invasion, destruction and death. Let all take advantage of the heritage we enjoy. Parents should prepare now and get their children ready to enter school the very first day.

Classes in swimming and water-safety for more than one hundred soldiers stationed at nearby army camps will be started at the Colored Citizens Recreation Center Saturday afternoon. It is stated that there will be ten or more instructors, including expert life guard instructors furnished by the American Red Cross water-safety service. Lieutenant Black will be in charge of the first contingent to enroll. It is expected soldiers from other camps will also take the instruction.

Tuberculosis work among the colored people here will proceed with vigor and despatch according to announcement of Miss Jeannette Harvey, lately appointed tuberculosis worker among the colored people in Savannah and Chatham county. At a meeting of the Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis Association held Tuesday night plans were adopted and will be inaugurated at once. These include a campaign of instruction by moving pictures, literature and the presentation of dialogues before city-wide audiences.

Corpl. Frank Dillworth III, vacationing here and in Atlanta, has made rapid progress in the ranks of the U. S. Army during the time he has been enlisted. To show his high standing among his fellow soldiers and his superior officers, we quote from an army bulletin mentioning something of his work: "In particular, Warrant Officer John S. Glen nand Corpl. Frank A. Dilworth III are to be commended for the fine manner with which they have conducted the training." Lieut. Col. Lawrence H. Calloway commanding. The above refers to an occasion recently when men trained under Warrant Officer Glenn and Corporal Dilworth III, were received by an inspecting team from Richmond.

Plans for the opening of the fall term session of the Georgia State College here have been announced by President B. F. Hubert. Ahe college will open September 20th. More than 400 students are expected, with an especially large freshman class despite war conditions and although many college men have been called into the army. It is also announced by President Hubert that increased emphasis is being placed upon the classes in training in war industries and skills during the coming months.

Sidney A. Jones, prominent business man and public-spirited citizen and civic worker, is enjoying a well-earned vacation in Chicago visiting his son, Attorney S. A. Jones, Jr., and his family. He was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Eunice Jones Brown. Mrs. Nettie Pearl Wiggins of Columbus spent a few days in the city last week visiting Attorney and Mrs. J. G. Lemon. Middleton S. Dilworth, local business man, accompanied by Dr. H. M. Kennedy of Beaufort, is spending a few days at Fernandina Beach.

The Charm Clinic at the SSSS center opened Tuesday night at the center with an informal talk by Mrs. Elfrida F. Taylor of Washington, who comes with a wealth of experience in training young women in decorum and correct concepts of the wartime situation. Speakers for the second session, Thursday night, August 26th, at 8 o'clock, are Dr. Milton D. Wright of Wilberforce University, with Captain Harris and Lieutenant Patton of Camp Stewart.

Sunday, August 29, will be known at Beth-Eden Baptist Church as Woman's Achievement Day. A beautiful and impressive pageant, "Lest We Forget," will be presented at night. The pageant was written by Mrs. W. G. Edwards, and the music arranged by Mrs. C. G. Wells. The program for the day is as follows: 11:45 a. m., the call to worship, led by Mrs. Willie G. Edwards; hymn, congregation; Scripture reading, Mrs. Delphine Willis; hymn, congregation; solo, Mrs. Daisy Smith; instrumental solo, Miss Anolda Parker; instrumental solo, Miss Esther Bryant; solo, Mrs. Cecile J. Greene; introduction of speaker, Mrs. Gertrude L. Greene; address, Mrs. Ophelia Lee McIver; solo, Miss Ruth Goshea; offertory; solo, Miss Delphine Naomi Willis; instrumental solo, Miss June E. Wells; announcements; benediction. Master of ceremonies, Mrs. Gertrude L. Greene. 8 p. m.: Prelude, Mrs. C. G. Wells; processional; devotional exercises, led by Mrs. Delphine Willis; hymn, congregation; roll call, Mrs. Mildred Belser; offertory; preview of pageant, Miss Louise Porter; pageant, "Lest We Forget," Mrs. N. M. Clarke, narrator; remarks; Negro National Anthem, congregation. Sponsors: deaconnesses, Mrs. Mildred Belser, chairman; fifth Sunday program committee, Miss Velma Marshall, chairman.

Beth-Eden Baptist Church is located at the corner of Lincoln and Gordon streets. The Rev. N. M. Clarke is pastor.

Butler Presbyterian Church will observe "Women's Day" Sunday, August 29, with special services at both the morning and evening worship hours. The speaker for the morning worship will be Miss Lois Belton, graduate of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, and of Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio, from which she received the B. S. degree. At the evening service the program will honor the large number of young men of the congregation who have been called into the armed services. Seven additional stars will be added to the service flag, representing the young men who have answered the call to arms. Mrs. A. S. Leake will direct the exercises.

Marines of Camp LeJeune, New River, N. C., are today celebrating the first anniversary of the enrollment of colored men in the United States Marine Corps. During the first year's service negro marines have made fine strides, according to marine officials, well pleased with results accomplished thoroughly justifying the responsibility placed upon them. Some of the first groups have already been sent overseas. Col. S. A. Woods, Darlington, who has had charge of the training since inception, asserted he was

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News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
August 15, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Spurred on by the Talisman Rose Garden Club and with cash prizes totaling $145 in the offing, Negro women's organizations in the Greater Atlanta area are spending the summer encouraging their members to make full use of Victory gardens and to can as much as possible at home.

Sponsored by the Talisman Rose Garden Club with cash prizes donated by Sears' Farmers Market, the 1943 war-winning garden project has been designed to encourage Negro women to grow Victory gardens on limited areas and to build up a demand for information on the superior nutritional value of fresh vegetables, how to grow them, and the various methods of home canning.

The first prize for all-around performance will be $50, second prize $30, third prize $20, fourth prize $15, and five prizes of $6 each.

Contest Rules

Rules of the project are simple. Vegetables must be grown in Victory gardens by or under the immediate supervision of the members of participating organizations. These gardens may be any size or the vegetables may be grown in flower gardens. Vegetables grown in tubs or boxes are acceptable.

These members must personally can and donate to their organization at least one glass jar of one vegetable or a mixture of three vegetables. Second-hand glass jars, any size, may be used.

Each organization may select a time at which it will assemble all of these donations, select the six best appearing jars in each of three classifications, and deliver the 18 jars to the Talisman Rose Garden Club during the first week in October for display, final judging, and award.

Best Jars to Grady

A number to identify the organization and the person doing the canning will appear on each jar. Only two jars by the same person may appear in the final display and these two jars must not contain the same vegetable. In this way, at least nine different persons from each participating women's organization will have jars in the final display. The organization's chances of winning a cash award increase with the number of jars donated to it.

The jars exhibited in the final display will be given to the Grady Hospital Auxiliary. The others become the property of the various organizations participating in the final display.

The Talisman Rose Club will distribute information about all steps to be taken in the contest, along with any technical information desired. It urges persons unfamiliar with canning to register at once for "canning parties," where they may easily learn.

Information Available

Special information on growing Victory gardens is being furnished by Professor B. F. Bullock, of the department of rural education, Atlanta University, and by Professor B. L. Colbert, of the Washington High School science department. They are also supplying information on methods of dehydrating foods.

Persons or organizations interested in the project are advised to communicate with Mrs. Anita Hawkins, chairman of the contest, at 970 Michigan Avenue, N. W., who may also be reached by phoning RAymond 7993.

More than 100 women's organizations have already been approached for participation in the contest and a city-wide response is predicted by the time of the final judging.

A. M. E. State Meet

Ministers and laymen of the A. M. E. Church gathered in Atlanta from all sections of Georgia this week for their annual state conference and review of progress.

The four-day session formally opened Tuesday night when greetings and welcoming remarks were brought to visitors by the Rev. E. W. McMillan for the Interdenominal Ministerial Alliance, J. B. Blayton for the Negro Chamber of Commerce, Dr. R. E. Clement for Atlanta University and other colleges, the Rev. Roland Smith for the Baptist Ministerial Alliance, Dr. R. A. Billings for A. M. E. Churches in the Atlanta area, and President W. A. Fountain Jr. for Morris Brown College.

Earlier in the day, the Presiding Elders' Council and the Board of Trustees of Morris Brown College met and reviewed developments of the last year. In spite of the thinning of student ranks by the draft, Morris Brown has maintained a larger enrollment than other Atlanta coed colleges primarily because it has had the largest initial enrollment.

Varied Program

Wednesday was taken up with devotional services and marked by the appearance of Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., of Ohio, who spoke on "Christian Education for a Post-war World." A special lecture on evangelism was delivered Wednesday night at Cosmopolitan Church by Bishop H. Y. Tookes, of Florida.

The state-wide missionary meeting was held Thursday night and centered around a forum dealing with ways of extending the church's influence throughout the state.

Special training courses for church workers were held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at the college, with Dean E. C. Mitchell in charge.

Educational Forums

Delegates seemed especially interested in the forums arranged in the afternoons by the education committee on the topics: "The Church and the Child," "The Church and Young People," and "The Church and Adult Problems After the War."

Following a presentation by a panel of speakers, these afternoon meetings were thrown open for discussion from the floor. Delegates described how their churches were attempting to meet the problem under discussion and revealed that there is a growing awareness of the part to be played by the church in social reconstruction.

Testimonies showed places where churches have developed credit unions and co-operatives to assist members economically, have organized "War Widow" Clubs to consider the problems of the soldier's wife, and have developed other means of meeting the personal, present needs of parishioners.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The war in Sicily assumed added importance to Atlantians this week when it was learned, through information relayed to the Negro press by colored war correspondents, that Negro troops, including Atlanta boys, were taking active part in the Sicilian campaign.

In a dispatch from the island, one of the correspondents reported seeing several men in Sicily whom he had seen elsewhere in the North African theater on several occasions and referred specifically to Sergeant Arthur T. Lundy, of this city.

The men were praised by General Alvan C. Gillem Jr., chief of the armored command, who has just returned from Sicily, where he spent four days as an observer. "Colored soldiers there were operating very successfully," the general said in a press conference at the Pentagon Building in Washington. "I heard nothing but good about them, particularly about the way they were operating in doing their job in handling supplies.."

In Pantelleria Attack

In addition to large numbers of men serving in ground operations, Sicily was also the scene of action for Negro pursuit pilots who previously took part in the Pantelleria attack.

The Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron, which received its initial training at Tuskegee Institute, was reported to be continuing its sorties against the enemy over the island. The squadron's exploit of beating off a superior force of German airmen in its initial encounter over Pantelleria was recently recorded by Yank, the Army magazine.

The participation of Negro Americans in Sicilian fighting means that they are now located all over the world where American forces are to be found and that they have taken part in all the principal campaigns since Pearl Harbor.

With Gen. MacArthur

Comprising approximately one-tenth of the Army, Negro Americans fought with MacArthur against the Japanese in the Philippines and other islands of the southwest, large numbers of them now being stationed in Australia and neighboring bases.

Many Atlanta men are known to have written their families describing their battle experiences and citations for bravery have been won by some Atlanta youths.

American Negro troops were represented in large numbers in the North African campaign, many wounded having already returned. Other colored troops are stationed in England, Iceland, Liberia and India awaiting the call which may claim their lives for their country.

Sergeant Jackson a Casualty

A case in point is the death last Sunday of Sergeant James A. Jackson, of this city, who died in North Carolina after having been returned from North Africa.

A graduate of David T. Howard School, Laboratory High School and Morehouse College, Sergeant Jackson was one of Atlanta's outstanding young men, showing considerable interest and ability in extra-curricular affairs.

One of the first Atlantians to enlist in the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron, he was accepted and put through a vigorous training program before leaving with the squadron for North Africa. He is survived by his mother, two sisters and a brother.

With money invested in War Bonds, personal sacrifices at home, and loved ones in the fighting forces, Atlantians of color have a deep and abiding interest in the war and the aims for which it is being fought.

Scout Leaders Meet

Men interested in the Boy Scout movement in the South will convene here for a week beginning Friday, when the Boy Scout Leaders' Training School is held at Gammon Theological Seminary.

Set up as a Southern training course last year, the school this year will be limited to men now working or planning to work in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida because the Scouting program for Negro youths has grown so much in the last year that a more extensive training course would be unwieldy.

The school will be directed by W. A. Dobson, regional executive, with Stanley Harris, director of interracial Scouting, acting as chief adviser. District 10, with F. D. Maise as Scout executive, will be host to the institute.

The training program will consist of lectures and demonstrations of techniques in organizing troops and extending the Scouting program, developing a Cub program, keeping a troop active and growing, and the general knowledge needed by scoutmasters.

Y. M. C. A. Camp Season

Registration for the Y. M. C. A. camp period at Camp John Hope, August 17 to 26, will close soon and boys expecting to attend were urged this week to register immediately with J. D. Winston, boys' work secretary, at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A., 22 Butler Street, N. E.

Special arrangements have been made for church or club groups which want to send boys to camp. The Y. M. C. A. has on file a list of boys who would like to go out but whose parents cannot afford to send them. Civic organizations interested in seeing that these boys get the chance to go to camp may arrange to send them by contacting the "Y."

Through the Y. M. C. A. camping program, a chance is given for boys to learn the meaning of sharing and fellowship: qualities not encouraged in ordinary life because of the competitive struggle for existence.

Students of the problem have pointed out that much Negro crime stems from the fact that most Negro young people never get the chance for wholesome recreation which is necessary for character building. Living in overcrowded houses with families frequently occupying only a single room, surrounded by conditions making for poor health, with both parents working in order to keep up the family income, the average child is said to suffer from lack of attention to his personal life.

The Y. M. C. A. camping program this summer will provide at least some of Atlanta's young people with the chance for this needed supervision of their leisure hours.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
August 29, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The Atlanta Community Fund and the Greater Atlanta United War Work Fund have joined together, forming the Greater Atlanta United Community and War Fund.

The purpose of this organization is to conduct one united campaign each year for the support of the 31 Community Fund agencies and the 17 participating agencies of the National War Fund.

Mr. C. L. Harper was elected chairman of the 1944 campaign. He was selected by a special committee composed for this purpose last Monday evening. Members of the committee were Mr. T. M. Alexander, Mrs. Kemper Harreld and Mr. Nelson Jackson.

T. M. Alexander and J. H. Calhoun were elected as assisting vice chairmen to work with Mr. Harper.

The meeting Monday was attended by representatives from all of the Negro agencies supported by the Community Fund and from several prominent Negro businesses.

Present at this meeting was Mr. W. E. Mitchell, one of the general chairmen for this year's campaign organization; Mr. Boyce Eden, director of the fund, and Mr. Rinehart.

An organized workers' meeting will be called at an early date.

Acquainted With Fund

We are all acquainted with the Atlanta Community Fund. For over 20 years this fund's appeal has been conducted for the support of local agencies engaged in serving disadvantaged families, children in distress, the aged, the handicapped, the prevention and treatment of ill health and in the upbuilding of youth. Atlanta Negroes for many years have contributed generously to these great human needs in the community.

Some of the groups and agencies included in this one appeal under the Atlanta Community Fund are as follows: Atlanta Boys' Club, Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, Atlanta Urban League, Boy Scouts, Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, Family Welfare Society, Child Welfare Association, Community Employment Service, Y. M. C. A.i Butler Street branch; Y. W. C. A., Home for Old Women, Travelers' Aid Society, Home for Incurables and Girl Scouts.

Gifts to the United Community and War Fund will very definitely be helping to continue the outstanding work rendered by our devoted group of workers at the Servicemen's Centers. It will be used for our own USO Center and others throughout the nation.

Several special and unique features are in process. They will be announced later. The campaign dates are set for October 14-18, 1943.

Let us all do our part to meet this challenge and raise the sum which will be needed. Remember, every contribution, no matter how small, will help make up the total which is hoped for.

City Youth Conference

Youth leaders from churches throughout Atlanta joined the youth of the First Congregational Church in the opening session of a Youth Fellowship Conference last Friday night.

At the present time war is compelling fathers to leave their families and mothers to take over jobs in war industries or other kinds of work to help support their children. Due to the shortage of labor many jobs are open to youth, who are leaving schoolrooms to fill these openings.

Under such conditions something naturally happens to the home and unfortunately the children in them. In spite of all this the home must be kept together. It must remain the haven that it has always been for children. The youth of today must be prepared to do their share in keeping it thus. They must accept the challenge of a changing world.

In recognition of these facts, the youth leaders of the First Congregational Church sought the cooperation of other youth leaders of Atlanta in safeguarding our boys and girls at work and at play. The invitation was extended to join them in a city wide youth conference at the First Congregational Church August 27-29, the theme being Christian Youth in a Changing World Order.

The opening program last Friday night was twofold, one part offering inspiration, the other fellowship. Dr. D. H. Stanton gave an inspiring message to youth in which he challenged them to be prepared to take their places as Christian leaders in a changing world order and to be able to make necessary adjustments socially, economically and religiously. He asked them to keep their same ideals and aims always in view in spite of the many changes of today.

After Dr. Stanton's message, the youths adjourned to the basement of the church for the fellowship hour. A refreshing repast was enjoyed by all, after which many interesting games were played.

Discussion Groups

Saturday morning was given to worship and discussion groups which considered work, education and marriage in wartime, postwar vocational occupational problems social and moral problems of war, women in the services and health and recreation. The forums were led by Charles Gideon, assisted by the discussion leaders, T. M. Alexander, Mrs. C. Cochran, W. H. Cochran, J. E. Garnett, C. L. Lee and Mrs. C. R. Yates.

The program will be continued Sunday morning with the regular 11 a. m. Sunday services. The sermon will emphasize the theme of the conference.

The conference will be closed Sunday night with a candlelight servic[illegible] 7:30-8:15 p. m. by the Pilgrim Fellow Club of the First Congregational Church. This solemn event will mark the final acceptance of the challenge to the Christian youth of today.

The second labor forum was held last Sunday evening at the Cosmopolitan A. M. E. Church with Cornelium Maiden, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, as guest speaker.

Mr. Maiden cited some successes won by the union for laborers and pointed out the general benefits of such an organization to the working man. He declared that A. F. L. has a colored membership of more than 1,500,000.

He closed with a special appeal for laborers to become interested in improving their economic status by becoming affiliated with the union.

APPOINTED

MISS BERNIECE PROCTOR

Whose appointment as field representative of the Negro Digest magazine was announced this week by John H. Johnson, managing editor. She is a graduate of the Iowa Business university, and studied law at the Terrell Law school in Washington. Miss Proctor, who is a former employee of the Social Security board in Chicago, is now making a tour of leading cities for the Digest.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
August 22, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The war presents a very real challenge to the modern church to solve some of the personal problems it causes and unless that challenge is met squarely, the world will suffer from the lack of church leadership and the church itself will become less important in everyday affairs.

That was the conclusion reached at the closing session of a series of meetings held recently at Morris Brown College by the religious education department of the A. M. E. Church in connection with the annual state church convention here.

The meeting concluded several forums held on moral and religious problems arising out of the present world crisis as those problems affect children, young people and adults.

Discussion grew out of brief presentations on religion by Rev. R. T. Bussey, savings and spending by L. D. Milton, community planning by A. G. Moron and recreation and employment by W. Y Bell

War's effect upon religion was outlined by Mr. Bussey, who pointed out that it has broken up families through the drafting of the husband and the working of the wife. The result, he added, has been alarming in the increase of juvenile delinquency and a great breakdown in morals.

Loss of Ministers

A very direct effect upon the church was said to be the loss of ministers to the chaplaincy. Although the Navy and the Marines do not accept Negro ministers, the latter have been volunteering for the Army.

"The philosophy of hate adopted not only by soldiers, but by their families and seen in such expressions as 'kill the dirty Japs' is another symptom of war's great effect upon religion."

Mr. Bussey continued by saying that "war is a direct contradiction to the Christian philosophy of love."

The fact that only 37 per cent of church members attend church regularly and that this figure drops to 17 per cent on college campuses were also mentioned as indications that organized religion is losing ground in the war.

In his presentation of "Saving and Spending," L. D. Milton, president of Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta's million-dollar Negro Bank, urged his listeners to save and invest every possible dollar while money is circulating now in order to have some resources when the war boom is over.

"Money is the result of industrial effort than this war," he said. "As a result, more money is circulating today than ever before This means, however, that a problem of saving is also being forced on people."

Staggering Cost

Pointing out the staggering current cost of the war by observing that the United States is spending $10,000,000 every hour, Mr. Milton said that the Government could finance the war either by confiscating what the people have, by taxing, or by borrowing from those earning increased incomes from the war effort.

"Of course," he said, "Negroes are getting a far smaller share of 'war wealth' than is realized, because very few of them are making large wages. In peacetime they are the last to be hired When the boom is over, they will be the first to be fired Because our economic position is so shaky, we, in particular, must save at all costs.

Community planning was said by Mr. Moron to be an attempt to bring the total resources of communities to bear upon community problems. It therefore includes a public welfare program, legislation on health, sanitation and city growth.

He indicated that overall church planning has not been attempted in the past, although it is greatly needed.

"Within the 10 years of 1930-1940, 83 Negro churches were built in Atlanta," he said, "and only two of these were built in newly-populated areas, the rest being erected in sections which are already old and which may be expected to deteriorate. Certainly, community planning has been needed here."

Favorable Outlook

The speaker on recreation and employment pointed out that recreation prospects in the post-war America were favorable due to the work of local communities using Lanhan Act funds, industries which have developed recreation programs for war workers and the United Service Organizations with over 2,000 operations in the United States.

Employment prospects were said to have both good and bad elements. On one hand, the unemployment problems will be greater at the end of this war than at the end of the last, because the number of men in the armed forces will be at least 150 per cent greater, the percentage of persons in war production will be larger, and more jobs must be provided than existed at the outbreak of the war.

On the other hand, unemployment in the first two post-war years should be less serious than in the years just preceding the war, because larger production is expected, women and older persons will be withdrawn from the labor market to some extent, many youths now in the armed services will be returning to schools, and some millions of men may be expected to remain in the Army for at least a year following the war's close.

Other participants in the series were Mrs. Genie Chaire and Prof. J. O. Slade, who spoke on problems confronting children, and Mrs. A. M. Roberts, Mrs. A. L. Jackson, Prof. C. L. Gideon, Carlton Lee and the Rev. W. J. Rowe who presented the discussion on youth.

LABOR FORUMS

It has been announced that the Atlanta churches will present a series of forums sponsored by the Atlanta Urban League and the A. F. of L. on current labor problems.

It will be recalled that in this column there recently appeared an announcement of a forum to be held at Cosmopolitan A. M. E. Church. This forum worked the application to practical experience of a number of theories of great good to be derived from the combination of two institutions which play an important role in the lives of Negroes—the church and labor.

The overwhelming success of this initial effort afforded substantial support to a desire to further extend the program.

It is realized that the church in its far-reaching influence over the masses can be used as a medium to acquaint the people with the importance of organized labor.

The church is daily becoming more aware of the need of economic guidance for its people who are now being accepted for employment in many new forms of labor.

As a result ,a group of ministers representing the churches of Atlanta, conferred with the Atlanta Urban League, which resulted in the working out of plans for presenting a series of labor programs.

It is proposed that such a program will be presented by a church in each community.

Prominent labor leaders will be featured as speakers with members of the audience participating in an open forum.

AXIS 'QUOTES' COLUMNIST

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, April 8—(ANP)—"They've got me all wrong," said Ralph Matthews, columnist for the Afro-American papers, when informed last week that certain remarks attributed to him had been broadcast from the Rome radio to the armed forces in North Africa and intended to stir discontent. The Rome announced said in English:

"Ralph Matthews, Negro journalist, writing in the Afro-American, severely condemns Washington for demanding complete war efforts from the United States colored population while still upholding privileges guarantted under the constitution. Matthews calls on all Negroes not to sacrifice their lives for the questionable United States democracy."

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Atlanta Ga Journal
February 7, 1943

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Marked by a moving picture review of the year's activities and a thought-provoking address by Dr. Virginia Alexander, of Washington, the annual meeting of the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. attracted more than 200 persons to the Washington High School last week-end

Comments on the year's activities were made by Miss Irene Harris, branch executive secretary, and received enthusiastically by the audience. Added interest was developed by the activities movies, which were shown by J. Richardson Jones and which picturized the high points of the past year's program.

A statement of the agency's financial condition was presented by Mrs. J. B. Greenwood, who declared that the Y. W. C. A. is on the best basis in years. Acknowledgement was made for the generous contributions of the Atlanta public to the Atlanta Community Fund, through which the organization receives most of its funds.

The report of the nominating committee was read by Mrs. S. H. Archer and Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays introduced the principal speaker. Following Dr Alexander's speech, the audience was led in a closing service of worship by Mrs. G. A. Towns, vice president of the committee of management.

Dinner music was provided by Miss Mildred Thornhill and Miss Janie Drake served as soloist. Mrs. Charles Green, chairman of the committee of management, presided.

Waac Recruitment

A drive launched here last month to enlist 100 women with the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will be stepped up this month, and Lieutenants Dovie Johnson and Ruth Lucas, recruiting officers, hope to bring the campaign to a close by March 1. The announcement coincided with other information received from the headquarters of the Fourth Service Command that Atlanta is second only to New York in the number of Waac officers represented in the service.

Atlanta already has four officers with others in the current officer candidate class. Second Officers Corrie Sherard and Sarah Murphy were the first two Atlantians to win their gold bars. They were followed by Third Officers Sophie Gay Stanglin and Maryee Richardson, who were inducted at Fort McPherson last fall.

Applicants Needed

Many more applicants are needed to fill all types of jobs in the Army, relieving soldiers for active duty in the field. Applicants must be women between 21 and 45 years old, in good health, and able to pass a mental aptitude test. There are no formal education requirements. Recruits start with $50 per month plus clothes and upkeep.

Information may be obtained by writing the Waac recruiting office at Fort McPherson or inquiring at the old Post Office.

Launch N. A. A. C. P. Campaign

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an American organization fighting to sustain the basic democratic principles of the American Government," Miss Daisy Lampkin, N. A. A. C. P. field secretary, told a large audience at Wheat Street Baptist Church last Sunday afternoon.

"There can be no question about our patriotism," she asserted. "If anything, we have been open to the charge of being too patriotic, since we are interested only in asking America to live up to the ideals expressed in her Constitution by the Bill of Rights.

"The N. A. A. C. P. philosophy can be summed up in the statement that as an American, the Negro has a right to basic civil rights," she continued.

The speaker said that last year was the first year in the national association's 34-year-old history that the year had closed without a deficit. A total of $117,000 was raised by the national organization last year, she revealed, exclusive of the funds of the 600 local branches.

Discuss World Race Problem

She described a recent conference between Lord Halifax and Walter White, national secretary, during which the latter took up the question of England's attitude toward the darker races all over the world. "This matter of the treatment of underprivileged people is no longer a national issue," she said. "It's international and includes the Chinese, Indians, South Africans, Malayans and other people."

Professor C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta chapter, outlined the program which has been decided upon for the coming year.

Educational Program

"The basis of our work will be educational," he said. "The white population would be more sympathetic if it really knew what Negroes were interested in; the Negro population will be more able to work in its own behalf when it learns more about the root of our race problems. We therefore plan an educational program on the race problem for each of these groups."

Professor Harper reminded the audience that lasting progress does not come hastily but rather takes place through the evolutionary process. "This does not mean, however," he added, "that we will suffer outrages to our civil rights. We will have recourse to the orderly process of law if our civil liberties are violated."

Members of the campaign division met at the call of Dr. R. A. Billings last Monday night to work out with Miss Lumpkin an organization plan to obtain the membership quota set.

Yergan Speaks Today

Atlantians will have the chance to hear a man recognized as an authority on African affairs when Dr. Max Yergan, secretary of the Council on African Affairs, speaks on "The Significance of Africa in the Present Struggle" at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Formerly associated with the Y. M. C. A.'s missionary department, Dr. Yergan lived in many sections of Africa, particularly South Africa, for many years. He has earned national reputation through his efforts to give African peoples freedom.

Atlanta Ga Journal
February 14, 1943

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

A unique experiment in which educational and health forces combined to attack the dread social diseases was brought to a close Thursday night with the end of a four-day free health clinic held Monday through Thursday at Crogman Evening School, which serves the South Atlanta and Pittsburgh areas.

With the co-operation of a number of the city's leading physicians, Miss Fannie Granton and the Atlanta Urban League, Miss Maggie Magsby, R. N., demonstrated that there is a widespread public response to a program including general physical examinations teeth inspection, blood tests and education about venereal diseases

Professional men giving generously of their time in the worthwhile venture were Drs. C. Waymond Reeves, J. W. Burney Marque Jackson, W. N. Harper, R A. Billings and A. L. Kelsey.

M. J. White is principal of the Crogman Evening School, which has so courageously demonstrated another means of attacking the diseases estimated by Surgeon General Thomas Parran to infect at least one out of every 10 Americans sometime in life.

Negro History Week

For 13.000,000 Negro Americans, 1,100,000 Negro Georgians and 105,000 colored Atlantians, the past week was Negro History Week, promoted in Georgia by a state committee headed by Prof. Clarence A. Bacote, Atlanta University history instructor. Local and state observance in the schools took the form of review and dramatization of the Negro's part in American history.

Students were reminded that the first martyr to American independence was Crispus Attucks, a Negro, shot by British militiamen on the Boston commons and commemorated today by a statue in that city.

They were told of the 7,000 black troops serving with Washington at Valley Forge, and of the other men of color who struggled for the freedom of their country 90 years before that of their race was in sight.

They learned, too, of the Negro fighter's part in the War of 1812, a part warmly attested to by Commodore Perry. His participation on both sides of the tragic War Between the States, in the Spanish-American War, in World War I, and in the present conflict were emphasized.

Cites Explorers, Scientists

Also listed were the highlight contributions in the field of exploration, with Estevanico, Negro discoverer of Arizona, New Mexico and other parts of the Southwest, and with Matthew Henson, Peary's only companion when he located the North Pole and the first man actually to plant the American flag "on top of the world."

In science, the late Dr. E. E. Just was mentioned as an internationally acclaimed authority in marine biology, Dr. Daniel Williams was pointed to as the first surgeon to successfully stitch up the human heart, Paul Williams, designer of screen notables' homes and other projects in the West and Mid-West, was pointed to for his work in engineering, and the late Dr. Carver was cited for his botanical achievements.

While Alexander Dumas, the great French novelist, Alexander Pushkin, celebrated Russian poet, and other Negroes were indicated as proof that his contribution has not been confined to America, the black man's role in the New World was emphasized and discussion centered around his role in the world of tomorrow.

AFRICA'S ROLE STRESSED

Africa, the "Dark Continent," paradox of fabulous wealth and measureless misery, may prove the measuring-rod by which the ideals of the present world struggle will be tested, according to Dr. Max Yergan, director of the Council on African Affairs.

Speaking to a sizable group at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. last Sunday afternoon, the former Y missionary secretary assigned a strategic role to the continent because of the importance of colonies in modern industrial and national development.

"We cannot today think of war without thinking of colonial peoples," he said. "Anyone who knows about Burma, Singapore, Java, knows that they fell because their leaders gave too little thought to the condition of the people.

"There is another reason for anyone interested in real democracy being interested in colonial peoples," he went on. "The colonial pattern is that of a handful of powerful people who use their government to exploit the masses of peoples living in colonies. This has been the age-long characteristic of imperialism."

Major Changes Recently

The greatest changes in African economic and political structure have come within the past two generations, Dr. Yergan believes. Whereas hardly one-tenth of the continent was in the hands of foreign powers 60 or 70 years ago, today not one-twentieth is in the hands of the people themselves.

"Belgium ruled an Africa area 57 times its own size," he said, "followed closely by Portugal with holdings 42 times its size. France, England and Germany have also held extensive properties. This is easy to understand, for three-fifth of the world's gold comes from ohannesburg and the con-

tinent is rich in copper, rubber, coffee, sisal, timber, cotton, etc.

Little Improvement

"Unfortunately, we can point to few real advances there during the past 25 years," he continued. "In the Union of South Africa, the native African cannot vote. He cannot live in Johannesburg or Capetown or the other larger cities and must get out of them by nightfall.

"While he makes up three-fourths of the population, he is kept by law from owning more than 13 per cent of the total land and actually owns only 9 per cent. He is kept by law from joining trade unions and from moving freely about the country to sell his labor where he can."

The speaker, who was for four years a lecturer in Negro history at the College of the City of New York, revealed that 96 per cent of some African males are illiterate and that the figure is even higher in the case of the women. The only answer for this after two centuries of domination is simply that schools are ot provided, he said.

The program of the Council on African Affairs includes work for defeating Nazi Germany, bringng colonial peoples into the war, using colonial material resources against fascism, and continued work for African freedom.

Birmingham, Ala., News
July 18, 1943

Program By Negroes Scheduled At Field

Robert Durr appreciation day will be celebrated by Birmingham Negroes with a musical program at Legion Field at 4 p.m. Sunday.

In tribute to a Birmingham newspaper editor, in recognition of the things he has accomplished for Negroes, the program has been planned by the Birmingham Civic Commandos. This is a Negro organization campaigning chiefly now for a swimming pool for Negroes and for a daily radio news program of news about Negroes.

A section of the stands will be reserved for white persons. The city commissioners are expected to be present. The program will include the crowning of a Negro girl as "Miss Birmingham, 1943," who will be awarded a trip this Fall to Chicago. Selection will be made of the champion Negro quartet in the state. A score of outstanding quartets and choral groups and the Lincoln School band will take part.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE MIGHT BE ABLE TO HELP

In strict keeping with American tradition, colored citizens are on the extreme outer fringes of all war planning and administration.

They hold no real executive positions and shape no policies.

They are, in the main, mere advisers to white executives on how best to meet the complaints of colored folk disgusted and disgruntled by segregation and discrimination.

A glaring example was the case of the civilian aide to the Secretary of War who properly resigned when policies were adopted directly concerning Negroes without calling him in consultation or in any way seeking his opinion.

FEB 20 1943

Behind this whole policy of subordination of the colored citizen is the assumption that white citizens are better equipped by native intelligence, education, culture and experience to handle these large affairs of state.

This view has been held for so many generations and so many American institutions are built upon it, that even many colored people have come to believe in the propriety of "white folks being in the lead" and colored folks being "down by the big gate."

The whole ten-year period of wide government expansion under the New Deal and particularly since our foreign policy inevitably committed us to participation in the current World War, has demonstrated the fallacy of this hoary American myth.

The amazing incompetence of those in charge of preparing this nation for total war can scarcely be exaggerated, and all of them were white citizens because colored folk had no voice in policy-making circles.

The Army and Navy which had been run like exclusive country clubs, and as arrogantly insisted on a lily-white policy, were caught napping at Pearl Harbor and in the Philippines although the State Department had warned them of the inevitability of war with Japan as late as November 26, 1941.

FEB 20 1943

Ordinary foresight dictated a policy of rapidly expanding oil transportation facilities from the time of our challenging the Axis Powers with the "Quarantine-the-aggressors" speech, the abrogation of the Americo-Japanese trade treaty, Lend-Lease and the repeal of the Neutrality Act; and yet today, over fourteen months after Pearl Harbor, private cars are laid up for want of gasoline and there is insufficient fuel oil to adequately warm homes and public buildings.

A year before Pearl Harbor it was clear that a war with Japan was inevitable, and since that would mean a two-ocean war for America's one-ocean fleet, it was obvious that Japan would be able to take the East Indies and Burma with her powerful and ever-growing war fleet and that we would be cut off from the source of nearly 90 per cent of our rubber.

But no preparation was made and today we are almost as far away from adequate production of synthetic rubber as we were on December 8, 1941, while Mr. Jeffers and the military production chiefs quarrel in public about who is impeding whom.

It has been constantly stated that food is a weapon that will win or lose the war, and it is planned to use American food as a political weapon abroad. But here we are with insufficient food to adequately feed the American population because the military forces insist on taking 11,000,000 men and women while the farmers are short of help and can get little or no gasoline.

These are only the most glaring evidences of our unpreparedness for total war while boasting loudly about beating distant enemies to their knees in 1943.

So many mistakes have been made that it is no longer funny, if it ever was so regarded; and colored folk, constituting one-tenth of the American citizenry, are deeply concerned about the future of the Republic unless efficiency begins to displace blindness and incompetence in planning and execution.

In all seriousness we believe that the time has come when brains are so needed in directing this country's affairs that there should be no delay in lowering the color bar in government.

America can no longer afford the luxury of lily-whiteism in government, defense nor industry, when our very existence is at stake.

There are hundreds of able thinkers and administrators among colored people who have been entirely ignored while government posts were filled with ex-socialites, ex-brokers, ex-sports' promoters, and other white people with the "right" connections, but with few other qualifications.

FEB 20 1943

Many of these people received training that emphasized producing profits at the expense of the public, instead of producing goods for the benefit of the public, and are less prepared for the business of total war than intelligent colored people who have received training of a more co-operative nature in insurance companies and church organizations.

Eventually this country will have to use every man and woman in the position they are best able to fill without bothering about color, creed or so-called race, so why not do it now and save time and lives?

Colored people might be able to contribute something to war administration which is now lamentably absent, and they should be given a chance in even the highest posts to show what they can do.

As administrators and executives some colored people would necessarily have white subordinates, but nobody who actually believes in what we are fighting for would object; and we believe that the salutary effect of this innovation would soon relegate "racial" considerations to the limbo of outworn and useless things.

In the Nation's Capital

[redacted]
WASHINGTON

While unofficial sources at the War Department stated that plans to send Joe Louis, world heavyweight boxing champion abroad had been temporarily shelved, it was understood in the capital that Sgt. Louis would begin his tour of overseas duty shortly after his furlough expires on July 28.

JUL 24 1943

The position of Mohandas Gandhi and the subjugation of India to Britain has not been helped by successes of the Allies in North Africa and Sicily, the AFRO was informed.

[redacted]
Baltimore, Md.

There were no colored guests among those invited to attend a reception in honor of General Henri Honore Giraud, commander-in-chief of the French Forces, when he was feted at the Shoreham Hotel on Friday.

Pfc. Travers A. P. Henry (Kid Chocolate) of Philadelphia, became a patient in Walter Reed Hospital, after having had both legs blown off by a German land mine.

An appeal for 200 chaplains was sent out to all denominations by the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, director of the Washington Bureau, Fraternal Council of Negro Churches.

District Commissioner Guy Mason denied job bias toward colored.

First Lt. King D. Reddick of Grays took two games from the Cleveland Buckeyes at Griffith Stadium on Sunday, winning by scores of 9-5 and 4-3.

Soldiers from the Engineering Division of Howard University piled up 54 points to take first place in the second annual Recreation Center on Saturday.

The AFRO Sidat-Singh Plane drive r[illegible] during t[illegible]

District draft boards called 738 colored men into the armed services this month.

A total of 602 workers have enrolled in the Clean Block Campaign, sponsored by the AFRO-AMERICAN, in the capital.

Charges of an upswing in juvenile crime and a decrease in police efficiency highlighted the annual report of the Washington Criminal Justice Association, released Saturday.

48b-1943

Caviar & Cabbage

By M. Beaunorus Tolson

(THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY THIS COLUMNIST DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE EDITORIAL POLICY OF THE WASHINGTON TRIBUNE.—THE EDITOR.)

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

JUL 31 1943

WHO SAID: "THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY"?

Out of the mouth of a liar comes the truth. Hitler, who now sees the handwriting on the wall, once declared in a moment of sanity: "If you tell a lie big enough and long enough, the world will call it a truth."

Nobody has suffered from lying more than the Negro. In Congress and in the Little Belt of Dixie, the liars are busy on Sambo and Labor. Loud and long are the tongues of our enemies. But the tragic thing is this: We Negroes often swallow the lies of our foes.

The biggest lie ever hold in America is the following: "This is a White Man's country."

I hear Negroes repeating this lie North, South, East, and West. When I spoke to Negro soldiers at Camp Wolters, I tried to refute this lie. Out of this lie come defeatism, jim-crowism, churchianity, Bilboism.

No self-respecting Negro will tolerate this lie. It means the death of the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Emancipation Proclamation.

WHAT IS A MAN'S COUNTRY?

A Negro who thinks this country—the United States—is not his country is a damned fool. My native land! Where is it? It is where my mother gave me birth. My home town is where I was born. Jesus was a Nazarene, because He was born in Nazareth. I am just as much an American as President Roosevelt. And for the same reason. We both were born in the United States.

I love Africa. But Africa isn't my country. Africa belongs to Africans. I know some foreigners raped Africa. But still Africa belongs to Africans. That is their vine and fig tree.

A man's country is his motherland. In the last war I entered the United States Army. I wasn't drafted, either. It has never entered my belief that this is a White Man's country. That is a damnable lie.

I live in a house. Law and custom and truth say: "Your house is your castle." You have the right to protect it with your blood and life. Well, your country is just a bigger house. Let nobody, here nor abroad, take your house from you. Abe Lincoln told you that. Tom Jefferson told you that. The Supreme Court of the United States tells you that.

Maybe the Indian can say: "This is the Red Man's country." The Indian was here first. The White Man robbed him. But the Indian has too much sense to say that today that this is a Red Man's country!

VICTORY AT HOME AND ABROAD

What is the trouble with the Negro in America? He has let the Fascist Whites tell him that this is a White Man's country. Whose country is it? I answer the question in my poem, *Rendezvous with America:*

"Into the matrix of the Republic poured:
White gulf streams of Europe
Black tidal waves of Africa,
Yellow neap tides of Asia,
Niagaras of the little peoples.
"America?
America is the Black Man's Country,
The Red Man's, the Yellow Man's,
The Brown Man's the White Man's."

Yes, America is the motherland of *all races of men.* Crispus Attucks, a black man, was the first man to die for our country in the Revolutionary War. Two black men first stood in the presence of the Emperor of Japan, when Admiral Perry opened Japan to Western civilization. I am now looking at the autographed picture of Mat Hensen, a black man, who was the first man to plant the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole.

Sambo, read your history. Then you will fight harder to keep the Bilbos from taking your country away from you. It would be foolish father who would let somebody take his house from him and then say tauntingly: "This is my house." America is the Black Man's house. Fight for that house—at Home and Abroad!

JUL 31 1943

THE WASHINGTON SCENE

By Edgar Brown

THE WASHINGTON SCENE—Hed Up .. ....

MISSISSIPPI DOXEY BARS SENATE DOORS

During a half century, my life often has been filled with an accumulation of humiliations from morning to night in traveling through the Southern States. Even as a government official, I have been subjected to studied indignities while trying to circumvent the hurt of "Jim Crow" by every device of a rebellious soul. It remained, however, for me to feel the cruelest insult of all last week under the dome of the capitol of the United States. The public gallery doors of the U.S. Senate were locked against me October 8, 1943 by the new Sergeant-at-Arms Doxey of Mississippi. He was upheld in it by Vice-President Henry Wallace who sat in the seat of the presiding officer of the U.S. Senate on that never-to-be-forgotten

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

INSIST OF DISCRIMINATION

Senator Alben W. Barkley (Dem.) majority leader of the U.S. Senate agreed to it also and declared it was in perfect lynch law order. Here are his words as I read them later in the Congressional Record of Friday, October 8, 1943, page 8279, quote:

"Under the order adopted yesterday the Senate (at 12 o'clock and 12 minutes P.M.) proceeded to deliberate with closed doors."

"While the doors were closed, the following business was transacted. . . .

"The Vice President said, 'without objection, the execution of the order for a secret session will be temporarily post-poned for the consideration of the (F.H.A. Housing) bill at this time.'

"Mr. Barkley (Senator Alben W. Barkley) said, 'That really is not necessary, because the senate can transact business in closed session as well as it can in open session. It would be most unfortunate to open the galleries for 5 Minutes and then have to close them again." This action was taken though we were outside clamoring to get in.

OPPOSE JUSTICE IN HOUSING

This is the official explanation and the American people who just read the pages of the Congressional Record would discover nothing more except a fine spun argument based on an unexplained and unholy demand for immediate and hasty passage of the act to extend the FHA housing insurance loans until 1947.

The Democrats, however, used this situation and took advantage of the secret and closed session ordered to hear the five senators, first hand eye witness U.S. report on the progress of the global war and its 10,000,000 fighting men, including a million colored soldiers. So, Senator Radcliffe was thus enabled to railroad through the F.H.A. law and at the same time kill Anti-discrimination Amendment sponsored by the National Negro Council, which was introduced by Senator Charles McNary (Rep.) Oregon, the minority leader of the U.S. Senate.

DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY

This vicious, high-handed conspiracy of the Democrats was inspired only to defeat the sponsors of this vital effort to pass an Anti-discrimination Amendment and to secure justice for millions of colored home builders today and in the post war world out of the federal benefits of this vast federal housing program of a billion six hundred million dollars ($1,600,000,000). Besides Sergeant-of-Arms Doxey of Mississippi locking the Senate doors always, heretofore, open to all visitors, the guards, and assistants stood with hands folded in front of the public entrances.

At the main entrance, the pages, though there for that purpose, refused to announce those of us there who demanded to see Republican Senators inside in order to protest this flagrant violation of every citizen's constitutional rights to sit in the public galleries of the Senate during legislative consideration of the people's business. It is clear to colored people everywhere the reasons for the fearful haste to pass the F.H.A. to discriminate and segregate, we set out this quotation from a letter to Senator Radcliffe from Commissioner Abner Ferguson, who works under Jesse Jones of Texas, the Head Housing Administrator of F.H.A. in Washington, which was inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator McNary.

Quote from Congressional Record page 8250, October 7, 1943. "It is true that in neighborhoods which are well established and where the character and type of occupancy is clear, the F.H.A. under sound underwriting procedure and general mortgage practice does not, under the insured mortgage system, take any action which will result in a change of the character of such

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
OCT 31 1943

NEGROES ARE ADVISED Better Off Here Than Elsewhere, First Lady Says

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—(AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt asserted on Monday in an article written for

established neighborhoods when such change will always, with a bil- Crow; white only and white lion dollars of all the tax payers mo tend to introduce inharmonious elements which s money and war would cause or accelerate deterioration in prop- present Roosevelt erty desirability or values. the star cham- Democratic Administration and the

Our responsibilities to other property owners ber Southern Democratic Senate.

in the neighborhoods are clear in regard." So DON'T ASK TOO MUCH, N the federal government openly, under the F.H.A., sanctions and puts its stamp of approval on Jim

the October issue of Negro Digest that:

"If I were a negro today, I think I would have moments of great bitterness. It would be hard for me to sustain my faith in democracy and to build up a sense of goodwill toward men of other races.

"I think, however, that I would realize that if my ancestors had never left Africa, we would be worse off as 'natives' today under the rule of any other country than I am in this country where my people were brought up as slaves.

"In a comparatively short period of time the slaves have become free men—free men, that is as far as a proclamation can make them so. There now remains much work to be done to see that freedom becomes a fact and not just a promise for my people.

"I know, however, that I am not the only group that has to make a similar fight. Even women of the white race still suffer inequalities and injustices, and many groups of white people in my country are the slaves of economic conditions.

"I would still feel that I ought to participate to the full in this war. When the United Nations win, certain things will be accepted as a result of principles which have been enunciated by the leaders of the United Nations, which never before have been part of the beliefs and practices of the greater part of the world . . .

"I would not do too much demanding. I would take every chance that came my way to prove my quality and my ability and if recognition was slow, I would continue to prove myself, knowing that in the end good performance has to be acknowledged."

Monroe, N. C. Journal
October 1, 1943

News About the Local Colored People

(By James C. Williams)

Every once in awhile we receive word that some of our boys in the service have done something outstanding. News comes to Monroe that Darling Baker, Jr., along with Lawrence Middleton, Robert Miller, and George Menzies have composed and written a new song, "Sailor's Dream," and sang it during a variety show which was held at Camp Ward Gallory, Farragut, Idaho, where they are stationed. These boys, all being musically inclined, got together and took the song, "Soldier's Dream," and wrote a new song entitled "Sailor's Dream", which made a big hit on the variety show. You will probably be hearing more about the song. I am sure you all remember young Darling Baker, who attended W. A. H. S. and worked in the afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Secrest. He says Prof. D. A. Oblesby, who taught him what he knows about music, will be responsible for whatever success he has in that field.

I had an opportunity to attend the camp meeting at Clarksville church Sunday. These meetings are always interesting to me. You can see some of everybody and everything—people taking pictures here, selling ice cream there, hot dogs and fish farther on; people shaking hands, people from miles around, from cities far and near. Really it is something to see. One thing I would like to mention, which to my mind was somewhat comical. While strollling around the camp ground I saw a man about 60 or 70 years old wearing a "zoot suit" and carrying a stick. Whether the stick was for sport or support I wouldn't know, but there he was, a man about 60 or 70 years old, wearing a "zoot suit" and walking with a stick. When men that age begin to wear "zoot suits," it's high time for the young ones to return to bell bottom pants.

Mrs. Florence Rivers Oldham has returned from a trip to Clarksville, Tenn., where she spent several weeks with her mother-in-law.

Miss Willie Ruth Boyd has returned to school at Smith university, Charlotte.

Little Miss Alovier Juillet Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee A. Baker, celebrated her first birthday Sept. 20th with a party given by her mother. Many friends gave her gifts. Ice cream and mints were served.

Mrs. Collie Crowell of Philadelphia, Pa., spent the past week in Monroe, where she visited her sister, Mrs. Bennie Morrison, and brother, Herbert Richardson. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Eliza Richardson, who will spend some time here.

Mrs. Annie Lois McKinney spent a few days in the city last week where she visited relatives and friends. For the past several months she has been living in Alexandria, La., where she went to be near her husband, Pfc. Claude McKinney, who was stationed at Camp Livingston, La. Pfc. McKinney has now been transferred to Camp Rucker, Ala. Mrs. McKinney left Thursday night for Ozark, Ala., where she will join him.

Mrs. Beatrice Robinson of Newport News, Va., has been spending sometime with her aunt, Mrs. Bertha Moser.

Pvt. Gus Coleman, who is stationed at Fort Bragg, spent the past week-end in Monroe, where he visited his mother, Mrs. Minnie Coleman.

Miss Pauline Harris of Greensboro spent a few days last week with her mother, Mrs. Bertha Massey.

Sgt. Walter Covington recently spent a 15-day furlough here where he visited his mother, Mrs. Tally Covington. Sgt. Covington is stationed in California.

Mrs. Manna Horton has returned to Monroe after spending several months in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Horton is the wife of Sgt. Eugene Horton, who is stationed at Camp Sutton.

Pfc. James E. Gillis is spending a furlough here with his wife, Mrs. Estella Gillis.

The Winchester Avenue high school is planning to buy war saving stamps and bonds one hundred per cent this year. The campaign will be headed by Mrs. E. M. Smith. The committee is asking that the parents cooperate with their children in buying stamps and bonds. They are asking that you give your children some money each week to buy war saving stamps, and you parents who wish to purchase stamps and bonds, will you please buy them through the school.

Mrs. Annie C. Robinson spent the past week-end in Marshville as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Redfern.

The Pilot Lodge No. 626 is doing very nicely with the work of remodeling their home at 900 Winchester St. The lodge purchased the home some time ago and has been busy making it ready for use. During the meeting Tuesday night we had as guests some visiting brothers from Pisgah Lodge No. 266 of Charlotte. We were happy to have them with us and hope they will come again soon and bring us some more wonderful talks of encouragement.

Mr. and Mrs. Boss Richardson announce the birth of a son on Saturday, Sept. 25th. Mother and son are reported doing fine.

Mrs. Irene Davis underwent a minor operation in the Ellen Fitzgerald hospital Tuesday morning.

Mr. Bill Robinson was admitted to hte hospital Tuesday afternoon for treatment.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 10, 1943

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The first training class in Atlanta for colored women to become Red Cross volunteer nurses aides will begin October 18. Mrs. T. Erwin Schniedner, volunteer chairman of the corps, announced Friday. The classes will be taught at Grady Hospital and will be under the supervision of Mrs. Eutace Allen, R. N., and will continue for the regular seven weeks for the 80-hour training class, the classes to be held from 2 until 4 in the afternoon.

Since so many graduate nurses have been called to service with the Army and naval medical units, civilian hospitals all over the country have been suffering severely from a lack of nurses and as more and more casualties are being brought back to this country from the battle fronts, there is even a greater need for nurses.

To qualify for this class, the applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 50, have a high school education or the equivalent, have a physical certificate signed by a doctor, and must agree to give at least 150 hours of volunteer work during the year.

Pageant at Soldier's Center

The St. Cecilia Children's Choir, well-balanced children's group of St. Paul A. M. E. Church, presented "Challenge for Democracy," an original pageant by Professor E. A. Starling, director of the choir, last Thursday night at the service men's center on Hunter Street.

This program was sponsored by Epsilon Zeta Chapter, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Miss Eleanor Bradley, Basileus and was given for the benefit of the service men's center.

Community Fund Workers Meet

Fund workers met Friday night in the ballroom of the Savoy Hotel. The meeting was in the nature of the opening general meeting of the Community and War Fund drive.

C. L. Harper, general chairman, announced that the organizational plans are complete and that approximately 500 citizens have signed up to work in the biggest drive in the history of Atlanta. The executive committee has been meeting faithfully for the past month, perfecting plans of the organization, and everything now appears to be in readiness.

The drive this year combines the annual community fund appeal with the war fund campaign into one effort. Every citizen of Atlanta is expected to make a contribution in this drive, proceeds from which go to a total of 4[illegible] agencies, 17 of which are serving directly in the war effort, including the U. S. O., Greek War Relief, United Committee for the Care of European Children and a number of others. The Community Fund services 31 agencies, many of which are Negro institutions. The following is the organizational set-up of the executive committee: C. L. Harper, chairman; J. H. Calhoun, T. M. Alexander, vice chairmen; W. R. Cockrane, secretary; Mrs. Grace Hamilton, assistant secretary, and C. L. Gideon, chairman Speakers' Bureau.

Washington Aircraft School now is offering classes in airport construction. The course is divided into four branches—fabrication, riveting, inspection, assembly and blueprint reading. Upon graduation, the trainees are qualified to work on the assembly line and in other skilled jobs in the aircraft industry. The five men who compose the faculty of the Washington Aircraft School, located on the Washington High School campus, are T. R. Starr, F. L. Bailey, J. T. Redd, R. E. Collins and R. H. Garrison.

According to information recently released, a large proportion of the approximately 260 graduates of the school are being employed at the Bell Aircraft Plant. With an increasing need for prepared workers of the aircraft industry in this immediate area, officials of the Atlanta Urban League point out the increased importance of taking full advantage of the opportunities for training at the school.

Howard Students' "Jeep" Drive

Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock the David T. Howard students launched a "send-our-men-a-jeep" campaign, with Mrs. L. G. Garnett as junior high sponsor and Miss A. Dickerson elementary sponsor. The plan is to sell stamps among the school students to purchase a jeep, and the campaign has been designed to end on the second anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack, December 7, 1943.

Hundreds of dollars in stamps and bonds already have been purchased.

Darlington, S. C., News & Press
October 14, 1943

News Among Our Colored People

By S. C. DISHER

NEGRO CHAIRMAN FOR CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE ANNOUNCED

Professor H. H. Butler, principal of Butler High School and pastor of the Baptist church in Hartsville, will serve as state chairman for the Negro Christmas Seal Sale, it has been announced by John P. Burgess, chairman of the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association committee on Negro work.

Professor Butler's appointment was made in recognition of valuable service rendered the tuberculosis contest program over a long period of years. He has served on the State Tuberculosis Committee; he is a member of the Darlington County tuberculosis committee, and is chairman for the seal sale in Hartsville. The new chairman will be the inspirational speaker at the three district seal sale rallies of volunteer workers to be held in Clinton, Hartsville and Orangeburg.

Professor Butler expresses himself as optomistic about the results of this year's campaign.

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GOP Solons All-Out On Race-Baiting To Woo Southern Bloc Of Congressmen

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

JUL 3 1943

WASHINGTON — Republican congressmen, apparently with party leadership blessing since they have not been denounced or refuted, are carrying the ball for the southern bloc in race-baiting.

In the past two weeks, Reps. John Taber, Republican, of New York, and Clare Hoffman, Republican, of Michigan, have teamed up with Reps. John Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, and Carter Manasco, Democrat, of Alabama, in vilifying the Negro.

The Republicans lost some face with their southern bloc collaborationists during the Pickens-ouster incident in the House, by reversing themselves and running from the issue when it was disclosed that Pickens was a Negro and was being persecuted in the attempt to oust him from his treasury job by Rep. Martin Dies. The southern bloc did not hold its tongue in telling the Republicans that the "marriage-of-convenience" might be annulled if they did not mend their ways.

Heretofore, the Republicans have been content to be absent or sit in stony silence whenever the race question arose. Then at election time, they would point to the absence of any record of their doing anything against the Negro, belittling their sins of omission.

Now, however, in their rabid madness to discredit the New Deal, even at the expense of losing the war—particularly on the home front—they are trying to win back the dubious respect of the southern bloc whose balance of power is necessary to carry out the Republican program of scuttling the progressive program of the New Deal. Their new tactic is open attack against the Negro.

Rep. Taber of New York obtained the defeat of the NYA appropriation in the appropriation committee meeting two weeks ago by raising the race issue. He declared that there was no segregation of white and colored trainees in NYA courses on the project in his home town, Auburn, N. Y., and that Negro boys were courting white girls. The charge was made said: "This trouble (Detroit's race riot) has been hastened by the crazy policies of the so-called Fair

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in the sanctum of an executive session of the appropriations committee.

The vote of the committee to discontinue the NYA was 17-16. Taber received the solid support of his Republican colleagues on the committee, with the exception of Rep. Frank B. Keefe of Wisconsin, who voted to maintain the NYA program. The weight of three Democratic votes which sided with Taber was responsible for killing the NYA in the committee. These three Democratic votes, influenced by Taber's remarks about the lack of racial segregation, were cast by race-baiting Joe Starnes of Alabama, Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia, and Louis Ludlow of Indiana.

NYA has been the only program, particularly in the South, where Negroes have been able to obtain the technical training to fit them for skilled work in war production industries. The state operated vocational education classes under the Office of Education have been a "closed shop" to the Negroes of the South.

Rep. Hoffman made his Republican contribution toward pacifying the southern bloc in a speech on the floor of the House last Wednesday when he blamed the race riots in Detroit on the New Deal and the mixing of the races in Michigan. Said Hoffman:

"I am going to continue to assert that if Michigan is left alone, if the New Deal will keep its fingers out of Michigan, if they will quit trying to intermingle the races in Michigan and pay some attention to the protests that are made, Michigan will take care of herself."

This argument of Clare Hoffman's was strangely (?) similar to that made by Rankin on the floor of the House the same day. Rankin Employment Practices Committee in attempting to mix the races in all kinds of employment."

Manasco, before the House Civil Service Investigating committee last Saturday charged that the FEPC is doing more to stir up racial bias than any other factor in the country today. He delivered his blast when a War Department official disclosed before the committee that 14 per cent of his civilian employees in the army air forces division were Negroes. He declared that many government officials hire Negroes simply because they are Negroes and they feel they must show a certain percentage in their personnel.

The similarity between the Republican and southern bloc arguments against the Negro is strikingly apparent. The NAACP has requested Rep. Joseph Martin, Republican of Massachusetts, and minority leader in the House, to repudiate Rep. Tabor "lest the impression be given that Mr. Taber's position is approved by the Republican membership of the Congress." Martin has made no move to repudiate him.

ROGERS SAYS:

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

In Shakespeare's Day Negroes Were Called "Moors"; Here Is Proof

BY J. A. ROGERS

NOV 13 1943

WITH PAUL ROBESON'S revival of "Othello" arises again the old question of whether Shakespeare had a Negro in mind when he created Othello. I have read many of the discussions on this during the past 125 years, and have found four things in common with them, namely, some of the disputants were too blinded by the fact that it was the story of a black man and a white woman to have Othello a Negro; others were too hurried, or too lacking in intelligence to do any research on the subject; while others were so certain that they knew what Shakespeare intended that they wouldn't even look up what he meant by "Moor."

Mr. Rogers

Now, I have done considerable research on the subject, but it seems almost a waste of time to offer it, because the psychology that prompts the argument will go on uninstructed until there is no longer a color line. But since I have to write a column anyway, here goes:

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DEFINITION OF MOOR

First, we will look at the oldest dictionary of the English language: Nathan Bailey's Dictionarium Britannicum (1730). It says:

"Moor, or black-moor, a native of Mauretania in Africa.

"Mulatto—one born of parents of which one is a Moor and the other of some other nation, or a White."

We find here the words "Moor," "black-moor," used interchangeably. "Black-a-moor" is an abbreviation of "black a Moor."

NEXT WE turn to aldry: the coat-of-arms of British families will be found a very black, wooly-haired Negro, or, what is called "a Moor's head." Berry's Encyclopedia Heraldica says, "Moor's head is the heraldic term for the head of a black man, or Negro."

QUOTING THE BARD

Now, we turn to Shakespeare, himself. He uses "Negro" only once and that in the case of a white man who has got a black woman with child. (Merchant of Venice: "I shall answer that better to the commonwealth than you can the getting up of the Negro's belly: the Moor is with child by you, Launcelot"). Note that here Shakespeare uses "Negro" and "Moor" for the same person even as we use "colored" and "Aframerican" or the jim crow car also means "Negro" when it says "colored."

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AGAIN in "Titus Andronicus" in the character of "Aaron the Moor" he gives a very definite picture of what he calls a Moor. Aaron's hair is woolly, ("My fleece of woolly hair"), and he is black, ("coal-black Moor"). Shakespeare says "coal-black Moor" because mulattoes were then called "tawny-Moors."

PLENTY RACE-MIXING IN MERRIE ENGLAND

Now there were thousands of Negroes in England in Shakespear's day. Negro slavery was introduced there about 1442 and abolished in 1702 and again in 1772. (See my chapter on "Race-Mixing In The British Isles" in "Sex and Race," Vol. I, where I have given abundant sources). In fact, Shakespeare himself, according to no less an authority than G. B. Harrison, had a Negro sweetheart.

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SHAKESPEARE, no doubt, intrigued by the love affairs he saw between Negroes and white women, because there were many such, wrote "Othello," using an Italian setting as he did for some others of his plays. In "Titus Andronicus," he shows the white queen, Tamora, madly in love with "Aaron the Moor." (She even had a mulatto child for him).

MANY OF ROYALTY CALLED MOORS

The ancient Romans used "Moor" as well as Ethiops, Afer, and Niger, for Negroes. "Moor" was so used in France, Germany, Italy and Scandinavia until the last century. Dark, Negroid persons were called "Moors," hence such real personages as Alessandro "The Moor," Duke of Florence; Ludovico "The Moor," Duke of Milan, and Gustavus IV, "The Moor," King of Sweden. Between the 12th and 16th century, Italy had a great number of Negro slaves. These were called "Moors" as St. Benedict "The Moor," who was an unmixed Negro.

TO COME now to what prompted me to write this column. Miss Margaret Webster, who is staging "Othello," say in the N. Y. Herald-Tribune (Oct. 31): "Othello was a black man, a blackamoor. Oh, we know the Moors aren't Negroes, but Shakespeare either didn't know or didn't care." On the contrary, I hold that Shakespeare did know. Negroes, as I have shown, were called in his day, "Moors." Thus, when he precisely says "Othello the Moor," he also means "Othello the Negro," precisely as he does in the case of the black woman in "The Merchant of Venice."

As regards the "race" of the Moors of Morocco, past and present, I've also dealt with it in "Sex and Race."

'SWITCH BLADES'

Knives, Sticks, Stones Inadequate for Defense; Recent Riots Proved It

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

COLORED FIGHTERS, who have been more engaged in defending their lives, limbs and property against the onslaughts of their fellow Americans, have found themselves woefully unprepared to engage in stiff combat. It has been discovered that in Detroit, and other centers of friction, that the colored participants in the rioting were armed chiefly with knives (more affectionately described in certain communities as switch blades). Formidable looking weapons like six - inch knives, proved utterly inadequate against the steel - jacketed bullets of the white hoodlums and the sympathetic "storm troopers," clad in the uniforms of officers of the law.

Mr. Bibb

Despite seething unrest and ominous warnings that trouble was impending, the colored people were either so trusting in the protection of constituted authorities, or so confident of the invincibility of their switch blades, that they were virtually powerless to contend against the overwhelming numbers of their insidious foes. There were no "Horatios" holding the bridge in Detroit, nor were there any gallant defenders holding the pass at the Thermopylae, near Hastings street. The swarthy Americans were more helpless against the modern equipment of their enemies than were the erstwhile invincible legions of Haile Selassie, the Lion of Judah. Even if the gallant slum dwellers of Detroit had been armed with pistols and rifles they could not have held out against the machine guns, tommy guns, tear gas and flame throwers that had united against them. From these circumstances and incidents, colored Americans must have learned the sad prophetic lesson that in modern times that battles are not to be won and no ground is to be gained by the use of switch blades sticks and stones and other outmoded weapons of alley battle.

DON'T KNOW "SOFTENING UP" TECHNIQUE

Far more effective weapons are available for colored people to use than those that have stood them so well in the past. By now, the most primitive soul in the virgin forest knows that "you cannot go bear hunting with knives." By now, the most lowly land-lubber has learned that you can't stem the flow of the tide by shoveling sand against it. Colored Americans have been so inept that they have lost sight of the artful methods used by the Axis in softening up their foes. The Axis used propaganda to crush France, Belgium and the low countries. Country after country submitted to skilfully applied radio messages, printed poison and the dulcet words of the Axis diplomats. Our case is not on all fours, but thereby we learn the futility of the mailed fist in solving human problems. There are other methods. While Roosevelt and Churchill and the great minds of the world are pondering the future and peace of the people, we must know from bitter experiences, and from the sad spectacle of present day conflicts, that no lasting and durable peace will be impressed with the sword or the switch blade.

SINCE THIS writer is convinced that the white Americans are not at the present time, bent on annihilating the darker brothers, he is constrained to believe that the proper method to use in developing more peaceful relationships is to begin the preparation of our brief to be presented within a short date to the people of this nation. A wise counsellor would forthwith advise that the brief be supported with citation of cases and controversies and a clear and irrefutable presentation of evidence and facts. Then clear, convincing argument based on the law, the facts and the evidence. This observer does not believe that such procedure will be sustained until the colored American so improves himself, so conducts himself and so presents himself that the evidence and the facts offered will be accepted. It was stated last week on high authority that extreme doubt lurked in the high places of the Government concerning the cultural and intellectual ability of certain groups in America to accept the proposed new freedom gracefully. Undoubtedly this reference included us, the most sadly neglected and underprivileged of the American subjects.

JUST AS the switch blade has failed, just so will all of our arguments and contentions fail us unless and until we measure up to the accepted standards. It has been cogently and forcefully stated that the American colored man cannot and will not measure up to the accepted standards in any of the walks of life, until he is unfettered and unrestricted. That, we must concede to be true. But, the colored American must cast aside his switch blade and get a better weapon. He must secure it himself, for no one else will provide it for him. He must set to unfetter himself by discarding those weights that notoriously burden him. One of them is his poor public conduct. Ordinarily, summer is the season for race riots. Summer is swiftly passing and perhaps the great efforts that are being launched now, by the colored people, to improve themselves, will bear fruit. Even if our idea is fallacious and the colored man cannot improve himself, and we still maintain that he can and that he will, nevertheless, it has certainly been proven that his switch blade is an impotent weapon.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

Philadelphia Tribune
SEP 18 1943

By E. WASHINGTON RHODES

Philadelphia, Pa.

AN inflammatory Negro press and agitators have contributed to the racial disturbances, writes Walter Davenport in Collier's Weekly, September 18, 1943. Apparently the Negro press is to become the "whipping post" for all the riots and racial disturbances which have and will occur for the duration. Those who place the blame upon the Negro press are evidently working on the Hitler theory that if you tell a lie often enough the people will believe it. When Warren Brown pounced on the Negro press in his article which appeared in the Readers Digest, I thought the young man was simply trying to use an easy method to get some publicity for himself. But since that opening gun was fired, newspapers, magazines, public and private individuals have followed through, placing the blame for racial outbreaks on the Negro press.

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In the same article Davenport quotes one Governor who wishes his name withheld as saying: "The principal trouble is that a lot of misguided people who do not understand the Negro are doing him a great injustice by urging him to take advantage of the war period to demand social equality." The assumption of course is that that Governor believes that colored people have to be told they are being mistreated. There is something radically wrong with his head. What does that Governor mean by "misguided people" who do not understand the Negro urging him to demand social equality? That Governor is the one who is misguided if he for one moment believes that colored people are going to continue to accept insults and discrimination willingly.

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The peoples of the world are struggling for freedom. And colored people are determined to be free. Those who think that colored Americans are stupid children who love the smile of their masters are pure unadulterated idiots. True it is that they have not adopted physical violence or force to redress their wrongs. - Some of them even appear to love their masters. Even these don't like their chains. They accept their condition because they feel that it would be useless to resist. Who ever heard of a slave loving his master? All the talk about slaves loving their master is pure hog wash. True, it is that some say they do but let those who are oppressed believe that they have a fighting chance and they will kick the pants off their tormentors.

Now as to the inflammatory Negro press. What is it that the press does that causes it to be so branded? Is it because it prints the truth concerning the treatment of colored Americans in the Army, industry, and by the Government? Is it because this alleged "inflammatory press" distinguishes between the preachments and the practices of those who profess love for democracy?

And who are the alleged agitators? For what do they agitate? Is not the announced purpose for which the United Nations are fighting the equality and freedom of all peoples? Are those who are blamed for agitating the racial question doing anything except requesting that 15 million colored Americans be treated as decent human beings?

48b-1943

Whites Of Henderson, Tex. Seek 2 Negro Newspapers

The Plaindealer Kansas City, Kan.

Claim They Want No Northern or Eastern Papers Circulated Among Negroes in East Texas

By SIDNEY C. GILDERSLEEVE

Dallas, June 4. (ANP)—Tracing down widespread rumors which have caused much alarm among Negroes in Henderson and nearby East Texas cities, it was confirmed JUN 4 1943 week that strong pressure had been brought to bear to stop the circulation of two widely read Negro newspapers, the Kansas City Call and the Pittsburgh Courier, among Negroes in Henderson. The two representatives there have been allegedly told, in substance, that they must choose between stopping the sales of the papers or giving up their jobs which they now hold. The names of the two handlers were not given, but it was established that the father of salesboys who handle the Call is employed at a downtown grocery store in Henderson, and that the Courier's salesman is a custodian of one of the two banks in Henderson.

Determined in their efforts to keep Negro newspapers out of Henderson, some white people are alleged to have held a meeting and decided on certain courses of action to prevent sale of Negro newspapers. Over the week-end many Negro homes were without their usual information of what goes on in the Negro world, due to the failure of their papers to be brought around.

One unconfirmed report is that "strong pressure" was brought to bear to stop sale of the Call in Henderson last year. Two of the leading ministers of the city, one belonging to the Baptist church and the other to the Methodist church, were asked upon to stop the sale of the Call. The effort proved futile, it is said.

Reports are that Negro newspapers were allegedly withheld as long as two weeks at times. Inquiry at the Henderson post office as to why the delay is alleged to have brought reply that the war effort congestion caused the delay. One complainant was allegedly told: "Why you ought to be glad to get them at all, for I found them dumped out on the back just a minute ago." Some allege that the postmaster has been waited upon by objecting whites and has been asked "to cooperate" with whites in discouraging sale of the papers. The matter is being referred to NAACP, Civil Liberties union, New York, for investigation. The attorney general at Washington is to be notified and asked to initiate drastic action.

Week By Week

Argus

By SCOTT PRIDE

St. Louis, Missouri

IT'S ROUGH, TOUGH SLEDDING AHEAD, BRETHREN

RECENTLY I visited a western community whose county popultiaon numbers 15,000 and whose Negro residents number only 35. Of those 35 Negroes, one was at the time in the county jail and one was in the city clink.

I wanted to know more about this rather high percentage of incarceration, so I looked up the chief of police, who, incidentally, was the only city officer of the law on duty at the time. I found him sipping coffee in a restaurant a block from the city jail. I slipped into a counter seat beside him and began the conversation. Stranger-like, I wanted to know whether the town were law abiding and how busy he was being kept.

He told me that the night policeman had picked up several men for "mooching" (pan-handling to mid-westerners) and had nabbed the colored gent ("Nigger" he called him; in fact he used the term interchangeably with "colored," just as Negroes do) for trying to run off with another man's car. The Negro he said had been working north of town. 23 1943

"BEN" IN TWO JAILS

HE THEN told me about the Negro in the county jail. I never learned his name. The cop just called him "Nigger". We'll call him Ben for convenience sake. Ben came into the county over a year ago, it seems, to work on a government project. He had not been in the neighborhood long before he was put behind bars for trying to rape a Mexican girl.

Whether it was because the girl was Mexican and not Caucasian, or whether it was because anti-Negro prejudice in the community does not link itself with lynching bees and violence, I cannot say, but the youngster has yet to be punished. The county judge placed him in the hands of a local attorney appointed to defend him, and the lawyer in turn placed him in the custody of the sheriff—on a sort of parole. The county jail was where he hung his hat. He worked around the house for the sheriff and moved freely about the town otherwise.

While Ben was thus using the freedom of the town, the city police received complaints that he was prowling around in the residental section at night.

"You know what he was after," the chief said. "And some of the men out there said that if he was seen on their property, they would shoot him."

So the chief of police picked Ben up and threw him into the city cooler—for drunkenness and raising a rumpus of a Saturday night. He spent a few days behind the bars and was released—to the county jail. From one jail to another. It was strange even to the chief, but, he said, he had nothing to do with what the county did, so he didn't bother too much.

I ran over to the local newspaper office and looked up the issue that appeared about the time Ben was grabbed on the rape charge. And there it was in bold face, 48-point, two column type "Negro Rapist Arrested in County." There too, was his picture—perhaps the only occasion that 30-year-old newspaper had ever had for printing a Negroe's picture on the front page—or anywhere in the paper. JUL 23 1943

HE "WENT TO TOWN"

I THOUGHT about the editor who wrote the headline, decided on its size and wrote the story with the picture. I thought about the policeman. I thought about the town and its newspaper readers.

You know the story, of course. The people in that close knit community had heard about "Negro rapist" time and time before—from tourists, from friends who had gone south, in latrine and hush-hush jokes, in etiquette lessons, even at their mother's knees.

Now, here was one right in their midst—however, it did not quite fit the pattern because the girl was Mexican. The young newspaper editor grabbed the opportunity and "went to town."—in headline, picture and story.

I talked with natives of the town—young and old—and found that numbers do not determine the proportion of anti-Negro prejudice in a community. The reputation was there—Negro as rapist, Negro as thief, Negro as shiftless, lazy, criminal—even though Negroes numbered just about two in every thousand population.

When one realizes the extent of the poisonous prejudice against the Negro, how it penetrates into the smallest and remotest villages of this country, where very few Negroes are even seen—when one thinks upon this, and cease believing in that Shangri-La in the U. S. where there is no race prejudice, then one realizes what a tough job is ahead for the colored brother.

What Negroes Are Doing

Birmingham, Ala., News September 5, 1943

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Under the theme: "Negro Business Now and in the Postwar World," the National Negro Business League, meeting in Baltimore last week, attracted the largest delegation since the days of its founder, Booker T. Washington. A declaration by President J. E. Walker, of Memphis, that this year's income was 10 times that of any other year, was taken as an indication that interest in the work of the league is improving rapidly.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., of the United States Treasury; Gov. Herbert O'Connor, of Maryland; Mayor Theodore McKeldin, of Baltimore, were on the program the first night of the session.

Secretary Morgenthau pointed to the dire necessity for funds to finance the war. He paid tribute to the valor of Negro troops, singling out the exploit of Dorie Miller. He said, "Many of us would give our last dollar if we could wear the Navy Cross which was won by Dorie Miller at Pearl Harbor."

The secretary continued: "Your government needs the help of every one of you. You did an excellent job before, but the records of the past are not good enough. During September you are going to be asked to personally invest two weeks' pay in the supreme effort to win this war and get it over with."

Gov. O'Connor praised the Negro people's part in war and predicted that the postwar period would bring about many changes and that "Our colored neighbors will emerge with the respect and appreciation of all." "As you are equal before God, you will be equal before man," the governor said.

* * *

PRESIDENT WALKER, in his address, called for "an understanding among the leadership of our people."

Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, acting president of Hampton Institute, delivered the address on "Booker T. Washington Night," speaking on the founder's contribution to the economic progress of the Negro.

The league was challenged in its closing session to put Negro capital to work for the benefit of Negroes. The challenge came from Prince Eket Inyang Udoh, of Nigeria, West Africa.

Prince Udoh explained that West African Negroes exported oils and other products to American firms who realize enormous profits. He called for formation of a corporation financed by Negro capital to handle the American end of this business and establish an international credit for the race in the international banking world. The convention voted appointment of a committee to consider the proposal.

* * *

THE GRAND LODGE and Grant Temple of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World closed its 44th annual session in Pittsburgh, Penn., Aug. 26. Seven thousand delegates and officers attended the convention.

Among the features were the annual message of J. Finley Wilson, president; the address of Gov. Edward Martin and the selling of $3,000,000 in War Bonds at which time one Negro, a former slave in Georgia who is now president of a bank in Philadelphia, gave his certified check for $100,000 for the purchase of bonds.

The oratorical contest was a feature of the session. David Dudley, 16, of Washington, D. C., won the award and scholarship. He spoke on "The Negro and the Constitution."

James E. Kelley, of Birmingham, Ala., was returned to the office of grand secretary for the 15th consecutive time. Judge William C. Hueston, of Washington, D. C., was reelected commissioner of education. Other cabinet officers are: Perry W. Howard, general advisor; Judge Edward W. Henry, treasurer; James Jackson, commissioner of economics; Dr. William J. Thompkins, commissioner of health.

Daughter Ruler Elizabeth Gordon, of Washington, D. C., was again elected to head the Grand Temple of Daughter Elks.

* * *

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH of Pratt City will honor the third anniversary of their pastor, the Rev. D. Howard Levant, on Sunday, Sept. 5, at 3:30 p.m. A program has been arranged with music by the church choir, under direction of Amos Hawkins with the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church choir as guest singers.

The anniversary sermon will be delivered by the Rev. D. B. Edwards, pastor of Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, Fairfield, Ala.

Among the others who will take active part on the program will be the Rev. H. C. Calloway, of McCombs Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church, Pratt City; the Rev. S. B. Brownlee, of Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, who will serve as master of ceremonies; the Rev. J. B. Calhoun, pastor of St. James A. M. E. Church, and the Rev. Frank Dorsey.

Auxiliaries of the church will pay tributes to the pastor, with the following officers making report: Mrs. Ella Excell, president of the Missionary Society; Dorothy Gilbert, president of Junior Missionary Society; Mrs. Mamie Talison, president Pastor's Air Club; President Sam Garner for senior ushers; Mrs. Carrie Witherspoon, president of Worthy Women's Board; Superintendent Frank R. Jackson for the Sunday School; President Roosevelt Reed, of the Gospel Chorus; Mrs. Tena Dillard, president of Jolly Workers Club; Deacon W. M. Forney for the officers and men; Mrs. Anna Heflin, president of the senior choir.

Among the other pastors who will be guests are the Rev. W. H. Perry, pastor of First Ebenezer Baptist Church; the Rev. J. C. Cunningham, Macedonia Baptist Church; the Rev. J. W. Goodgame, Sixth Avenue Baptist Church; the Rev. L. M. Smith, of St. John Baptist; the Rev. W. H. Thomas, of First Baptist Church, Ensley, and the Rev. W. L. Varnardo, Tabernacle Baptist Church, Birmingham.

* * *

DR. D. V. JEMISON, of Selma, will head a delegation of Baptists who will attend the 63rd annual National Baptist Convention, Inc.

The committee in Chicago expects 5,000 delegates for the session which opens Tuesday, Sept. 7 at the Eighth Regiment Armory, 3517 Giles Avenue, and will continue through Sunday, Sept. 12.

General headquarters will be at the Monumental Baptist Church, 729 Oakwood Boulevard. Other headquarters are Women's, Oliver, 3101 South Parkway; Youth, Pilgrim, 3301 Indiana Avenue, Moderators, St. Luke, 3660 Indiana Avenue, and Laymen's Providence, 3227 Prairie Avenue.

* * *

STATE COORDINATOR T. W. Jones, of the engineering, science and management war training program for Negroes in Alabama, announces that registration for those desiring to enroll for the course which will be offered at the Parker High School, are urged to apply at Room 102, Parker High School, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 6-7, from 6 to 9 p.m.

The following courses will be offered: Industrial electricity, physics and mathematics, physics for high school teachers, mathematics for high school teachers, and radio technology. Most of the courses lead to civil service positions. The course is tuition-free and is approved by the U. S. Office of Education.

AFRO Dean Retires

Freeman H. M. (Pop) Murray, 83-year-old AFRO proofreader, retired Thursday after fifteen years' service. Joseph Francis makes presentation on behalf of his fellow workers. Pop, as he is known to his intimates, commuted from his home in Alexandria, Va., to the AFRO office in Baltimore during his fifteen years' service and was never late. He missed less than a week on account of illness. He looks forward to helping his daughter, Miss Florence Murray, with a book and working in his victory garden.

ROGERS SAYS:

Ethiopia Revenged When Mussolini Fell; Lesson For Dixie Oppressors

BY J. A. ROGERS

HAILE SELASSIE, the "Conquering Lion who was thrown to the Christians" by the international politicians, but escaped, must be laughing aloud on his mountain tops. Mussolini, the big bum, the stuffed blackshirt, the arrogant strutter, has been kicked off his balcony. Like a frightened cur, he is cowering in some corner, not daring to show his nose lest both his old enemies and his former admirers tear him to pieces.

It would be difficult in all history to find anyone who has been so great a liability, so great a calamity to his country. In natural resources, Italy has always been a poor country. Its over large population made it poorer still. Yet its people lived fairly comfortable and happy. It was able to build up a fine world commerce with splendid ships and factories, thanks largely to the huge sums sent annually into the country by Italian immigrants in America and a prosperous tourist trade.

Mr. Rogers

SLAUGHTER 50,000 NATIVES IN ONE DAY

Then along comes Mussolini with his gang of blustering, bullying blackshirts, stabbing in the back all who did not agree with them, and swarming over everything. To the Italians, he announces: "You must live like lions," which was a huge joke, because, as everyone knows, the Italians are not warlike, except when up against unarmed people, like the Ethiopians. As someone has said, they couldn't fight their way out of a wet paper bag. However, Mussolini prints on his paper-money, "Better to live one day like a lion than 100 years as a sheep." He glorifies war, though he is an arrant coward. He trains even his eight-year-old boys to fight; he induces Italian women to bring more children into an already under-fed country until a mother on the street looks like a hen with chickens.

IN 1923, he sent his two bloody lackeys, Badoglio and Graziani, into Libya, where they committed atrocities unsurpassed in history on the native population there. For nine years these Africans put up a gallant struggle, then Badoglio spins 180 miles of barbed-wire around these tribesmen, herds them together like wild animals, bomb them from the air, rush tanks into their midst, and kill more than 50,000 of them in one day. So complete is the slaughter that De Bono, Mussolini's henchman, announces in Parliament: "The resistance is ended. We have destroyed everything."

AN EMPTY EMPIRE ONLY REMAINS

In the meantime, Mussolini and his gang of Fascist thieves had been stealing everything they could get their hands on except the Christs on the wayside shrines. Having taken all he could at home, Mussolini eyes Ethiopia, and to get the money for that war, he puts his already starving people on rations and takes even the wedding rings off the fingers of the Italian women. After that, he goes into Spain, this miserable striver, wasting other huge sums wrung from his people. Now, gone is his African "empire"; gone, too, are the billions and billions he spent in building up Tripoli and Libya, and long roads in rugged Ethiopia, not to mention the tens of thousands of his countrymen killed.

TODAY the sole thing remaining of the great sacrifices made by the Italian people is the absolutely empty title of "Emperor" bestowed on the shrimpy, insignificant lackey, Victor Emmanuel. As for Badoglio the Butcher, he calls himself the "Duke of Addis Ababa!" What material for Gilbert and Sullivan!

BEING REPAID FOR ETHIOPIAN ATTACK

In Æsop's fables, you read of an aged, toothless lion upon whom all the other wild beasts vent their wrath. Even the donkey bestows several kicks on him. This is the kind of lion Mussolini has made of his people. They're reduced to such straits that if America does not feed them for the next few months, millions of them will starve. The Germans, before they get out, are going to strip the land bare, as locusts do.

BUT for his attack on Ethiopia, Mussolini might have carried on for another 21 years. When he disturbed that ancient and unoffending empire he pulled a string that emptied a ton of bricks on his head. Perhaps never in all history is there a clearer and more rapid instance of retribution. Only eight years! In 1935, Haile Selassie had to sit helpless under a daylight bombardment from the air at Dessie because of lack of planes; in 1943, Mussolini, as the direct fruit of his attack on Haile Selassie, sits, too, helpless under an even more terrific daylight bombardment from the air on Rome.

GIVES HITLER SIX MONTHS MORE

Had the jackal, Mussolini, paid the least attention to history, he would never have disturbed Ethiopia. He would have known that she's bad luck for the invader. But with the usual conceit of the thief, he felt he would succeed. For more than 2,500 years attempts to conquer Ethiopia have failed. In 525 B.C., Cambyses, King of Persia, was beaten back. For 1,100 years, various Islamic powers tried to seize it in vain, and were finally routed in 1889. In 1867, England invaded the country as far as Magdala, and was finally glad to withdraw. In 1896, Italy suffered a terrible defeat at Adowa. Entering again in 1936, she was driven out in 1941.

EXIT Mussolini. So falls another bluffer, another hot-air spouter, whose silver tongue and swagger fooled millions. They always fall; but the breed is perennial because the masses never learn anything. The doom of Mussolini's strutting partner, Hitler, is just as sure. In another six months or less, his people, instead of heiling him, will be running at him with meat-cleavers, or any other chopping instrument handy.

RETRIBUTION SURE

There is a lesson for all the robbers of humanity in this. Will the oppressors of the Negro in the South learn anything from the fate of their Fascist counterpart, Mussolini? They were taught one lesson in the Civil War, and they will, as sure as tomorrow's sun will rise, get another. They talk now as if destiny is going to permit them to sit on the neck of black folks forever. But remember the Czar of Russia? Many of us now alive remember when the word "czar" was a symbol of world authority. Then one fine day the people seized power; they herded the Czar and his family into a basement; turned machine-guns on them; dumped their bodies into a grave; poured on quicklime, and not hair nor hide was left of him who once stood as the last word in power.

Nothing is more sure than final doom for those who cheat other people of their rights.

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

OUR 49TH ANNIVERSARY

This week the Bystander celebrates its forty-ninth anniversary. It was started by a group of Negro men in Des Moines who felt the need of a publication where all the news about Negroes would be accepted freely; where editorial opinion on matters of particular interest to the Negro might be given; to provide a business where boys and girls might put into practice the education they received in the schools.

Like most class publications located in the larger cities, the business world rather took the paper as somewhat of a charitable proposition; the management a side issue. But with the coming of the first world war, the public became propaganda conscious, realizing that the newspaper was one of the best mediums for that purpose.

The program the Bystander follows today includes all of these ideas, plus the fact that the organ is dedicated to the advancement of the democratic way of life in America and particularly that of the Negro. And in that capacity we have opposed everything which had for its object the impediment of the progress of the Negro; we have supported everything that has for its upbuilding his uplift.

A newspaper, like any other institution dependent upon public support, owes a duty to the community it proposes to serve, and one of these duties is the opening of its columns for free publication of the news about all groups and classes and the discussion of public matters.

Just how well this job has been done, the public can say. However, the very fact that we have been in business forty-nine years gives weight to a degree of satisfaction.

Of course this period of active business could not have lasted unless the public approved it, for no institution can possibly survive without its cooperation.

For the cooperation that has been given during all these years, we are thankful and pledge ourselves to continue to do the best job possible.

Editor Appointed

Globe and Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

Editor P. B. Young of the "Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, was recently appointed a member of the Fair Employment Practice Committee by President Roosevelt. He is an able Southern leader and is expected to be of great service to the committee, which is seeking to wipe out racial discrimination in all plants doing war work for the government.

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Aggressive Fighter For The Rights Of Colored Peoples Throughout The World

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By W. RANDY DIXON, Courier War Correspondent

LONDON, England, July 29—The name of George Padmore strikes instant response with people who read, the world over. To most Americans, he is known best as London Correspondent for The Pittsburgh Courier. To Europeans and Asiatics, he is known to have worked as colonial expert in Moscow for the Communist International. He knew Stalin well. He's crammed his 40 years of existence with more experiences, travel and accomplishments as a racial zealot than most any other individual one could name. Recent events have projected this efficient little man (he's about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs about 150) into the forefront of colored journalists. In his reporting for Courier readers of world events affecting colored peoples, he has achieved almost complete objectivity. He has perfected the knack of embracing in paragraphs of interpretative background data the significant currents in the advancing social, political and economic trends of colored peoples.

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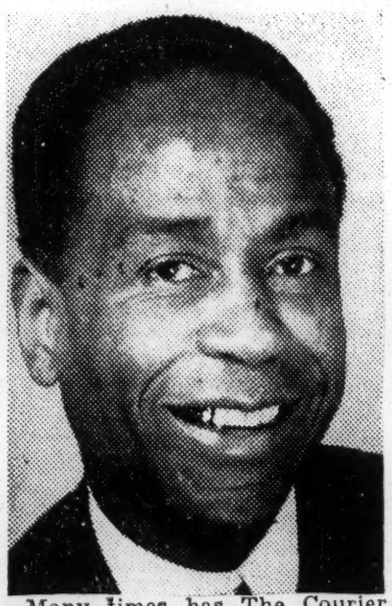
He is reporter, writer analyst and interpreter all heaped into one

In England he is rated both an outstanding intellectual and an expert on Colonial topics and affairs. His books and pamphlets have an extensive clientele. He contributes regular feature articles to the "left wing" press: "The Tribune," owned by Sir Stafford Cripps, the "Forward" of Scotland and the "New Leader," official organ of the Labor Party of Great Britain.

In addition he writes occasionally in the News Chronicle, the News Herald and the Evening Standard, each among England's most famous newspapers.

WHO IS PADMORE?



Many times has The Courier been asked: "Who is George Padmore?" We asked W. Randy Dixon, our war correspondent stationed in the European Theatre of Operation to answer that question for our readers. Here is the results of his efforts.

[redacted]

Jailed By Nazis

He is editor of the African Press Agency in London, an important post. He's been lecturer, organizer and traveler in most of the countries in the world. At the outbreak of the war in Europe he was editing and publishing a magazine so effectively in Berlin that the Nazis threw him into jail and kept him there for six months.

But all this is merely the beginning of the story of George Padmore. Perhaps you are pondering the query: from where did he come? What is his educational background? How were his ideologies developed? What are his ideologies and political philosophies?

George Padmore was born in Trinidad in 1903. His father, a biologist, was agricultural advisor to the Government. He was educated at St. Mary's college, Trinidad, and Fisk and Howard universities in the U.S.A.

His early days in Trinidad were typical of the middle class of West Indians. While attending secondary school he even worked as a cub reporter on the Trinidad Guardian, one of the most reactionary newspapers in the West Indies.

EDUCATED ON COLOR IN AMERICA

However, he says, when he came to America to complete his studies, his racial consciousness was aroused by conditions he found.

He became aware that there was a "fundamental distinction in modern society based on color." Color symbolized an inferior social status in the body politic, Padmore believed. Hence he gave up his study of law at Howard university and became actively engaged in anti-imperialist and national liberation (for the West Indies) movements.

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In fact he was a pioneer, being one of the first of the West Indies' "middle classes" to bolt the ranks and take up the cudgels for the "peasants."

So instead of pursuing a purely individualistic career his social consciousness was sufficiently stimulated to the conviction that there was little gain in proceeding through life as an individual. "All colored peoples remained down or all went up."

ORGANIZED RADICALS

He began his writings and lecturing. He organized a committee of African and West Indies radicals in efforts to better working conditions. He agitated for trade unions and predicted the Bahamas labor riots. He has seen the realization of one of the many things he advocated when the British Government legalized trade unions for the West Indies.

In 1929 he left America and in 1930 made a lecture tour of Africa pasisng through Dakar and stopping at Senegal, French West Africa, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Nigeria. Returning to England he recorded his trip in his book, "How Britain Rules Africa."

The book, with a foreword by Sir Stafford Cripps, present British Ministry of Aircraft Production, created a furore in England. It is an accepted fact that the British Colonial Office instituted a number of reforms resulting from Padmore's exposure of labor conditions in the mines, tax laws, etc.

Significantly Sir Stafford Cripps in the book's foreword wrote, "George Padmore has performed another great service of enlightenment in his book. The facts he discloses so ruthlessly are undoubtedly pleasant facts, but both the facts and story are true. . . The colonization of Africa is closely linked with European politics.

Imperialism is equally certain to reproduce conditions similar to those of 1914 and the war which then followed. The one safety for the common people of this (Great Britain) or any other country is to destroy imperialism."

WORKED IN RUSSIA

The same year Padmore's name entered the international press when another of his books, "Life and Struggles of Negro Peoples," a survey of the Negro problem on a world scale, was found in possession of Angelo Herndon, the Communists when Herndon was arrested in the United States on the charge of possessing seditious literature.

Padmore travelled from Africa through Europe and Asia. He was guest lecturer in Oslo and Copenhagen to the Norwegian Students Federation and the Danish Students Council respectively.

He went on to Russia and worked in the Communist International under Dr. Lovoski, who is government spokesman and propaganda minister for Russia—at the present time holding a position similar to our American, Elmer Davis.

Padmore then came to Berlin and in 1933 when Hitler began usurping power he was thrown into prison on a technical charge. He was treated well because the prison administration then was under control of the Weimer Republic of Social Democrats and had not been wrested away by the Nazis.

DEPORTED TO ENGLAND

Deported to England in late 1933 he has been in the British Isles since. In 1935 when the Abyssinia trouble started he organized a committee of Africans in London under the name of the International

PADMORE READING HIS FAVORITE NEWSPAPER

George Padmore occupies a unique position in the world of letters and has garnered international fame through his uncompromising fight for the rights of colonial peoples throughout the world. He is best known as London correspondent for The Courier. Mr. Padmore is shown in the library of his London apartment reading an issue of The Pittsburgh Courier.

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Bureau to the Indian press and the West Indies and South Service of the Indian original of the fight original-of the African America.

Recently he collaborated with Nancy Cunard, of the famous steamship family, on a book," The book has place for nationally conscious "in-dia, I finally was able to muster and a leader of the Ceylon Social-and his main Party; Peter Abrahams, from major time to charting the walls of ist Africa and world treads working on books

COLLABORATED WITH NANCY CANARD

However in 1940 he retired from best informed writers in the present

FOR INTELLECTUALS

GATHERING PLACE

Friends of Ethiopia. Their purpose was to coax other African natives (from Kenya, the Goldy Coast, etc.) to champion the Ethiopian cause and also to have the British Government intercede in behalf of this committee was Marcus Garvey, wife of the leader of the early twenties.

When Haile Selassie went to Geneva to appeal before the League of Nations, Padmore went also as a reporter.

After the Ethiopian war was concluded Padmore was made chairman of the International Ab-

He also contributes extensively to

hobby is reading. The

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 7, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Robert Murphy, Morris Brown College, has been awarded the first prize of $50 offered to college students in the 1943 Negro essay contest, which was sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated associations throughout the country, according to an announcement today by Dr. Paul P. McCain, Sanatorium, N. C. chairman of the committee on Negro Program of the National Association.

The first prize of $50 for high school students was given to the 12-B grade of Beach-Cuyler High School, Savannah, Ga.

Twenty-seven additional national awards were made among the 100,000 students in 22 states and the District of Columbia who took part in the contest. Essays were judged on a state-wide basis, and the first three state winners were submitted for the national judges.

The contest is held annually by the tuberculosis association as a health education measure to interest students in the antituberculosis campaign and to insure their gaining a sound knowledge of the disease and of the methods of prevention and control. The death rate among Negroes in the United States is approximately three and one-half times the rate among whites.

In the near future a special presentation ceremony will be held at Morris Brown College to bestow the award and to present a plaque, given in honor of this award, to the college.

People's College Opens

The People's College which was successfully initiated by Atlanta University in 1942 under the direction of Dr. Ira de A. Reid, will open for its third session Monday, November 8. The session will continue for a period of 12 weeks, and after a two-week Christmas holiday, will close on February 18, 1944. The current staff will include instructors who are well known in their fields and a number of successful businessmen.

The courses offered have been designed to meet the needs of almost everyone, irrespective of whether the person is interested in bettering his working conditions or just seeking a more profitable way of spending his leisure time. Instruction is offered free of tuition charges. Classes meet once a week during the 12-week period. Examinations are optional and certificates of attendance will be awarded.

Of particular interest among the new offerings is the course "How and What to Buy," which is concerned with the special problems of consumers with reference to rationing, price ceilings, wage control and cost of living.

Also new this year is the course on "Conducting Charm Groups;" a course for dentists' assistants; a course in printing which will include setting type, proofreading, typography and setting a job; a radio workshop for the preparation of radio scripts; news writing and technique of studio performance; card lettering and writing which will give instruction in how to make posters and placards; and a course in public welfare administration for professional welfare employes.

Courses in salesmanship, civil jobs, handicrafts, public speaking, nutrition, language, home decoration, politics, English and insurance also will be offered.

Nurses' Conference

The area conference of nurses, sponsored by the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses in co-operation with the Atlanta Local Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, was held here recently.

Mrs. Mable K. Stanpers, R. N., executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, gave the main address of the conference.

"We are at the crossroads of challenge," asserted Mrs. Stanpers. "Stop, think and be prepared to meet the challenge of the new world. Be prepared to give the best and get the best. We are going to be looked to for solace, comfort and the finer things of life as time approaches and the war ends. Our position will call for spiritual and educational preparedness."

"This is a time for tact and motion stated Mrs. Stanpers, as she pleaded with the nurses to ask with courage for those things they needed to carry out their job of aiding humanity. You can't expect everything without giving something without some of the things you need."

Mrs. Stanpers briefly reviewed activities of the association since 1934. A few of these being the placement of Negro nurses in industry and the procurement of an indiscriminatory amendment to the Balton Bill, passed June 15, which authorized the expenditure of Federal funds for refresher courses to inactive nurses, post-graduate study in special fields of nursing and basic training for student nurses, the registration of nurses in New York City, and the securing of Social Security for all nurses.

At the closing session of the conference, Mrs. Ludie Andrews was presented with the "Mary Mahoney Award" in recognition of the splendid service rendered to the association and humanity. Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, made the presentation. Jesse O. Thomas, special assistant to the director of domestic operations, American Red Cross, was the speaker.

Savannah, Ga. Press
November [illegible]

News of Interest to Colored People

BY J. G. LEMON

Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock Mrs. Mamie George Williams, supervisor of Chatham County Protective Home, will address the West Thirty-sixth street USO Hostess Institute on the "Role Women Play in War and Post-War Days." Miss Motto L. Sims, director of the Enlisted Men's Service Club No. 2 will address the hostesses on the subject, "Women's Place in the Life of a Soldier." The West Thirty-sixth stret USO Hostess Institute has conducted interesting courses for the hostesses. Prof. W. K. Payne, noted local educator and dean of Georgia State College, delivered a most inspiring lecture to the Hostess Institute on "War Psychology." Miss Charlotte Inglesby, supervisor of Savannah Health Clinic, clearly explained "Social Diseases and How to Control Them," and "The Effects They Have on the Community and Military Life." Rev. A. C. Curtright and Mrs. Dorothy Lampkin assisted in securing the lecturers. With Miss Willa Mae Ayers and Mrs. Sara Glover conducting, the campfire musicale was a great success. Refreshments were prepared and served by Mesdames Nancy Bryan, Mercedes Martin and Henry Lockhart. The coffee hour attracted a record crowd of soldiers last Sunday. Mesdames Leila Best, Lizzie Calloway and Frederica Seabrook were the hostesses. The pre-Armistice Day dance was well attended Saturday night. Music was furnished by the popular Jimmie William Orchestra, assisted by Camp Stewart's Swingsters. Mesdames Ruby Patton and Miriam Sanders were the receptionists. Mesdames Anita Johnson, Rosalie Lee, Ethel Moore, Daisy Harris and Miss Cecile Walker were the hostesses in charge of the pre-Armistice Day social. Jimmie Williams' Orchestra is playing for the USO dance Saturday, November 13 in the annex. The Ladies Auxiliary is sponsoring the November birthday party and dance on the last Saturday.

Miss Josephine Campbell is the president. The Beth-Eden Choir will be presented at the USO Club Sunday at 5:15 p. m., in the club's annex. Mrs. C. M. Wells, well known musician and USO volunteer leader, is in charge of the program.

The seventy-first session of the North Georgia Conference of the African Methodist Church is being held this week at Turner Chapel in Marietta. Rev. F. B. Wright is host pastor to the conference which embraces 200 ministers and auxiliary church workers and more than 200 churches and congregations. Bishop W. A. Fountain of Atlanta is presiding.

It is reported that more than 30,000 Georgia Negro 4-H Club members are this week meeting in club houses, lodge rooms, churches and elsewhere in their communities to review and sum up their work of the year and to set plans for a more extensive program of production in the new year. November 6-14 is being celebrated as 4-H Club Achievement Week. Included in the 4-H Club program are farm and home improvement, raising of poultry, beef and dairy cattle, increased food production and increased preservation of foodstuffs, aiding war savings and bond sales, salvage campaigns and other activities. Through these campaigns the 4-H clubs are doing a great service in the war program.

Jerome (Thursday) Maxwell died last Saturday after several years suffering with a heart ailment. Maxwell was a painter by trade, but he was well known about the amusement places in and around Savannah, as always the man who insisted on preserving order and quieting difficulties and disputes, at all which offices he was an adept hand.

The Oakland Baptist Church, Rev. J. H. Martin, pastor, presented a varied program of religious and literary numbers last Sunday at the hour of worship. Sermon was by Rev. L. G. Smalls at the morning hour and by Rev. R. D. Tolbert at the afternoon service. The literary program was the npresented under the direction of Mrs. Ethel Mack. Collected for church expenses $58.71.

A company of Atlanta, Macon and Fitzgerald business and professional men have this week been enjoying a deer hunt in Liberty county, with headquarters at Dorchester. The party is headed by Dr. E. L. Bowden and C. L. Williams of Atlanta. They have been visiting in Savannah during the evenings.

Activities of the SSSS: Saturday night, November 13 is the night for the big Saturday night party. Nathan Roberts will be the sponsor. Sunday, November 14, "Women," a play in three acts, will be presented by the SSSS on the stage of the new auditorium at 7 o'clock. Also at 4:30 p. m. the Beth-Eden choir will present a program of spirituals. The cast of the play includes: Mrs. Carolyn Davis as Mary Haines, Mrs. Alicia Smith as the catty Sylvia Fowler, Mrs. Doris Mayo as the Princess Tamara. Miss Carrie Adams will be Miriam Aarons and Miss Louise Lautier will play the part of the "terrible man-trap," Crystal Allen. Countess DeLage, who brags of having been married five times, will be played by Mrs. Opal Massey. Miss Sylvia Edwards and Miss Martina Hall will be Edith and Nancy, while the part of Peggy will be played by Miss Betty Mack. At the regular meeting of the Junior Hostesses plans were made for presenting a Thanksbiving vesper, and for giving an extra special Christmas party. The Junior Hostesses were guests at a party given at the Service Club No. 2 at Camp Stewart on Thursday night.

West Broad Street USO, 714 West Broad street, J. Q. Jefferson, director—Saturday: 9 a. m., open house, all day; 2:30 p. m., football matinee; 5-7, mending service, sub-debs; 7-8, Cafe Lincoln Inn sponsors its variety floor show for the enlisted men and their guests; 8, dance, social hall. Sunday: 9-11 a. m., Java Club. All day open house, music, lounges, writing, game rooms, consultation service; 7-8:30 p. m., motion pictures.

Negro Farm Leaders Working For December 7th Bond Rally

Negro farmers of Brooks county will do their part toward the success of the December 7th. Victory Day planned as a celebration of the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor. Oscar Thomas, well known negro farmer is county chairman and Albert Bacon, Brooks County farm agent for negro farmers, has committees appointed in each community and is holding what he terms training meetings to acquaint the committees with what they are to do.

Next Saturday, November 20th, a round-up meeting of all committees will be held in Quitman at the Brooks County High School at 11 A. M., when reports will be made as to pledges from negro farmers. County Farm Agent Cawley and Bond Sales Chairman Emerson, have been assisting in this work. Bacon says the response in pledges is very satisfactory, farmers pledging to bring in livestock to sell and agreeing to take all or part in bonds and stamps.

Quitman, Ga. Press
November 18, [illegible]

State Agent Stone Visits County

P. H. Stone, State Agent in Negro Fam Extension Work, visited Brooks county recently to encourage negro leadership in communities. The idea is to get one or two leaders in each community who will be responsible for getting any program before the people in his group, such as food production, home and farm improvement, salvage, bond sales and so on. It is probable the men who serve in various communities in the present bond rally will be chosen.

Brooks High Wins From Moultrie

The Brooks High Wildcats defeated Moultrie by a score of 58-6, this being Brooks High's fifth straight victory and fourtn consecutive conference win.

This was a Home-Coming game and between halves Thelma Stevens was presented as Brooks High. She is a Junior class and this class led in the contest with $41. The seniors with Mary Salem reported $22, the sophomores with Odessa Stephens $19.20 and the freshmen with Ruby Bess $9.55. The girls of the Victory Corps were also in uniform and put on an exhibit. The program was under the direction of M. J. Sheffield, B. M. Washington and M. L. Braxton.

New Pastor Comes To Bethel Church

Rev. J. C. Percell is the new pastor in charge of Quitman Bethel A. M. E. church. He succeeds Rev. Sinclair and comes to this church from the Adel A. M. E. church. Rev. Percell announces the following meetings:

Sunday School 10 A. M. L. Chisholm, Supt.
Morning Sermon 11:30. Subject: "The Faith By Which We Live."

Brooks High Chorus At Bond Drive

Evening Worship, 7 P. M. Class each Tuesday night. Parsonage Aid meets with Sister Maggie Holden Wednesday 5 P. M. Thursday night choir rehearsal.

You are invited to all these meetings.

The Negro Vocational Council at Brooks High sponsored a Bond Drive at the NFA quartette gave a musical number. Mr. D. B. McDonald, county bond chairman gave a splendid talk on "Brooks County and the Bond Drive," and Supt. A. C. Smith of the city schools talked on "Brooks County Schools and the Bond Drive."

Following songs and scripture and prayer by Rev. E. J. Odum, B. M. Washington extended the welcome

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

48b-1943

THE HORIZON

BY P. L. PRATTIS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Randolph Deserves Credit For Development of Master Strategy of Bluffing

WHEN THIS WRITER expresses doubt that Mr. A. Philip Randolph is still the real leader of the March-on-Washington movement, or even of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, a compliment to Mr. Randolph is intended. We hear more and more of Mr. Randolph as a self-effacing leader, one content to work behind the scenes and to yield the spotlight to others. I doubt that he is effacing himself. It begins to look as though the real leaders, or "idea men," not having yet caught the popular fancy as Mr. Randolph has, are lurking behind him, not from any sense of modesty, and are "mass-pressuring" him to speak their sentiments through his mouth. When you consider Randolph's well-known intelligence, even wisdom, how else can you explain some of the recent things his leadership has been made to represent?

Mr. Prattis

DESERVES CREDIT

MR. RANDOLPH deserves honest credit as a leader. He has achievements to his credit, although the lasting value of some of them may be doubted. He has won fame for his scholarship, his eloquence, his courage and his honesty. It is no detraction of him to state that what he personally symbolizes has attracted to him a fair proportion of tightheads and crackpots in high places. They are the ones who seem to make a mess of Mr. Randolph's superior talents.

Just a casual examination of Mr. Randolph's career will make it obvious that he is a past master of the art of bluffing. That is completely true and in no sense derogatory. Mr. Randolph speaks of mass pressure as a tactic. But when he does so, he is dissembling. There are scores of men and institutions which can swing the masses into action more effectively. than Mr Randolph. Father Divine is one. Cum Posey of the Homestead Grays baseball team is another. Joe Louis is another. Cab Calloway does rather well. Finley Wilson has a swell way with the masses. Mr. Randolph's mass contacts can't begin to touch The Courier's million readers a week unless The Courier (or The Defender) helps him. He is no mass pressure specialist. He is an extraordinary gifted bluffer.

EXAMPLES OF BLUFFING

IF YOU think Mr. Randolph is not a bluffer, try to remember one single time that he has translated ominous words into action. Do you remember when he threatened to call the Pullman porters out on strike? They never struck, did they? No, but Mr. Randolph got what he wanted. He bluffed with a hand which put the Pullman company on the spot and alerted the American public to the plight of the Pullman porter. I don't think he ever intended to have the porters strike. I think he was bluffing and that he had the other fellow where he knew he would not call. It is distinctly to Mr. Randolph's credit that he can think up such bluffs. The proposed original March - on - Washington, which was called off, was another act of master bluffing. I doubt that Mr. Randolph ever intended to really march. I am sure that he never intended to march since then and that he never will march even though he says the march has only been postponed. But Mr. Randolph will get anything out of the bluff that there is in it.

MAY GET CALL

THE proposal for civil disobedience was another bluff, but Mr. Randolph has smartly conceded that he might be called and snatched his money out of the pot. The threat value of civil disobedience was in the same grand proportions as in the proposed strike of porters and the proposed march on Washington. I think the strategy of bluffing is legitimate and proper in the racial struggle and that Mr. Randolph deserves credit and commendation for it.

However, bluffing can be carried too far. The bluffer eventually gets a caller. The bluffer must always be in absolute control of any given situation. He can't be associated with men who are apt to give the play away or who expose the bluffer to doubts.

For example, the action of the Chicago convention of the MOW in barring whites from membership cannot but reflect doubts as to Mr. Randolph's sincerity. He has always fought racism and racial chauvinism. It was he as a young man who pounced on Marcus Garvey when he thought the West Indian was trying to make Negroes too race conscious. Mr. Randolph could see no difference between Mr. Garvey and the leaders of the Ku Klux Klan. On each side they were racial chauvinists. Now Mr. Randolph finds himself out in front of an organization that adopts as a matter of policy the same stand taken by Garvey. Is Randolph doing that, or are the men behind the scenes responsible?

EVEN DUBINSKY CAN'T BE A MEMBER

THIS writer and many others don't see how Randolph's ballot could have been cast to exclude whites from co-operation for racial advancement and the extension of the democratic ideal. One white man from whom Randolph has received substantial help in many ways is David Dubinsky. In fact, it might almost be said that Dubinsky is as much responsible for what success Randolph has had as Randolph himself. But now Randolph heads an organization which spurns Dubinsky and all other whites, including Harriett Beecher Stowe, William Lloyd Garrison, Thaddeus Stevens, John Brown, Pearl Buck, Bud Kestor and the donor of the Spingarn Medal which Mr. Randolph wears. There is something just a bit cock-eyed about this, something which doesn't seem to reflect Randolph. It isn't the Randolph who lambasted Garvey and it isn't the Randolph who has played ducks and pins with Dubinsky. That is why one wonders if Randolph is leading or being used as a front.

USE WHITE FRIENDS TO FIGHT WHITE ENEMIES

THERE is no danger to the Negro cause in the anti-white policy adopted by MOW. The ambition of American Negroes, as citizens, is to work WITH white fellow Americans in every field, on every front. Negroes know that they must, even while they are following their own minds, avail themselves of the help of their white friends to hold off their white enemies. At other times, Mr. Randolph has approached President Roosevelt and Vice President Wallace for help. Now his organization says that neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Wallace can belong should they so desire. You won't find many Negroes or Negro organizations preaching isolationism and Jim Crow like that. I believe Mr. Randolph is being hoisted on his own petard.

Here & There Among Colored People

Rev Amos O Holmes, Editor P O Box 462, Sylvania, Ga.

Sylvania Ga. Telephone [redacted]
November 12, 1943

Why Consolidate Colored Schools

We are prone too be a little bit selfish in our thoughts of things that ought to be done for our schools, and too often destroy the benefit for all. It is hoped that the less important things, such as, fear of loosing trusteeship on the school board, regret of leaving an ancient or historic place, and a dozen or more attitudes that compare negatively to the advantages of consolidating the colored schools of Screven county; we hope these will no longer bar the way for the much needed change. Why consolidate the colored schools anyway? Again, we have the chance of making a worthwhile contribution to the welfare of every colored person in Screven County — an opportunity which you should not let pass. Talk consolidation; pray for consolidation; permit consolidation; do everything possible to consolidate the far too numerous colored schools of Screven county.

You owe your intelligent interest and wholehearted support to the present movement for consolidation for several reasons:

1. The present teacher shortage would not be so acute if not completely solved. Even in peacetime, there was a considerable shortage of competent teachers.

2. Every colored child deserves as nearly as possible equal educational opportunities, and better schools. Overladen teachers of one-teacher schools cannot do as much for your children as many teachers can.

Consolidation would be your contribution to county and state economy in peace time and in wartime, there is need for strick economy, escpecially when public services of the county and state are continually expanding, and more money is needed to maintain the services already extended. Through cooperation we shall be able to conserve money, and provide a better quality of service to our boys and girls.

4. Consolidation is a successful current trend. Besides the need for consolidation, we should do so because other counties have consolidated their schools or they are doing so. Bulloch county, though not consolidated, has striven to the end of few small schools, and better and larger schools. There are more three-teacher schools and four junior high schools than thre are one-teacher schools in that county which nearly equal our county population.

Then, let us have consolidation. Let everyone do all that is possible, sacrifice prejudice, give up the historical to make history, and work together hopefully for consolidation of the colored schools of Screven County.

Colored Pastors To Go To Methodist Annual Conference

Rev. F. F. Mungin of the Rocky Ford Charge, Rev. W. H. Brown, Jr., of the Charlestown Charge, Rev. C. W. Ponder of the Hilltonia Charge, Rev. Roy Roberts of the Mallory and Taylor's Charge and Rev. Amos O. Holmes of the Sylvania Charge, will attend the Savannah Annual Conference of the Methodist Church. Each of the pastors will have very splendid reports to make. According to superintendent Prothro, Sylvania Charge was the first in the district to meet the conference and connectional budget; Charleston Charge excels in the largest amount of money raised for all purposes during the year; Rocky Ford Charge has done more financially and spiritually during the pastor's sixth year than anytime previously; the other charges have advanced along all lines as well. Mrs. Cassie E. Sapp will attend the conference as lay representative.

Willie Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown in the county, has been visiting friends and relatives, on furlough from the Navy Training Station at Bainbridge, Maryland. Mr. Brown is a steward's mate, and has been in the service for two and a half months.

Sergeant Jerome Howard, Ft. Knox, Ky., is at home with his mother, Mrs. Nettie J. Howard in the county. He will spend two weeks here and is happy to see his many friends and acquaintances.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 21, 1943

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Parents of Atlanta school children and the citizens at large were dismayed by the fire which swept through portable wooden classrooms at the rear of Washington High School recently, destroying all but one of the frame buildings and causing damage estimated to be between $40,000 and $50,000.

Faculty, school administration and board of education officials worked to house the several hundred students displaced by the blaze and by the end of this week had succeeded in making provisions on a temporary basis for all those occupying the destroyed buildings.

The permanent Washington High building, David T. Howard and Davis Street Schools absorbed the overflow, although it was believed that they could handle the increased number of pupils for only a short while in view of the overcrowded conditions exisiting in their own structures.

Student Enrollment Up

The only high school in Atlanta and Fulton County for Negro children, Washington High School was erected in 1924 and designed to accommodate 1,800 students. Students from Fulton County also attend the school under an arrangement between the two school systems. Within recent years, the number of students has varied between 4,200 and 4,500. Because of the number of stu-

dents, Washington High received national attention as the largest high school for Negroes in the country. Tremendous overcrowding, however, brought on by the presence of 4,500 students in a facility originally constructed for 1,800, made the erection of the portable classrooms necessary along with the halving of time spent in school so that the same teacher could teach twice as many children under the double session system.

Retires From School System

Principals of Atlanta public schools representing over 300 teachers gathered at the home of Mrs. M. Agnes Jones recently on the occasion of the announcement of the Board of Education that she was retiring from the school system after 51 years of service, the last 23 as supervisor of colored public schools.

Born and educated in Atlanta, Mrs. Jones was graduated from Atlanta University with the A. B. and the M. A. degrees. She later received an A. B. from Columbia University along with a supervisor's certificate. She also pursued courses at Harvard and the University of California.

In addition to her work as teacher, principal and supervisor in the public school system here, Mrs. Jones was one of the first teachers in the Atlanta School of Social Work. A past president of the Georgia State Teachers' Association, she was also the organizer and first chairman of the Atlanta Teachers' Federal Credit Union.

Praised by Sutton

Referring to her retirement at a gathering of all Negro school teachers in the city, Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent, termed Mrs. Jones a great educator and a cultured representative of her race.

"As supervisor of colored school of Atlanta," he said, "Mrs. Jones has rendered services outstanding and second to none. I commend her for three superior qualifications. First, she has native ability which she inherited from her ancestors. Second, she is highly qualified educationally, holding a degree in supervision from Columbia University and continuing her education in universities in this country and in Europe. Above all, she has proved loyal to her people and the Board of Education."

Atlantian Wins High Post

Election to one of the highest municipal posts in this country was the signal honor won by an Atlantian recently with the election to the New York City Council of Benjamin Davis Jr. Davis was third in the balloting out of 14 candidates running for the four vacancies. He won on a platform which called for equality of opportunity and was supported by liberal groups, including the American Labor Party, the Communist Party, A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions, and the Harlem Citizens' Committee.

Born and reared in Atlanta, Davis finished Morehouse College, Amherst and Harvard Law School. He achieved national recognition about 10 years ago for his part in several cases involving civil rights. Moving to New York in 1935, he became a practicing attorney and entered the newspaper field on the staff of one of the daily papers there. He is 40 years old.

His father, Benjamin Davis Sr. was for a long while a committeeman of the Republican Party of Georgia. Since his retirement from political life he has been engaged in newspaper work.

What Negroes Are Doing

[redacted], Ala. N[redacted]

November 21, 1943

BY OSCAR W ADAMS

Gathered in Atlantic City along with the others who make up the group of 33 United Nations and 10 associates, are delegates representing three Negro countries, seeking along with their colleagues to set up the machinery of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

These nations are Ethiopia, Haiti and Liberia. Only Liberia is not a signer of the United Nations declaration.

Through participation of these three nations may evolve some idea as to whether the voice of darker peoples of the world will have any influence in the later and more important deliberations regarding terms of the peace and their enforcement. Proceedings at Atlantic City, which are expected to continue a month, should afford observers the opportunity to appraise the degree of participation of these three nations and its effectiveness.

In a simple ceremony in the East Room of the White House Tuesday, representatitves of the 44 nations, including the three Negro countries, signed an agreement creating the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. First to sign was Sir Owen Dixon for Australia. Called in 16th place was Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhem, Ethiopian minister to the United States. Nineteenth to sign was Andre Liautaud, ambassador for Haiti, and the 25th signatory was Walter F Walker, consul general (New York) for Liberia.

Each of the Negro countries will be in position to make real contributions to the attainment of the objectives of the agreement.

Ethiopia produces wheat, rye, corn, barley, cotton, bananas and oranges, portions of which it will certainly be able to supply for the relief of some of the suffering now prevalent in the Middle East.

Liberia has plam oil, rice and palm kernels. The oil, very recently, has lent itself to a method of processing which makes it suitable for cooking purposes. In addition, the country produces cola nuts, from which soft drinks are made, but more important, from which a drug is extracted for medical purposes.

What Haiti now raises is needed for home consumption. A government program under way for expansion in this field will ma available much more than there is now, but it is doubtful whether any of this surplus food can go to liberated countries in view of the stringent needs of other islands in the Caribbean area.

* * *

Twenty-one leading Negroes last week joined in a telegram of thanks to President Roosevelt for his clarification of the language of Executive Order 9346, making non-discrimination in employment policies mandatory in government contracts.

Mr. Roosevelt thus overruled Comptroller General Lindsey Warren, who had given the opinion that industries were not forced to comply with the clause. The text of the wire follows:

"May we herewith express our deep gratitude to you for your action in making clear that non-discrimination in government and war industries employment is mandatory under fair employment practice committee."

Signers were Channing H. Tobias, Y. M. C. A.; R. A. Billings, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity; Carl R. Johnson, Kappa Alpha Psi; Bishop John A. Gregg, A. M. E. Church; Beulah Whitby, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; H. Councill Trenholm, American Teachers' Association; D. V. Jemison, president, National Baptist Convention, Inc.; Z. Alexander Looby, Omega Psi Fraternity; Marian Cuthbert, Y. W. C. A.; Oscar C. Brown, N. A. A. C. P.; Elsie Austin, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Lester B. Granger, Urban League; Rayford W. Logan, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; William H. Hastie, N. A. A. C. P.; Adam C. Powell, Jr., People's Movement; Charles H. Houston, Railway Trainmen; Bishop R. E. Jones, M. E. Church; Mabel K. Staupers, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Mary McLeod Bethune, National Council of Negro Women; A. Philip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; J. Finley Wilson, I. B. P. O. E. W.

Most of the signers had previously joined in a telegram Nov. 5 to Mr. Roosevelt asking him to overrule Comptroller Warren.

* * *

The second in the series of N. A. A. C. P. Hour programs is set for 5 p.m. this Sunday at the First Congregational Church, the Rev. W. L. Cash, pastor.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores, Editor Robert Durr and Louis Tarrant, Bessemer labor leader, will discuss "Victory Through the Ballot."

Atty. Shores attended the arguments on the Texas primary case recently heard by the United States Supreme Court, which tribunal has admitted him to practice. Editor Durr is executive director of the Alabama State Federation of Colored Civic Leagues, and Mr. Tarrant won national acclaim for his speech on the Negro ballot at the CIO convention in Philadelphia recently.

A musical program will be featured by solos and choral singing.

Persons and organization leaders interested in the ballot are invited to attend the meeting. The audience will be given a chance to ask the speakers questions.

* * *

The North Alabama Conference of the A. M. E. Church opened last Wednesday at St. John A. M. E. Church, 15th Street and Seventh Avenue, North, the Rev. H. R. Hughes, pastor, and will close Sunday with the reading of appointments. Bishop D. Ward Nichols, is presiding over the conference, and the meeting has attracted a large attendance of conference workers and visitors from other conferences in Alabama as well as from other states.

Dr. Hughes and the Saint John Church have entertained the conference in a very commendable way.

Mrs. Jane Williams, of Dallas, Tex., sole Negro delegate to the convention of 800 designers and dressmakers held at Massachusetts Horticultural Hall, Boston, last week, was awarded the convention's first prize of $1,000 for an original evening dress design.

In Dallas Mrs. Williams designs for the Sunshine Club, an exclusive group of white women.

What Negroes Are Doing

[redacted]

November 28. 1943

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Negro personnel in Red Cross uniform now number 98 men and women serving in Army camps and hospitals in the United States, in major war theaters overseas and in Red Cross clubs in overseas leave areas.

Their job is to solve the problems of U. S. service men. In the South Pacific, the British Isles and North Africa, at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., and the Army Flying School at Tuskegee, they shoulder the burdens of soldiers far from home helpless to cope with family difficulties. In family emergency, a Red Cross field director can communicate by telegraph, cable or radiogram with the chapter in the soldier's home town for help.

* * *

AT ARMY HOSPITALS in the United States, Red Cross workers serve the hospitalized service men and the military personnel on duty at the hospital.

From many types of jobs, Red Cross workers are trained at Red Cross headquarters in Washington.

On duty in the British Isles are 50 Negro Red Cross workers, including one field director. Sixteen such workers serve in Australia; in North Africa are 12 workers, including two field directors, and in the United States, 14 Negro Red Cross workers are stationed at Ft. Huachuca and six at Tuskegee Army Flying School.

* * *

SUNDAY THE FIRST EBENEZAR BAPTIST CHURCH will have occupied its new building one year. In celebration the pastor announces three big services under the caption of "Homecoming and Thanksgiving." Each church member is urged to attend with their families, friends and well-wishers. At the 11 a.m. worship service special guest speakers will be E. A. Bradford, of the Bradford Funeral System, and A. G. Gaston, of Smith and Gaston and Booker T. Washington Business College. The church choirs will furnish special music.

At 3 p.m. Dr. Calvin Perkins, Dr. M. W. Whit and Dr. H. F. Rhone, with their choirs and congregations, will be special guests.

At 7:30 p.m. the Rev. B. W. Walker and the Rev. W. C. Coleman, with their choirs and congregations, will be special guests.

* * *

HUNDREDS OF NEGRO BAPTISTS from over the state assembled at the New Zion Baptist Church, Bessemer, on Tuesday of last week for the 76th annual session of the Alabama Baptist state convention. The Rev. F. H. Ravizee, pastor of New Zion and sister churches of other denominations in Bessemer, received praise for fine entertainment given delegates and visitors.

Dr. D. V. Jamison, state president for 27 years, presided over the sessions. It is remembered that Dr. Jamison is president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., and because of this the Alabama meetings hold national attention and attract a number of visitors from other sections. The Rev. Rolans Smith, statistician of the national body, attended the assembly.

Selma University, leading Baptist educational institution in the state, and President Jamison and Baptists throughout Alabama, are behind the movement to clear the institution of indebtedness before the year's end. University President W. H. Dinkins addressed the meeting.

* * *

MARKED INCREASES IN LITERACY and school attendance, entrance in professions and a trend upward from farm laborer status to farm ownership or to the cities was indicated in a report issued last week on changes in Negro population since 1870 by the Bureau of the Census.

According to the report the population increase rate was on the decline the 10 years from 1930-1940 although there was a numerical growth during those years of 975,000, or 8 per cent.

The birth rate has declined considerably in 70 years, comparable to the decline in the white birth rate, and there has been an even greater decline in the Negro death rate.

Illiteracy has decreased between 1870-1930 from 81 per cent to 12 per cent.

* * *

"THE 681,000 NEGRO FARMERS in the country, operating 30,000,000 acres, are making a substantial contribution toward the attainment of our production goals," according to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in the foreword of a government publication, "Negro Farmers in Wartime Food Production," just released by the Department of Agriculture.

Pictorial illustrations used throughout the 16-page bulletin emphasize the importance of Negro farm production.

It is revealed that nearly all Negro farmers signed up with the government this year to grow vital food crops.

* * *

THE 13 LODGES of the Knights of Pythias of the Birmingham District, at a special meeting at the Pythian Temple Tuesday evening, organized to add 100 new and reinstated members during December. G. S. Norman, chancellor commander of Myrtle Lodge No. 222, was chosen chairman of the drive, with D. P. Mitchell, chancellor of St. Stephen's Lodge No. 66, vice chairman, and William Washington, chancellor of Climax Lodge No. 7, secretary.

The drive is expected to develop into a statewide campaign which will get under way by the first of the year, according to a statement from the office of the grand chancellor.

* * *

CHANCELLOR COMMANDERS and their members and worthy counsellors and members of the Order of Calanthe are expected in numbers at the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County, meeting at 4 p.m. Sunday in the Pythian Building at 310 North 18th Street, when further information on the membership drive will be given. A. J. Robinson, president of the Council, urges all to be present on time.

* * *

PRESIDENT NORMAN S. RANDALL of the Girls Service League, Inc., announces the monthly organization meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. at Prof. and Mrs. William J. Moore's residence, 21[illegible] 10th Court, North.

THE GIRLS SERVICE LEAGUE is a Community Chest agency and sponsors the operations of Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher. Reports covering the 1943 camp season will be made at the meeting and plans started for the 1944 season.

* * *

LESTER B. GRANGER, of New York City, executive secretary of the National Urban League, has been appointed by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to serve for three years as a member of the U. S. Children's Bureau advisory committee on social services for children. The committee is composed of persons who are making significant contributions to child welfare programs throughout the country.

48b-1943

Jimcrowism A World-Wide Institution

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

By JAMES A. HAMMETT, JR., Editor

Jim Crowism is no longer confined to the Southland; it is a national and world institution. Years ago, whenever the word Jim Crowism was mentioned among our people, our first thoughts were directed to the South, but in recent years the institution of Jim Crowism has spread its evil wings to the four corners of the world. So, today, the American Negro faces the same problems in Kansas and Illinois as does the Negro in Mississippi. In Kansas the Negro is denied the right to become members of unions; he is shut out of the defense program; he is denied work; he is jim crowed in theatres and, in many cases, cannot even enter public places which is identically the same kind of treatment accorded Negroes in Mississippi.

The new war, in defense of democracy, has caused the Negro to see more vividly the fact that it is necessary to have a united front in order to fight the common enemy. It has opened the Negro's eyes to the fact that Negroes in Kansas are affected by the circumstances of Negroes in Tennessee. As long as Negroes in the South are deprived of their rights as American citizens, we who live in Kansas and other so-called "Free States" will suffer under the lash of economic and social slavery. American freedom is supposed to be guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States to all of its citizenry. The rights of all people are protected theoretically by the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution; but universal suffrage so far as Negroes are concerned has been a mere joke.

American freedom, so far as the Negro is concerned, has been supplanted by three great enemies of democracy: namely, the Totalitarian Powers, the Fifth Column and down-right Racial Prejudice. This nation has had a great deal to say about the Christian Civilization, the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, but the many shocking types of Jim Crowism and discrimination have made us realize that democracy is out of place in such a "Hellish" world. Our human imaginations have become startled at the many unspeakable acts of Jim Crowism explored in recent months. All of this makes us realize there is but one thing for Negroes in America to do—perfect a national unity and seek freedom. Patrick Henry once said, "Give me liberty or give me death." This statement is very appropriate when thinking of the American Negro and how he labors under the set-up of the national institution of Jim Crowism.

When this nation stops playing politics with the national defense program and realizes the seriousness of world conditions, then, perhaps, some of the forces blocking our unity will vanish. Totalitarianism, the Fifth Column, and Jim Crowism may not have such a prominent place. These three great enemies must be removed. if America is to become a strong nation in defense of "Democracy." When fathers and mothers send their sons to war to fight, they have indeed made a big sacrifice in defense of democracy; but that sacrifice is not for the purpose of making secure politicians and profiteers who are not interested in the real purpose of our national defense program. The politician and profiteers will no doubt get more out of the war-deal than the humble citizens who shoulder the guns and for that reason also the politicians and profiteers should do everything possible to remove the stumbling blocks to democracy.

We must have unity of purpose with respect to the liberty of all citizens in order to make our defense program protect democracy. Democracy must stand on a firm foundation of principal as well as being backed with guns, tanks, planes and ammunition. That principal is "Freedom" to all citizens. This nation has a wonderful opportunity to become the true leader of all nations who sincerely want "Democracy." But America must do away with subversive forces that are destroying our democracy right here at home. America must bring about common unity and eliminate the enemy of justice and fair play and establish a nation of one people, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

NATIONAL ROUNDUP

By MARVEL COOK

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.
JUL 17 1943

ALABAMA

The case of Steve C. Edwards, 27-year-old Negro, who was shot 3 times by a bus motorman and a war plant special officer, has been taken for legal action by the NAACP branch in Birmingham. Edwards, passenger on a bus of the Birmingham Electric Co., was seated in the white section and was asked to move to the rear. Edwards protested, said he would get off and asked for return fare. A fight developed and the youth was shot by the two men.

FLORIDA

The Board of Education at Palm Beach adopted a salary schedule on June 22 which will be applied equally to white and Negro teachers. The schedule groups the teachers into 4 classes: teachers with normal school qualifications; teachers with 2 years of college training; holders of bachelor degrees; holders of master degrees. The schedule was adopted after the board signed a consent decree in the case of Stebbins vs. Board of Public Instruction, which became effective July 6. The suit asked for the abolishment of the differential between Negro and white teacher salaries.

ILLINOIS

M. Clifford Townsend, special representative of the War Food Administration, was the principal speaker at Pilgrim Baptist Church, Chicago, on July 4, in connection with the launching of a goodwill movement designed to offset racial misunderstanding and conflict. Mr. Townsend pointed out that Negroes in the armed services, in war plants and on the farm are making a large contribution toward the winning of the war and the establishment of the Four Freedoms. He also revealed that one out of every nine farms in the U. S. is operated by a Negro.

LOUISIANA

After only 45 minutes deliberation, a jury here last week acquitted Seaman 2nd Class Walter C. Sherwood, 19-year-old Coast Guardsman, of manslaughter in connection with the fatal stabbing of Edwin C. Williams, 32-year-old Negro laborer at Picayune on the night of April 27. The state contended that on the night of the stabbing, Williams was returning from church services with his wife and 4 children and that 3 sailors sitting on a viaduct poured beer on them, starting the fight which led to the killing.

MICHIGAN

Adjutant General James A. Ulio has revealed that U. S. troops will remain in Detroit until sometime in August. In a message to the NAACP, which had urged that the troops not be withdrawn too soon, Gen. Ulio wired: "Your message is appreciated and precautionary measures have been taken accordingly."

NEW YORK

"The grand jury indictment of Frederick Heiser Wright, foreign editor of the N.Y Daily News, as an unregistered Japanese agent was also an indictment of Patterson's Daily News, and of those engaged in red-hunting, anti-Communist activities and all others whose actions are disruptive or treasopous to the war effort," the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties stated this week. Wright expressed anti-Negro sentiments at a meeting of the N.Y. Newspaper Guild re-

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

By WALTER WHITE

The Gravy Train

ton," wrote Leonard Lyons, one of the more astute New York columnists, "Postmaster Gen-

Dixie Gets On The

PRESIDENT returns to Washing- eral Frank Walker will leave on an inspection four

WHEN THE

of the South, distributing patronage as he goes." Therein lies a lesson for Negroes.

Very recently at Tallahassee, Fla., assembled most of the southern governors. Arnall of Georgia, "liberal" successor of the infamous Talmadge, bluntly told the sub-Potomac state executives that "we are going to play them close to the chest in hard-boiled fashion." A threat had already been made (and highly publicized) of a southern revolt against the Democratic Party. "A third party" will be formed in the South or that section will "go Republican," they screamed.

Walter White

Fevered imaginations aided by shrewd press agents dwelt on dark plotting in Dixie hotel rooms which planned the election of uninstructed delegates to the Democratic national convention in 1944 who would stay away from the convention city, throw the election into the House of Representatives, and sell the 115 southern votes in the electoral college to the highest bidder.

Democrats and Republicans alike fell hook, line and sinker for the fantastic and impossible ruse. Harrison Spangler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, babbled expansively of a coalition of southern Democrats and northern Republicans who would sweep the "radical" Democrats and Republicans out of the picture. Jittery Washington up to and including the White House were equally gullible and took to their storm cellars in abject surrender to the blustering confederates.

The Bogeyman At Work

ONCE AGAIN the bogeymen of "Negro domination" and "social equality" and impending "race riots" caused by Negro agitators was dragged out of the closet. Puerile and silly little Negro stooges still wet behind the ears like Warren Brown and F. D. Patterson were used as sepia fronts for the show. The Dabneys and Graves collected checks from the gullible editors of the "Atlantic Monthly," the "American Mercury" and other northern magazines for goose-pimple raising articles on the horrible blood-letting which would inevitably follow if radical Negro papers and organizations did not stop "agitating" the race issue.

Meanwhile, the slick southern politicians sat back and smiled as their work was done for them without either effort or expenditure on their part by the easily fooled writers, southern and northern. The smart politicians soon saw through the scheme.

"After early concern," said **Newsweek**, "Washington politicians are no longer seriously worried about the possibility of a southern revolt against the New Deal."

But though the patently fraudulent and transparent bluff of the Dixons and Sam Jones was exposed and seen through, the Dixie poker players are taking the pot. By the time this piece is published Frank Walker will be traipsing through the South handing out judgeships and other fat political plums to appease southern politicians although he and those who sent him on his shameful mission know that the winners of the political poker game had nothing but a pair of deuces in their hands.

N.A.A.C.P. - M.O.W.M.

Walter White Is On the Beam—Randolph Has Missed The Bus As Race Spokesman

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

WALTER WHITE and the NAACP have got the ball. They're in the lead again. They are full of confidence and rightly so, because they pulled off a good show all by themselves. A year ago it was different. Phil Randolf stole the show—but completely. He dominated every meeting with the possible exception of the Willkie meeting, and there he received a tremendous ovation. This year I don't think the name of A. Philip Randolph was mentioned at the convention. Pre-convention rumor had it that Walter White and Lester Granger had come to the parting of the ways with Randolph. Evidently something had happened because there was never a person so completely ignored as was Randolph at the NAACP convention.

Mr. Cayton

The important thing was that the association found out they could put over a big meeting without Randolph. They were elated and should have been. In spite of the fact that it was a convention hurriedly called together, there were well over 700 enthusiastic delegates.

RANDOLPH LOST THE BALL

In their "Statement to the Nation," the association articulated a pretty courageous, straightforward platform without any hokus pokus about marching any place. At the last mass meeting held in the stadium, they packed in 20,000 persons at from 25 to 50 cents per head. That's better than they did with Willkie and no charge for admission.

OF COURSE the reasons for this success are pretty apparent. Quietly but efficiently the NAACP has been working throughout the year building up its organization, getting good publicity, and gaining new members. The March on Washington, on the other hand, has not, as far as I can see, strengthened itself organizationally or articulated a program which lends itself to local support. I'm not one to raise a lot of boogy fears about Randolph's passive resistance program—I'd like to see it tried. The only thing is that he's had a year to try it out and has done nothing. That's why the NAACP is in the lead—Randolph lost the ball by default.

MOWN WILL MEET IN CHICAGO

I'm anxious to see what's going to happen in Chicago when the March on Washington has its national convention. Unless they've got some tricks up their sleeves—unless they come up with some plan of action which can be implemented by rank and file organizations in local communities, I'm afraid they won't have much chance.

THERE is another point. It seems to me, though this has been disputed, that the NAACP is still pretty much a middle-class organization. If that is the case, it may be that Randolph's appeal is greater in the working class and lower middle-class than is that of the NAACP. Randolph may still have a following that the association has not tapped.

NAACP AND LABOR MAY GET TOGETHER

But to further confuse the situation, the NAACP is making overtures, clumsy though they may be, toward organized labor and especially the CIO unions. In the mass meeting, R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, used the meeting as a sounding board from which to articulate his position and the position of the national officials of the UAW on the Packard strike and the race situation in general. The message written by Philip Murray and read by Raymond Walsh was a restatement of the position of the CIO on the Negro question. It has always been my belief that any mass movement of Negroes would inevitably have to team up, in some fashion, with the liberal-labor movement. In spite of its middle-class orientation, which I still think exists, it seems that the NAACP is making more headway in working with labor than is the more nationalistic and sectarian March on Washington.

LAST YEAR I thought the association had been taken in and that Randolph was going to engulf them in a great mass movement. I reported in this column that the tail was actually wagging the dog. I don't know who tricked who or whether there was any tricking done—as a matter of fact, I don't think so. It just goes to show that it is pretty hard to buck an organized movement even though one is a popular figure, unless he has money and organizational ability behind him.

NO CHANGES IN PRESS RELATIONS

When it comes to a vigorous organization to speak for Negroes throughout the country, as far as I can see, Randolph has missed the bus and Walter White and the association are definitely on the beam.

P. S.: Press relations were just as lousy this convention as they have been in the past.

NEWS OF INTEREST TO COLORED READERS

—Holly Springs [illegible] Reporter—

October 1 [illegible]

Miss Annie S. Scott was deligated from Providence Baptist Church to represent with $5 in the CME Sunday School convention at Beverly's Chapel Church, Sept. 24.

Rust College Freshmen presented their talent program in Mechanics Hall Friday to a large audience.

First Vesper service for this school year was held at Rust College Sunday at 3 P. M., Dean R. B. Hayes was the speaker. Vesper services are held the second and fourth Sundays in each month from 3 to 4. Public is invited.

Cpl. Charles Cole of Camp Tyson, Tenn., and Col. S. W. McCarroll of Orlando, Fla., visited friends in the city Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Holt have four sons in the Military service. Donzel, Celester Olander, Fred and Curtis are all in the Army.

On Monday evening there was a dinner served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Johnson in honor of Pvt. Hedie, who was home on a furlough from Camp Hood, Texas. Other guests were Miss Louise Wood, Yazoo City and Rev. J. B. Brown, pastor Holly Springs Circuit.

Colored Home Agent

Those who helped make the County Fair a success, were: The Board of Supervisors, who gave us $50.00; President Frazier, who made us welcome to use his Gymn.; Miss Susie Parker, Mrs. Annie Frazier, Mrs. Estella Young, Miss Virginia Wright, and Mrs. Elmira Jefferies, who judged and assisted in the exhibits.

The County Council will be held Saturday Oct. 16 in the Home Demonstration Agents Office on M. I. College campus. All leaders of both girls and womens clubs are expected to be present. Bring your report on the amount of War Bonds you sold during the campaign. The meeting will begin promptly at 11:00 o'clock. Demonstrations will be given on Brinning vegetable and making peanut butter.

Meeting Postponed

Owing to the Registration for Ration Book IV on Oct. 21, the meeting of the trustees of the colored schools scheduled for that date will be postponed until Oct. 30.

The County Superintendent, Mrs. Fort Daniel, will meet with the teachers and trustees on Saturday Oct. 30.

McINTYRE NEWS

The Sunday School Convention at Mt. Zion, Taska, was the best in the 14 years of Rev. E. H. Dean as president. Money raised in the rally on Friday $100.20. Total money raised in all $436.66.

Miss Julia Mae Shaw returned home Oct. 8, after a stay of 7 weeks in Chirago, Ill., with her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenza Shaw. She entered school at the M. I. College Oct. 11.

Rev. Elijah H. and Joe Dean attended the furneral of their cousin, Mrs. Jenny Jones at Mt. Gelead.

RT. ONE HOLLY SPRINGS

Services at Hopewell M. B. Church Sunday was fine, the pastor was at his post and he gave a most interesting talk to the young people on Sunday School work.

Mrs. Lacy Berry and daughter of New Albany visited here and was dinner guests of Mrs. Nettie Mae Spark, Sunday.

Mrs. Lucil Flemmins and her two sons of Memphis visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eurtrue Whaley.

Mrs. Madie Harper visited her parents Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Evans Whaley.

JONES SCHOOL

Mrs. Lydia Jones has returned home after spending her vacation in Chicago with relatives and friends.

Mr. H. W. Jones and family attended the funeral of their cousin, Earl Wooten last Sunday at Victoria. For many years Mr. Wooten has made his home in Meadsville, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Sturdivant, Mr. A. D. Martin and two sons attended the rally last Sunday at Jamison Chapel. They were dinner guests of their cousin, Mr. and Mrs. Houston Santage.

Pvt. Freddie Powers and Pvt. Emon Phillips are both home on furloughs to see their parents, Rev. J. S. Powers, Mr. Will Phillips.

Mrs. Lacy Jones is spending awhile with parents, Mr. and Mrs. Silvester Freeman of Hudsonville. We were sorry to hear of the accident of Mrs. Jones's brother, whose house was destroyed by fire last Thursday evening.

Mr. Charlie Jones is leaving this morning to visit his son, Alcuen Jones, Kansas City, Mo.

Rev. J. B. Washington will preach at Jones School Sunday night, Oct. 24th. The sister churches are cordially invited to come and take a part in the service.

48b-1943
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

'44 Elections Bring Dismay to the South

Thousands of Men in Armed Services Have Right to Vote

FIGURE ESTIMATED AT 750,000

New Service-Ballot Law Nullifies Dixie Poll Tax Evil

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

Today politics are disturbing the peace of the South as well as the peace of mind of the average southern politician. And possibly the most disturbed spot of all is Washington where recently returned Dixie congressmen realize that the elections of 1944 threaten an invasion of their domain.

This is true because of three things, which when summed up will equal the South's dogged determination to preserve the status quo of race relations: (1) the refusal to depart with the poll tax and white primaries; (2) the denial of equal job opportunity to colored citizens, and (3) the insistence of men like Rep. Rankin that the selective service department is not drafting enough colored males from southern States.

Service-Ballot Threat

Today there are 800,000 colored troops in the armed forces. By the fall of 1944 when the elections are held there will be approximately 1,000,000 in uniform. If the sectional ratio is maintained, and we have every reason to believe that it will be, 75 per cent, or 750,000 of the colored fighting men will be from poll tax, white primary States where in some districts the voting total is as low as 13 per cent of the adult population.

According to the Service-Ballot law, passed last September, the colored troops and women in the WAC are eligible to vote in the elections which take place in their home areas, poll tax or other State laws to the contrary. And a proposed amendment, if adopted, will broaden the law to include civilians abroad, which means that common, semi-skilled and skilled laborers in labor units of the navy, in Hawaii and other points abroad, are potential threats to the security of the Bilbos and Bankheads.

The anxiety with which the southern bloc is regarding the poll tax and qualification points of the bill is proof that they realize and are deeply conscious of its far-reaching potentialities.

Migrant Voters

Thousand of heretofore voteless persons from the South have migrated to the East, North and West. More thousands will leave before the year is passed. With the NAACP, the Urban League and numerous labor locals urging these migrants to qualify to vote, the majority of them are becoming potential votes against the South.

While they cannot vote for candidates in their former States, they can cast their ballot for liberal representatives in other sections, which will finally lead to the breaking of the southern oligarchy in Congress. Too, such a technique can mean more support for anti-poll tax and anti-lynch legislation.

The Negro Digest poll which revealed that the majority of the colored people favor pressure strategy to win equal rights is further indication that the voters intend to take full advantage of the ballot. In this connection it is interesting to note that while on a country-wide basis 93 per cent favor the pressure technique, 90 per cent of the southerners follow suit.

"Invasion" Shadows

Last December I talked with a deputy, D. W. Keene, in Baton Rouge, La. He justified the Christmas Day arrests of 63 persons and the intimidation of hundreds. He believed it to be a good lesson to the colored folk who were getting out of hand because of the wrong kind of advice from northern agitators and foreign organizations.

As examples he named Mrs. Roosevelt and the NAACP and insisted that Communists were working through the USO.

Keene rounded out his heated lecture with a bitter condemnation of the colored press. As I was leaving he made two last points:

"We ain't going to mix with you folk on a basis of social equality, and we ain't going to let you vote and run the State."

He reminded me of a small, frightened boy whistling in the dark. Like Hitler boasting of his fortified Europe, there are many who rant about the white South. For both shadows of invasion are deepening.

Savannah, Ga. Press
October 7, 1943

News of Interest to Colored People

By J. G. LEMON

Sunday, October 10, will be observed as Woman's Day at the First Congregational Church, Taylor and Habersham streets. The main feature of the morning worship at 11:15 o'clock will be an address by Mrs. Pearl Smith. At 6:30 p. m. an interesting program consisting of a one-act drama and several musical selections will be presented. The public is invited.

It is a fine thing that the Georgia State College has set up a night school. This will give scores of young men and women the chance to get training while still carrying on their daily tasks. It will enable ordinary wage earners to enter the trades school and learn some skilled work; it will provide the opportunity for young folk in clerical occupations to acquire specific training in business skills, including bookkeeping, accounting, stenography, typewriting; and it will provide the chance for the comparatively illiterate to learn the rudiments of elementary education. There should be a growing number to take advantage of the opportunity being offered by the night school at Georgia State College. Enrollment is now on, with regular classes scheduled to begin Monday night.

The new USO-Y. M. C. A., located in the large McKelvey-Powell building on West Broad street at Hall lane, will open its doors and facilities to the soldier services with appropriate dedicatory exercises next Sunday afternoon at 3:30. A joint white-colored committee purchased the expensive property and led the plans for maintaining it. At Sunday's exercises, which will be highlighted by addresses by many of the leaders of the enterprise, the story of the establishment of this fine center will be told. Principal speaker on Sunday's program will be the Rev. R. Mark Gilbert, pastor of First A. B. Church. Musical features will include music by the Camp Stewart male chorus and band. There will be solos by Martin Graham, local head of the Colore Boy Scouts, and by Mrs. Nancy Walker. Sheriff Wilkes S. MacFeeley, prominent in the civic life of Savannah and a strong friend of the colored people, will serve as master of ceremonies. Officials of the center include John Q. Jefferson, director; Mrs. Juanita Hill, assistant director; T. J. Crittenden, assistant director; Mrs. Blanche Reese Augustine, secretary; Mrs. Iona Brooks, secretary; Mrs. Marie Scott, clerk, and A. W. Cummings, custodian. Dr. S. M. McDew, Jr., is chairman of the board of management. B. C. Ford is secretary.

Little Bryan Baptist Church, recently erected at Gwinnett and Price streets, will dedicate its new house of worship with appropriate exercises Sunday, October 17. The pastor and board of deacons have invited the First District Union of Zion Missionary Baptist Association and its affiliated churches to join in the dedication. Visiting church choirs and the Sidney A. Jones choir will be heard in the musical program. Rev. A. R. Curry of Townsend, moderator of Zion Association, will deliver the dedicatory sermon. Rev. D. Boles is pastor; P. Walthous, M. Brown, B. Hargrove, J. Blige, H. Mitchell, C. Boles and G. Hargrove are deacons. The public is inivted.

A young colored man of the Catholic faith, James Martin Moody, of this city, will study for the Catholic priesthood. Young Moultrie, former house boy at the rectory of the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, will be the first colored Catholic from Georgia to study for the priesthood. This calls to mind the immense amount of missionary work being done by the Catholic Church for the Negro people of the South. Here in Savannah that church provides religious and scholastic education in the very well-equipped churches and schools of Savannah, and the officials have taken a lively interest in the affairs of Savannah negro communicants for many years.

The death of Robert Burke, well-known manager of Monroe Undertakers, which occurred this week while Mr. Burke was on a short vacation trip to Jacksonville, removes from the business life of the community one who had made a fine impression on the public for the uniform courtesy and kindness which were always reflected in the dealings of Mr. Burke in the business field.

The Junior Hostesses of the West Thirty-sixth Street USO Club, entertained the soldiers of Camp Stewart and Hunter Field with an elaborately planned Apron and Necktie Dance in the annex. Camp Stewart's orchestra supplemented by Jimmie Williams Swingsters, furnished the music. The aprons and ties were attractively cut. Both the annex and the social hall were filled to their capacity. The Soldier Mothers' Club sponsored a gigantic folk dance festival. Co-eds, defense workers, soldiers and USO volunteers were among participants. Prizes were awarded the best dancers. The fast growing Ladies' Auxiliary presented an excellent musicale. The numbers featured were vocal solos and duets, instrumental selections and literary interpretations. Under the direction of one of the community leaders, the West Thirty-sixth Street USO Club has perfected one of the best soldier Glee Clubs. Sergt. Jesse Reddick former student of Boston's Conservatory of Music, leads the chorus. Sergt Reddick has a splendid baritone voice

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Sunday evening the SSSS center held open house and entertained guests with a program of "The Music You Like." Special guests for the occasion included Capt. and Mrs. Adams with their daughter and niece, Lieut and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. George Nesbitt. During the evening Mrs. W P. Hubert played several numbers and accompanied Mr. Hubert as he sang "Song of the Heart" and "Water Boy." Mrs. Alicia Smith, Mrs. Alice Rose as well as the Misses Betty Mack, Sylvia Edwards, Carrie Adams, Martina Hall, Louise Lautier, and Mrs. Opal Massey, Mrs. Ida Walker and Mrs. Doris Mayo will have leading roles in the production of "The Women" soon to be put on by the Officers Wives' Drama Circle at the SSSS. The activities for Sunday will begin with the pancake breakfast for soldiers from 8-10. In the evening the order of the day will include a Sunday vesper hour followed by fireside chats and a friendship retreat.

L. W. Sales, well-known Spanish War veteran and prominent in the civic and fraternal affairs among the colored people of Savannah, is very ill at United States Marine Hospital. Grace Belle Rivers, government employe at Washington and daughter of the Samuel Rivers here, was a week-end visitor to her parents and friends. Dorothy Rivers Raines, sister of Miss Dorothy Rivers, and teacher at Metter, met her sister here for the visit. Paul J. Steele, well-known in the circle of Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Sergt. R. Y. Howard, attended a national meeting at New York last week, representing local veterans' organizations. Mrs. Henry M. Ivey and her daughter, Mrs. Clara Ivey Wilson and her young son, business folks of Atlanta, spent the week-end in Savannah. Cyrus A. Campfield, agency supervisor of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, was a visitor to that company's local office this week. F. A. Dilworth, Sr. J. G. Lemon and Nathan Jenkins are at Beaufort, the guests of Dr. J. H. Kennedy of that city, on a fishing trip.

The drive on venereal diseases and the breaking-up of honky-tonk joints where disease and crime abound goes along. The police authority and the health authorities have joined vigorously in a splendid campaign for the betterment of Savannah. These people and places debauch the soldiers and the young, and they strip the simple and unsuspecting who are caught in their nets of everything worthwhile. Our hats are off to the health officials, the police and the Recorder's Court for their fine work.

Rev. H. M. Scott, new minister at Butler Presbyterian Church comes from Florida and has already commenced active work arousing the members of the Butler Church. He reported that all is in readiness for the Communion service next Sunday and urges all members to be present. Rev. C. H. Richmond, erstwhile pastor of Butler, is at Harvard University, in training for a chaplainship in the United States Army.

Birmingham, Ala., News
October 3, 1943

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Birmingham and Jefferson County are in for praise and appreciation by the government of the United States because of the remarkable and much needed interest in the purchase of War Savings Bonds during September in the Third War Loan drive.

The amount allotted to Birmingham and Jefferson County was $31,918,000, and they bought more than $40,000,000. This phenomenal success indicates strong faith, loyalty of the best kind, and an unquestionable generalship and patriotism on the part of all the people, and can but stimulate larger and a more continuous interest.

"Backing the Attack," by the purchase of bonds, and making every necessary sacrifice to support our forces everywhere was a happy slogan whose appeal could and did reach the humblest individual.

Last Sunday the Negro section of the bond drive in Birmingham made a most outstanding demonstration with a colorful parade and a program at the City Auditorium when President W. Cooper Green, of the City Commission, delivered the feature message.

Many thousands of Negro people, as well as a number of white persons, stood on the streets and viewed the parade that formed at Ingram Post and made its way through streets of Birmingham to the auditorium.

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THE PARADE WAS LED BY THE TUSKEGEE ARMY Air Base band, and bands from Parker High School, Fourth Provisional Regiment, Camp Sibert and Fairfield Industrial High School.

Organizations participating in the parade were the Beauticians Volunteer Corps, Red Cross Nurses, Jones Valley Lodge No. 14, Elks, and its auxiliary Jones Valley Temple No. 145, Daughter Elks, and Elks Drill Team, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, the Knights of Pythias, Grand Court Order of Calanthe, Adams' Delight Court No. 24, the Calanthe Drill Corps and Juvenile Council, Civil Defense Corps and Ambulance X-ray Corps.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 Negro people, following the call of their leaders, assembled at the auditorium and listened to the address of the Hon. W. Cooper Green, president of the City Commission, and bought more than $34,000 in War Savings Bonds at that meeting.

H. D. Coke, publicity director of the Smith & Gaston organization, was master of ceremonies.

In his message, President Green of the City Commission, gave factual evidence of what is being done for the Negro people in Birmingham, but perhaps the most interesting thing said by the mayor and which brought heavy applause from the audience, was this: "I am depending upon the colored people of Birmingham to do their full part in this Third War Loan drive, and I believe you are going to have your $300,000 before the close of the effort and much more. I believe that you are going to continue until we have accomplished what we started out to do, and that is to raise more than $31,918,000.

* * *

RESPONDING TO THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS WAS Oscar W. Adams, grand chancellor of Ala-

bama, supreme chancellor of the Order of Knights of Pythias and secretary of the church extension department of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in America.

Editor Emory O. Jackson, of The Birmingham World, who was present at the Bond Rally Sunday, has sent the following letter to the writer:

"I wish to suggest that you reproduce in your column in The Birmingham News Sunday, your great speech which you made at the Bond Rally Sunday, Sept. 26, 1943. It is unfortunate that a message so representative of the deep feeling o the Negro people should be withheld from the public by the daily press.

* * *

BECAUSE OF THE VERY FINE WORK OF the Negro people of Birmingham and Jefferson County in buying more than $300,000 in government bonds, they will be given the honor of christening a bomber, and it will bear the name of Julius Ellsberry, Pearl Harbor hero, and the first citizen of Birmingham and Jefferson County to die in World War II. The christening will be by Mrs. Ellsberry, his mother, and will take place at 12 noon, Wednesday, Oct. 6. C. J. Green, manager of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company of the Birmingham district told the assembly last Sunday that his company was purchasing $25,000 of the Third War Loan Bonds in the Birmingham district, and that the Knights of Pythias, had also bought $13,000 of these bonds.

S. J. Bennett, chairman of the Negro division for Jefferson County, is receiving many compliments for the fine organization he has been able to perfect and to lead to success.

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OF INTEREST TO THE NEGRO PEOPLE IS the announcement from the office of T. W. Jones, state coordinator of ESMWT program for Negroes in Alabama, that registration for a course in office management will be held in Room 102, Parker High School, from 6 until 9 p.m. Monday, Oct. 4.

Classes will be held from 6 until 8 on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights. The course will run for 10 weeks and is designed to give office workers a background that will enable them to assume executive duties.

Prerequisites are a high school education and some office experience. Certificates of proficiency will be awarded to persons successfully completing the course.

* * *

THE SMITHFIELD YOUTH COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN Negro Youth Congress announces the change in the date of the art exhibit, showing the paintings and etchings of Corp. Lawrence A. Jones. Due to the War Bond rally and parade which were announced for the same hour, the Smithfield Council postponed the affair from last Sunday to Sunday afternoon, Oct. 3, at which time Corp. Jones will be present to give his talk on art and to interpret his paintings on exhibit.

The exhibit will be held in the Smithfield Youth Center at Eighth Avenue and John Street, North, beginning Sunday, Oct. 3, at 4:30 p.m., to continue through Oct. 15. The center will be open daily as follows: Monday through Friday from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m.; on Saturday Oct. 9, from 10 a.m. until 10 p.m.; Sunday, Oct. 10, from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Admission is free at all times, and the public is invited to attend.

Birmingham, Ala., News
September 20, 1943

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The nation is making its third call upon us to buy War Bonds, and buy them now. The need and the cause are plain before us. Everyone who can buy should do so, and regard it as an honor and privilege.

Buying the bonds not only aids, protects and strengthens our boys on the battlefronts, but is a fine business investment, and serves in more directions than any other investment.

The human family throughout the world is engaged in the greatest struggle of all time for freedom and independence, and Negroes as a race group are necessarily deeply concerned. We want to win and must win this war. We want an early victory, a safe, sound, and perpetual peace for all the people of the world.

It is the desire of Negroes in Birmingham and Jefferson County to participate to the fullest of their physical and financial strength, and to do a larger job in this effort than they have done in any previous ones.

The committee handling the matter for Negroes has set the third War Loan goal at $300,000. This can and will be done if we follow the leadership and continue the interest that has chacterized our activities in previous months and years.

If we buy $300,000 or more of the bonds during September, we will have the privilege of naming a bomber in honor of some Negro hero of this crisis.

* * *

At a meeting last Tuesday of the joint board of the Negro hospital movement in the offices of the association in the Pythian Temple Building, at which Dr. George A. Dennison, health director of Birmingham; C. F. Zukoski, Jr., of the First National Bank, and Dr. Fred R. Chenault, of the First Methodist Church, were present, a program for a more intensive effort to reach the public was given wide discussion. Bishop B. G. Shaw, president of the corporation, presided.

A similar meeting was held by the two boards at the First Methodist Church Wednesday afternoon when a general statement was made by the executive secretary, C. W. Askew, and observations by Mr. Zukoski, Atty. F. D. McArthur, Don D. Campbell, Dr. Chenault, Dr. H. L. Jackson, the Rev. E. W. Williams, the Rev. B. W. Walker, and H. D. Coke.

The executive secretary stated that more than $24,000 had been collected for the hospital, and that the pledges in hand to date amount to nearly $50,000. The expense of the movement to date had run between $4,000 and $5,000.

A call is being made now on every agency among the Negro people of Birmingham and Jefferson County for a larger and more active interest in raising the fund for the establishment of the kind of hospital needed in Birmingham and Jefferson County for the Negro. Negro ministers of every denomination and faith are especially requested to speak, and urge their congregations and the public to come to the aid of this cause in a large and sacrificing way.

Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., until recently commander of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, came home from North Africa and Sicily last week, and back in Washington, furnished strong testimony to the combat boysing of age of the Negro in aerial warfare.

It is understood that Col. Davis will take a post with the 332nd Fighter Group at Selfridge Field, Mich. He told a War Department press conference that the 99th pilots had answered the challenge of those Army chiefs who doubted the Negro's ability to master the combat plane.

"Just what a Negro pilot in a P-40 would do when anti-aircraft fire burst about his ship or when an enemy aircraft was strewing cannon shells and machine gun bullets about his cockpit was a matter that was conjecture in the minds of some of the high-rnaking officers of the American Air Force," Davis declared.

"Every man in the 99th will go through any ordeal concocted by combat or garrison existence to assure the successful completion of the experiment."

* * *

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, has announced the appointment of Asst. Dist. Atty. Francis E. Rivers to fill a vacancy as City Court judge of the County of New York.

The position, the highest judicial post held by a Negro in America, pays a salary of $17,500 a year. In this new post Judge Rivers will try civil cases involving sums up to $3,000.

Born July 30, 1893, Rivers was educated in Washington public schools and then attended Yale, Harvard law school and Columbia University. During World War I he served as a first lieutenant in the 367th Infantry. From 1930-32 he was a state assemblyman.

* * *

The Fall session of Daniel Payne College, Birmingham, will begin at 8:30 a.m. Monday. Courses offered include four years standard high school, four years college and three years theology.

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The Birmingham Negro Health and Tuberculosis Association invites the public to attend the presentation ceremony of its new tuberculosis bus x-ray unit which is at 8 p.m. Monday on the lawn of the Smithfield Court housing project.

Norman Randall of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company will make the official presentation and the Negro Tuberculosis Association wishes to have you personally inspect the outstanding features of this $15,000 X-ray clinic on wheels.

Birmingham, Ala., News
October 10, 1943

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Saturday, Oct. 9, the Booker T. Washington Branch Library completed 25 years' service to the Negro people of the City of Birmingham.

It was on Oct. 9, 1918, that a branch library for Negroes was opened in a rented store on Third Avenue between 17th and 18th Streets, at that time the only library for Negroes in the state of Alabama. Now it is the largest branch library for Negroes south of Louisville.

At the opening of this branch the late Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent of schools, turned over to the library board a fund of $4,144.17 that had accumulated from entertainments given in Negro schools. Today, the Washington Library owns 14,530 books, and during last year circulated 71,698 volumes to 15,033 members.

Various organizations and individuals have contributed books. Nu Chapter of Phi Kappa Sorority gives books annually, and in the five years that this has been their local objective, a total of 30 volumes have been contributed by this sorority; the Periclean Club has contributed 51 books; Mrs. A. H. Parker gave $25 for the replacement of works by Booker T. Washington and other outstanding Negro authors; L'Etude d'Art Club added two magazines to the periodicals this year, and the Progressive Matrons Club, the Sorosis Club, and many individuals have been donors.

The Washington Branch Library has had only three librarians and two assistants. Miss Mattie Herd was first librarian, and was succeeded by Reginald Gaines. The present librarian, Mrs. Erline C. Driver, was appointed April 19, 1920, and has served faithfully for 23 of the library's 25 years. Of her, Miss Chapman, library director, says: "There is no one in the Birmingham library system more interested in her work."

Mrs. L. M. Thomas was employed at the main library before the opening of the Washington branch, when she became assistant. She was retired on Nov. 1, 1941 after giving a total of 31 years of devoted service to the Birmingham library system. The present assistant, Mrs. W. M. Moffett, came to the branch in November, 1930 as supply librarian and succeeded Mrs. Thomas upon her retirement.

The Negro people are justly proud of the grand record made by the Washington Branch Library, and take this occasion to felicitate chief librarian, Mrs. Driver, and the entire staff for distinguished service to the Negro people of this community.

* * *

FOR NEARLY A YEAR NOW the management of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association has been in the process of raising funds for the building of a hospital for Negroes in this community. The results attained have been encouraging and gratifying, but not nearly what is needed for the type of structure we wish to erect.

Previously the major appeal has been to workers in industry, who have really contributed the lion's share, but there are plenty of gainfully employed Negroes outside of that particular sphere, and the emphasis being made now is to take in that great horde who earn their livelihood in some other way. In order to contact these properly there has been a broadening of the scope of the work.

Montgomery Advertiser
Oct. 1943

Advertiser's Negro Page Pioneer Dies

Mitchell Leverette, long time leader among the negro race in Montgomery and first editor of the negro news page of The Advertiser, died at a local hospital yesterday morning.

Possessed of a keen sense of humor, always respectful, and always respected, and as courteous as the knights of old, Mitchell will be remembered as one of Montgomery's picturesque characters. Those who knew him are not likely to forget how he doffed his hat and bowed low when he met his white friends, nor are oldtimers around The Advertiser likely to forget the humorous and original copy in his own brand of spelling that he turned in for the negro page. One of his legion of white friends, upon learning of Mitchell's death yesterday, said:

"He was an oldtime Southern negro, always polite, always a gentleman."

His black skin and white hair and the gold-rimmed glasses he wore constantly, gave the aged negro a look of distinction such as befitted the editor of "The Emancipator," a paper he owned and published for a number of years. Some of its readers recalled last night that Editor Leverette used a slogan made up after the picture-puzzle form. It was the picture of a human eye, followed by the picture of a saw and then the words, "it in the Emancipator."

Mitchell lived at 139 Thurman Street. His obituary says he is survived by children, grandchildren, brothers and sisters and other relatives "and friends."

News for Colored People

Aberdeen, Miss. Examiner
September 30, 1943

Well folks, work has started on our new $60,000 high school building. The doubting Thomases have lost another guess, and we have many among our people. We are going to celebrate the good news next Tuesday night, Oct. 5 in Newberger Park when Christine Chatman, "Boogie Woogie Queen" brings her famous orchestra here for a gala night that will be long remembered. Christine Chatman, her piano, her accordion, and her orchestra will bring to music lovers and dance fans something new and different in modern swing music. It will be a rare treat to hear and see this original music stylist as she sings, dances and plays her way into the hearts of the music and dance lovers of Aberdeen. What a girl! Christine says put on your best clothes; put a few dollars in your pocket for the orchestra is going to carry you to town.

Christine's native home is Jackson, Tenn. She is a daughter of Dr. Chatman.

Many years ago Prof. Handy brought you "The Blues." Now this little girl on next Tuesday night brings you the "Boogie Woogie Craze," who plays it a different way on the accordion and piano. Meet two other stars of her orchestra who will have you jumping: Artis Paul, one of the nation's greatest trumpet sensations, is in the class with Roy Eldridge, Cootie Williams, Louis Armstrong and Erskine Hawkins, who played for our melon carnival Aug. 5, 1936. Artis will amaze you with his mellow horn. Artis began his career as a musician in his home town, "The Rose City," Tyler, Texas, playing in the high school band. He is musical director and soloist with the Chatman unit. Another great star with the orchestra is Big Bill Moore. He plays a weird out-of-the-world style of solid "ride" tenor saxaphone that will put the dancers in a "goofy" daze. Big Bill received his musical background at the Topeka, Kansas, high school, Topeka being his home town. The band leaves the Greystone ballroom at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 27, and plays at Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 1st, and at Aberdeen Oct. 5th.

Dr. "Dink" Harrill, Jr., Joe Harrill, and Bill Daniel have returned to Chicago after spending a week here with parents.

The reunion at Bishop and Ida Smith's home on the East Side came to an end when Robert L. Smith left for his home in St. Louis. He is employed in a war plant.

Christine F. Smith left for St. Louis, Mo., where she will spend a few days before returning to her home in Michigan City, Ind., and Cpl. David Smith, Troop B, 5th RCN. Sqdn., APO 435, ASN, 3756918 returned to Fort Clark, Texas. They had plenty of fun while at home and all enjoyed their stay.

Pvt. Haywood Hardy is stationed at Fort Ord, California, Amph. Trk. Co., East Garrison, and now playing in the Marine Band. Beat it out Haywood; we are expecting you home soon. Pvt. Nathaniel Thompson is also dropping interesting letters and notations. Thelma A. Hardy is leaving for Le Mans College in Memphis Sunday. We hope you all the success. Reported by Fannie L. Hardy.

Don't fail to see Christine Chatman, the "Boogie Woogie Queen" picture in this paper, and see her in person Tuesday night. She will make you forget your troubles, your headaches, and even old Tojo. Boy, she is a morale builder.

The dance is sponsored by the Civic Club for the benefit of the school band. No room for passes. Please don't ask.

Waynesboro, Ga. Citizen
September 23, 1943

Items Of Interest to Colored People

(BY WATSON BLOUNT)

The writer has come to the sad conclusion that it will take a war to bring about a super abundance of prosperity in this country. Past experience justifies the assertion as a matter of fact. I am sure you know the people have been taught to anticipate prosperity in the time of war.

Of course this should not be the only medium thru which prosperity should come to the country. There should be however some way by which the vast resources of this country could be utilized in peace time so as to produce prosperity on permanent and sound basis. Because wartime prosperity is for the duration. The type of prosperity we have in time of war, is migratory in its concept, misused, abused and is destructive in the hands of the average person. Prosperity circumscribed by sectional limitations, is detrimental to a part of the country. It causes people to drift here, there and yonder in search of better times. Consequently they are unable to appreciate the intrinsic value of prosperity. Nobody is settled and nobody is satisfied. It is very difficult to get things done, patience is strained and there is every reason to support that caution against discontent at the prosperity and the success of those in other sections of the country is merely a waste of time.

From the fact as a rule people cannot be advised or taught to economize in war times, because of the fluctuation of prosperity. It is the result of the extraordinary action of the government, to meet certain demands and requirements.

Hence, the wheels of prosperity begins to turn, in every field of endeavor, because every effort is made by the government to sustain the lives of the men in the arm services of the government.

The price of prosperity is too costly to trifle with, in the time of war, and the sooner this is realized by the majority of the people who have a chance to secure themselves against the disastrous tide of scarcity which will sweep over the land at the close of the war. Jobs are looking for people now, but after a while people will be looking for jobs. So that the writer is glad to drop the advice here make haste while the sun still shines, because another day will come.

The writer having returned from the recent National Baptist conventinon meeting, which was held in Chicago, in the 8th Army Regiment building on Giles Ave. wishes to tell the many readers of this column that the meeting was one of the greatest the writer has attended, great sermons, prayers and a very fine spirit among the men. Only the seating capacity of the place of the meeting took care just about one half of the delegates and visitors. Each night soldiers were placed at the doors, so that no one could gain admittance, after eight o'clock.

Total money raised during the session, including the women's report was $262,000. At the 8th Army Regiment building the men raised $242,000. Over at Olivet Baptist Church on South Park Way, the women raised $20,000.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 3, 1943

BY WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

In keeping with the general policy and total program of the Butler Street Y. M. C. A., in its untiring efforts to provide for the citizens of Atlanta and its transient guests wholesome recreation, outstanding speakers and educational and religious forums, the association is happy to announce that Dr. William Lloyd Imes, president of Knoxville College, will be presented in a public mass meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the assembly room.

Dr. Imes, because of his educational and religious background, is particularly fitted to bring a message that will long be remembered by all. As a part of his educational background, Dr. Imes completed one year of his college education at Knoxville College, after which he entered Fisk University, where he was granted the B. A. in 1900 and the M. A. in 1912 He received his theological training at Union Theological Seminary in New York; earned the B. D. degree from Columbia University. He was awarded M. A. degree in 1915 and from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania the honorary degree of D. D. in 1929

During the years of his ministry, Dr. Imes has been honored by being elected to numerous positions of responsibility and trust Among these are: The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, board of directors, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, board of trustees of Fisk University. He was president of the Alumni Association of Union Seminary from 1934 to 1935 and visiting college preacher at Howard University, Fisk University, Hampton Institute, Lincoln University, Talladega College, Rutgers University, Wesleyan University and North Field Seminary.

Dr. Imes also is a writer of note, being co-author of numerous books and frequently contributor to religious and racial magazines. Before being elected unanimously by the board of trustees of Knoxville College as its new president, Dr. Imes served for a number of years as pastor of the St. James Presbyterian Church in New York City.

Special music will be furnished for the occasion by the Community Singers. The public is extended a cordial welcome to hear Dr. Imes and to see the Butler Street Y. M. C. A.

Visit Fund Agencies

As a part of the United Community and War Fund Campaign, the public was invited to visit the 17 agencies supported by the Atlanta Community Fund during the week of September 27-October 2.

The Atlanta Urban League began the week with a "Come See" day at the league's headquarters, Room 400, Herndon Building, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Pictures and exhibits of various aspects of the league's program were on display.

Particular interest was focused on the Neighborhood Program of the league, which represents coordinated approach of public and private agencies to serve a particular section of the city. The area includes a part of the old fourth ward, where recreational and health needs are great. During the summer months, 1347 children participated in the organized play program conducted by the neighborhood staff, and were related to the recreational programs of other agencies which adjoin the area.

The need for more city play space has been demonstrated by the throngs who have crowded the vacant lot used by the league, the only play space accessible to the residents of the selected area in which the neighborhood program is being conducted. Health classes and clinic service included more than 500 residents of this area, in which the death rate exceeds the birth rate by 10 per cent per thousand of population.

The clinic sessions held at Elizabeth Burch Nursery Tuesday and Thursday afternoons serve the community as a well-baby clinic and give immunization inoculations against smallpox whooping cough, diptheria and typhoid. The clinic is under the supervision of the Health Department, and Dr. N. H. Harper and Mrs. Frances Belcher are representatives from the department who meet each clinic session to give treatments needed by the parents and children attending the clinic.

Mrs. Johnson Addresses A. K. A.'s

Kappa Omega, the Atlanta Chapter; Alphi Pi, Clark University, and Gamma Gamma, Morris Brown College, chapters of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, gathered Thursday night in the auditorium of the Servicemen's Center to hear Mrs. Thomasasina Walker Johnson, representative of the National Nonpartisan Council on Public Afairs, relate the latest projects which have been undertaken by the council in an effort to increase interest in its activities.

Among the projects which have been undertaken and which met with some degree of success have been the securing of an antidiscrimination amendment of the nurses' training bill which made available a larger number of benefits for Negro nurses; the lowering of rents in the Negro women's dormitories in Washington and the Mississippi health project which has aided in raising the health standards of thousands of people in Mississippi.

Washington, N. C. News
September 18, 1943

Among The Colored

By O. A. DUPREE

In the midst of the Third War Loan Drive, good news has come from Algeria through the Journal and Guide that "in the fighting climaxed by Italy's surrender Wednesday, Negro pilots of the daring 99th Fighter Squadron and other colored troops shared notably in the softening up of the land of the Fascists right through the successful Sicilian campaign. What they did is among the brightest pages in the squadron's and these ground units' history."

According to a recent issue of Life Magazine the German prisoners related that some of the toughest and best fighters that they met in North Afrcia were the American Negro soldiers. These are proofs enough that our boys are putting up a brave and courageous fight on the battle front for freedom and all the God-given rights that America stands for. The first question that presents itself here is, what are we doing to back our boys who are sacrificing their all in this great conflict?

A story was told recently of a girl who had a job once observing bullets as they passed to discard the faulty ones. She decided to take time out at least once by leaving her station to go into the lounge for a smoke. While she was out a faulty bullet passed. This bullet found its way to

Guadalcanal in the gun of an American soldier. While on duty in the jungle he saw a Japanese sniper and raised his gun to fire but the gun did not fire. A few seconds later the sniper saw him and fired and as a result the soldier fell mortally wounded. This would not have happened if the girl had remained at her station. How many soldiers are losing their lives on the far-flung battlefields of the world because of the time we are "taking out?" Our boys at Salerno are depending on us. We must back them up. May we not "take time out," but let us "back the attack" by buying bonds when possible.

Miss Julia McIver of this city left last Sunday to teach in the high school in Wilmington, N. C. Miss McIver has been teaching in the high school of this city for the past nine years. She taught in the high school in Farmville before coming to Washington. Miss McIver did her elementary and high school work here after which she went to the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham. Last spring she received her Masters degree in French from Atlanta University with an exceedingly high scholastic attainment. Since she has been here her students have repeatedly won first place in the annual French contest at Elizabeth City State Teachers College and have shown up well in the colleges of their choice. Miss McIver goes to Wilmington with a very good record and wholesome experience. She is a member of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McIver on Van Norden St.

What Negroes Are Doing

Birmingham, Ala., News
September 26, 1943

Our government is anxiously but patiently waiting to see what its citizens are going to do about its appeal for a loan of 15 billion dollars. This question must be answered during September. We get bonds issued by the government as a security for this loan, which bear a fair interest return on the investment.

The government has made a way in this Third War Loan effort to test the strength and loyalty and faith of every man, woman and child, of our country. We are marching steadily towards the goal; we still have yards to gain, and the touchdown should be completed before the close of this week.

Alabama's quota is $108,000,000, and information is in hand to Thursday of last week that $69,120,000 of the state's share had been sold.

The amount allotted to Jefferson County is $31,918,000. Certainly we are going to buy bonds to this amount and more.

The Negro group of Birmingham and Jefferson County has been asked to raise not less than $300,000. It is the opinion of the writer that when the returns are all in we will have bought more than $500,000 worth.

There are now 800,000 Negroes answering the roll call on all war fronts; they are fighting in 32 countries, and do not intend to lay their arms down over there nor over here until it is all over.

If and when we buy $300,000 in bonds during this month, we will be entitled to name a bomber, and Julius Ellsberry, a Negro and first Jefferson citizen to die for his country in World War II, killed at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, is in the minds of many as the person to be selected and so honored.

The churches, fraternities and other organizations who have funds on hand earmarked for certain purposes but which cannot be used now because of government limitations on materials and the labor shortage, can profitably invest in War Bonds and serve the country and their organization.

Bonds may be purchased at Smith & Gaston Undertaking Company, Fifth Avenue and 16th Street North, and at the Protective Industrial Insurance Company, 528 North Third Street. But if you are buying bonds elsewhere you are asked to report them to "Bomber Headquarters," 1530 Fifth Avenue, North, or call telephone 4-3581.

Sunday afternoon a fine program has been planned, at which interest on the part of the Negro in this Third War Loan drive will be especially shown. A parade will take place at 3 p.m. from Ingram Park at Fifth Avenue and 16th Street. The parade will be led by bands from Parker High School, Interurban Heights Industrial High School, Rosedale High School and bands from Camp Sibert and Tuskegee Army Air Base.

The parade will end at the Municipal Auditorium where a bond rally will be held at 4 o'clock, and Cooper Green, president of the City Commission, will deliver the feature address.

According to the auditing committee of the Negro section, up to last Thursday night, Negroes had bought $262,000 in bonds.

The public is invited to the rally, and there will be no charge for admission.

* * *

The Girl's Service League, sponsor of Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher, held its first meeting for the Fall Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. A. H. Parker on North Fifth Street, with President Norman S. Randall presiding.

Among feature of the meeting were report of the 1943 camp season made by Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, founder and director, and the transaction which was approved by the league whereby the camp site of 57½ acres will be enlarged by the addition of an adjoining 80-acre tract. This deal will be carried out through the exchange of timber from the camp site that has been marked for cutting by the state forest agent.

Mrs. Fletcher's report showed some 886 persons registered at the camp during the 1943 season, and that approximately $1,321 was collected in fees and donations.

Through interest of the Colored Auxiliary Board of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, funds have been made available for installation of hot and cold water in the camp kitchen.

* * *

During the last week much effort was put in by the leaders of the hospital movement for Negroes in Jefferson County in organizing committees to reach certain sections of the city, and various organizations.

It is hoped that through this means every person in the communities will be reached.

The movement for a hospital is attracting favorable attention of the people throughout Birmingham and Jefferson County, and substantial financial results are expected to follow through the work of this additional setup.

* * *

Dr. R. M. McKenzie, director, announces opening of the Slossfield Ministerial School of Religion at Slossfield Center at 5 p.m. Thursday.

All ministers and Christian workers are urged to enroll for the courses which include theology, homiletics, Bible, Sunday School work, church history and English. Tuition is free, and a well-prepared faculty is in charge.

Instructors are Miss Daisy Winston, Dr. C. J. Baker, Dr. W. H. Perry, Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles College, and Dr. R. M. McKenzie, director.

* * *

T. W. Jones, ESMWT coordinator, announces registration for the courses "Physics for High School Teachers," and "Physics and Mathematics" is still being held from 6 to 9 p.m. Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays at Parker High School.

Persons interested are advised to register at once as the classes are in progress. "Physics for High School Teachers" is designed to train teachers of secondary physics, and "Physics and Mathematics" is designed to fit trainees for civil service positions, scientific and technical aid.

A new course on office management is forming, and is designed to fit persons who already have knowledge of stenographic practice, for executive or administrative office work. Those interested should call Prof. C. W. Hayes, Birmingham 4-7717.

For general information write the ESMWT Coordinator, Box No. 6, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

* * *

Mrs. Josephine H. Kyles, of Winston-Salem, N. C., widow of Bishop L. W. Kyles, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, has been added to the staff of the Washington Federation of Churches as associate director of Christian Education.

* * *

Mrs. Lucy A. Tolliver, of New York City, sister of Mrs. C. B. McQueen, of the Birmingham school system, who was ill, was able to return home after a long visit here.

* * *

Dedication services for the new Mount Herman A. M. E. Zion Church, at Boyles, with the Rev. J. M. Lucas, pastor, will begin Monday night and continue through Sunday, when the afternoon program will be given to sermons by Bishop B. G. Shaw, presiding elder; Dr. F. R. Blakey, the Rev. A. Beal and L. Pitts, with special music by the church choirs and a solo by Mrs. Lucy Beal.

The public is invited.

Tuskegee Finals Speaker Points To Lesson From The War

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Addressing the graduating classes of Tuskegee Institute, P. B. Young, publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, pointed to the Atlantic Charter and Covenant of the United Nations as the basis for democratic action in the post-war world. These instruments, he said, "are not self-effecting. We must first win the war, and to this effort we must dedicate the best that is in us."

Using as his subject "Some Lessons from the War," the speaker described the Atlantic Charter and the Covenant of the United Nations as unique and historic documents which those nations opposing the Axis powers regarded as representing the ideals for which they were fighting.

"The Covenant of the United Nations," said Mr. Young, "is the voice of a thousand million people of all races, culture and religions, expressing their faith in the integrity of the Atlantic Charter. It pledged these peoples to employ their full resources, military or economic, on the side of the United States and Great Britan, in this global struggle for human freedom. Europeans of diverse racial stock, East Indians, South Africans, South Americans, Chinese, who differ in racial and cultural respects from the authors of the Atlantic Charter, joined in compact with them in one compact with them in one common purpose, to achieve victory over the enemies of freedom, to establish the right of self-government, and in the enjoyment of that right to be free from fear and want."

SEES NEW POST-WAR WORLD

Emphasizing what the war is teaching the present world, the speaker continued:

"This idea, embodied in the Atlantic Charter, envisages a new post-war world. It definitely discourages aggression — the overthrow and the absorption of the weak by the strong. It frowns upon imperialism, which is a less direct, more civilized form of exploitation of the weak by the strong.

" It is recognition of the truth that a nation cannot survive in the present world by itself; that no nation, however rich in resources is sufficient in itself. It is recognition of the truth that we cannot have peace and security in the world while some nations are rich and while others are poor; that we cannot have advancement in civilization while some nations are benighted and backward, while some others are enlightened and progressive.

"It is recognition of the truth that nations can no longer maintain a position of isolation and deprivation a minority element of its own nationals and have the degree of solidarity and efficency essential to its national defense or its national prosperity."

The speaker illustrated this by sayin that when it became necessary for the United States to raise an army the country found to its amazement that 40 per cent of all men of draft ages of all races were rejected by the armed forces because they could not meet the required standards of physical and intellectual fitness.

"This," he said, "was due in part to governmental policies which tolerated different standards of living, different standards of education, and different standards of health."

"The war has taught us," he said, "that it is not only uneconomical but it is dangerous to the safety of our liberties to keep people poor and unhealthy .It has taught us that we cannot compete in war or in peace with nations that place a premium upon the development of verile and intelligent manpower and womanpower."

URGES GRADUATES TO REMAIN SOUTH

Addressing himself to the graduating classes, Mr. Young spoke of liberal forces at work in the south and the nation and declared that young men and women graduating today have a great opportunity for leadership. "Some of you," he said, "who have the courage and vision to lead should remain in the south. The opportunities for constructive service and cooperation beckon to you. Here four-fifths of our race live and it will be here that adjustments for satisfactory interracial relationships will be made. Stay on the ground where you can make your contribution.

"Here a million and a half farm laborers, two and a half million domestic workers and a nequal number of unskilled and semi-skilled laborers in industry need leadership, organization and an intelligent sense of direction.

MAY 29 1943

Young spent six months overseas with American Negro soldiers in North Africa, Sicily and Great Britain while attached to the 99th fighter squadron, the first Negro combat unit in the air forces.

The meeting is under the sponsorship of the William A. Hunton Thomas W. Young, war correspondent for the Norfolk Journal and Gulde and first Negro newspaper publisher to win the branch Y. M. C. A.

Negro Correspondent To Speak At St. Paul's

Birmingham, Ala., News
December 2, 1943

48b-1943

Colored Column

Warrenton, Ga., Clipper
October 8, 1943

This column is for the interest of the colored citizens of Warrenton and Warren county, and is contributed by Mildred Freeman, County Jeans Teacher.

The Warrenton Colored High School opened Monday, Sept. 28 for the 1943-44 term. The following persons compose the faculty: Misses Ellen McClure, Mildred [illegible]land and Johnsie S. Spann, all graduates of Winston-Salem State Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. C. Mrs. Pauline Latimer, Haynes Junior College, Augusta, Ga. and a native of Warrenton, Miss Susie Johnson, a graduate of the University of Illinois is the Home Economics teacher, Mrs. Daisy Wall, of the music department of Bethume Cookman college is music teacher, English teacher is Mrs. Josie S. Mitchell, a graduate of Morris College, Miss Lucille L. Jones, the principal is a graduate of St. Augustine's college, Raleigh, N. C., and Atlanta University, Miss M. E. Freeman, who holds a B. S. degree in mathematics from St. Augustine's college and an M. A. degree in education from Columbia University, is assisting in the mathematics department. A total of 74 pupils have enrolled in the high school department up to date. The total enrollment in the elementary grades is 150.

Most of the rural schools have opened and others will open as soon as crops have been gathered so as to assure a good attendance. This year more experienced and better qualified teachers have been employed for the rural schools.

The Norwood colored school has purchased a piano for the school and pupils who wish to take music may take lessons from Mrs. F. A. Dash, teacher of the elementary grades of the Norwood school.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Emerson Burke and Mrs. Lulu Dubisson of Forest City and Little Rock, Arkansas were guests of Miss M. E. Freeman the past week end.

News of Interest to Colored People

Savannah, Ga. Press
October [illegible] 1943

A negro branch of the Chatham County War Price and rationing Board has been inaugurated. W. S. Scott has been named head of the board of colored citizens who will be charged with administering the regulations of the OPA, with furnishing information and guidance to the rest of the people. With him to date the following have been selected and appointed: Martin Haynes, Arthur Givens, L. [illegible]ooper, Dr. J. E. Finvielle, S. L. Williams, Jesse Sherman, Peter Jackson, and Thomas Heyward.

Following the annual conference of the Georgia A. M. E. Church last week at Adel, Bishop Fountain and his high state officials of the church have moved on to Columbus, where the Southwest Georgia Conference is being held at the historic St. James A. M. E. Church in that city. Rev. H. L. Bearden is host pastor.

The West Broad Street USO opened last Sunday most auspiciously before a representative crowd of more than seven hundred citizens who heard its interesting dedicatory program and inspected its complete modern facilities. J. Q. Jefferson is director and he is assisted by a competent staff of trained workers.

The passing in death of Mrs. Mary Emma Haynes last week removes from Savannah one of the most serviceable women of the community. Practically the whole of her life she had been actively engaged in civic and social uplift among her people. She was a faithful memb of the St. Phillips A. M. E. Church; she was for years a member of the Women's Federation which has promoted the children's clinic, the home for delinquent girls and other movements; she was member of several of the fraternities dedicated to the welfare of colored people; and for many years she had been a school teacher until she was retired on pension.

The Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its monthly meeting at the West Broad Street USO yesterday to make plans for the year's campaign. Delegates to the National Student Council to be held at Lincoln University, Chester, Pa., October 29-31, were named, and plans for a benefit social to be held at the Thirty-sixth Street USO on October 20 were also determined. Norman Gadson is president of the Savannah council.

Rev. H. M. Scott, newly elected pastor of Butler Memorial Presbyterian Church, conducted the services at his new charge last Sunday, and this included administration of the holy communion and the baptismal ceremony. A large number of members and their friends were out to greet the new minister.

Sunday at 5 p. m., the public is invited to attend an excellent musicale, featuring the Monroe Funeral Home Choir at the West Thirty-sixth Street USO Club. "Les Jeunes Filles" of Beach High School sponsored an excellent dance at the club. Miss Jeanette Wilson, secretary of the "Les Jeunes Filles" was crowned as queen of the club. The entertainment was ably directed by Thelma Perry, president of the "Les Jeune Filles;" Angeline Jefferson, vice president; Jeanette Wilson, secretary; Elsie Dallas, assistant secretary; Eleanor Williams, treasurer; Jessie Hill and Thedosha Martin, reporters; Georgia Haven, Juanita Gordon and Carolyn Greene, activities chairmen. Mrs. Ella Law is the club's adviser. She is assisted by Miss Dorothy Ury. Little Ella Marie Law is the mascot. Several hundreds of soldiers and associated civilians filled the club's annex to its capacity for the Gingham Dress Dance Saturday. Camp Stewart's 15-piece orchestra furnished the dance melodies. Miss Mercedes Martin was the chairlady of the social committee. Among the ladies who helped to make the entertainment one of the best were: Mrs. Anita Johnson, Miss Cecile Walker, secretary of the hostess executive committee; Mrs. Edna Washington, adviser of the hostess executive committee, and Mesdames Mary McPherson, Carrie Robinson, Della Brooks, Mamie Singleton, Daisy Harris, Rosalie Lee. The club's Tuesday evening party went over big with nearly one hundred soldiers and associated civilians participating.

Health is still an important part of the school curriculum in the Chatham county schools. Mass tuberculin testing began in the schools on October 5, when 126 students at Georgia State College were given the test. On October 6, 414 students at Cuyler High School were given the test. On October 11, 178 students at Woodville School were given the test, along with 107 pupils and teachers at the Haven Homes School. There has been splendid co-operation on the part of the students, teachers, and parents and schools officials in fliving the test. It is interesting to know that no tuberculosis test is given to any child under 16 without a signature of willingness on the part of the child, parent or guardian. The test is given free to students, and where necessary X-rays are made. The tests are made to find out whether tuberculosis is present or not.

Wilson P. Hubert represented the SSSS on Ogeechee road at the dedicatory services for the West Broad Street USO on Sunday afternoon. During the vesper hour at the SSSS Sunday evening there was an enthusiastic reception for the playing and singing of the Misses Dowdell, Hall, Butler and Spaulding. Miss C. Adams was present as usual and on the alert to 3ill to the most difficult order of the day. The October 18 dance will be sponsored by the Hall Dry Cleaning Company. Sunday evening, October 17 there will be a forum discussion on "The Problems of Army Wives." The discussion will be led by the wives of some of the officers currently stationed at Camp Stewart. During the program the talented Mrs. C. W. Eneas and her husband, Dr. C. W. Eneas will present a group of piano numbers with violin accompaniment.

By Henry Payne Markham

Sergt. Cortez D. Reece, presented a brilliantly executed piano recital Monday night to a large and enthusiastically responsive audience at the First Baptist Church, Dr. Ralph M. Gilbert, pastor. The soldier-artist showed much power, poise and remarkable depth of feeling in his sympathetic interpretations. His Chopir group, which included Fantasie Impromptu, a valse, Etude and Scherzo Op. 31 was the hightlight of the evening. The Scherzo had to be followed by two encores. Throughout his interesting program the artist held his audience in rapt attention by his commanding performance. Sergeant Reece gave particular delight to the modernists in the audience with his provocative interpretation of Poulenc's Movements Perpetuels and the interesting Fantastique dances of Shotochovitch. In this same group the artist played two of his own compositions, an Evening Prelude and an Etude. The prelude showed much in the way of gift and with the Etude showed decided originality. For the lovers of organ music Sergeant Reece included three numbers on the program; the last one by Z. Milner, A Fantasie, was quite unique in its martial section played over a vigorous motif in the pedals.

Negro Paper Hits Anti-Sovieteers

Daily Worker
(New York, N. Y.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—"Russophobia is threatening to destroy democracy," says a stirring denouncement that links "Roosevelt-wreckers" with "Russo-phobes," as "patrons" of Hitler, in the Philadelphia Tribune, leading Negro weekly.

Naming Senator Wheeler as one example, the article says; "These Russo-phobes would destroy the nation in order to keep alive a prejudice against Russia that was founded on lies and ignorance. . . . Russophobia is threatening to destroy democracy. These Russo-phobes have closed their eyes to one of the mightiest miracles of the 20th century and of history, that is, the rise of Russia to a place of commanding international importance.

"The democratic nations will be under obligations to Russia through many centuries for making their survival possible."

The article praises the forces which are clamoring for accord with Russia, as "rendering mankind a great service," and while not specifically mentioning the second front, indicates the dangers of further delaying it.

The article concludes by calling on the Republican Party to silence or recall certain of its representatives "who are threatening the nation with destruction. . . ." **"These obstructionist tactics must be paid for with the blood of our youth."**

Here and There Among the Colored People

Savannah, Ga., News
October 15, 1943
BY REV. N. M. CLARKE

The Baptist Ministers Alliance met in its regular weekly session on Tuesday of this week at First African Baptist Church, Montgomery and St. Julian streets, Rev. R. M. Gilbert, pastor. The Rev. E. D. Davis, president, presided and a very enthusiastic meeting was enjoyed by a number of pastors in attendance.

After the devotions conducted in the usual way, reports of committees were presented and discussions followed. The reading of the minutes was observed and the transactions of the body approved.

The order of the day was a sermon delivered by the Rev. S. A. Baker, pastor of Bethlehem Baptist Church, He was accompanied by the Revs. W. M. Daniels and A. J. Flewellen, both of whom participated in the preliminary services.

The Rev. R. H. Simmons, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist Church and just returning from an extensive vacation trip which took him through many Northern cities, made a short talk, thanking his churches for the rest their liberalities afforded him for the past four weeks. In addition to the pastorate of Pilgrim the Rev. R. H. Simmons, pastors the Brampton Baptist at Woodville, Savannah.

The Rev. W. M. Daniels called attention to the 43rd anniversary services of Central Baptist Church, where his pastorate has been successful and outstanding among his people for several years. The church is located in Hull and McAllister streets and the anniversary will begin on the coming Monday night and continue through Friday night with a number of the leading churches and pastors participating.

The Rev. A. J. Flewellen called attention to NAACP, its outstanding work in this and other communities where it is established, especially the very interesting meeting held by the local branch on last Friday night at the First African Baptist Church, Rev. R. M. Gilbert, pastor. There was a record-breaking attendance at the meeting on Friday night and it is hoped that at the next meeting on the last Friday night in next month, even a larger attendance will be there to help push forward the work of this organization to a more glorious height of success.

The forty-ninth annual session of the Second Union Assolation will convene tonight with the Ohoopee Grove Baptist Church, Rev. C. S. Andrews, pastor. Elaborate preparations are being made to make this one of the greatest sessions of this organization. The Rev. N. C. Conner, moderator, will preside.

A Sunday musicale will be held Sunday at 5 p. m., at the Thirty-sixth Street USO Club. The noted Monroe Funeral Home choir will be featured on this occasion in the club's annex.

The Sergt Reece concert at the First African Baptist Church on Monday night of this week was a brilliant success from every angle. A very large attendance present.

The performance was a masterpiece and every one who heard this soldier-musician play on both organ and piano, was quick in declaring that he is a master of both.

Sergt. Reece is stationed with the 10th Aviation Squadron, United States Army Air Base of Florense, S. C., and is quite useful in that section as a musician. He will be long remembered by musicians and others in Savannah.

The following churches will commune on this coming Lord's Day: St. John, Hartridge street, Rev. E. O. S. Cleveland, pastor; Pilgrim, West Huntingdon street, Rev. R. H. Simmons, pastor; Bethlehem, West Park avenue, Rev. S. A. Baker, pastor; Rock Hill, Louisville road and West Boundary street, Rev. F. J. Stephens, pastor; Mt. Zion, West Broad street, Rev. J. Q. Adams, pastor; First Smyrna, Burroughs and Thirty-first streets; Central, Thunderbolt, Rev. L. L. Smalls, pastor; Union, Charles street, Rev. J. S. Murray, pastor; First Friendship, First street, Rev. A. J. Flewellen, pastor; Second Mt. Zion, Birmark street, Rev. F. L. Wright, pastor; Morris Brown and St. Peters A. M. E. churches.

The following is part of a letter from Corporal William Jefferies to his parents, Martha and Robert Jeffries.

"I am feeling fine today except sleepy for I had to work nights last week for we are having a bond drive here now and I am in charge of handling the sales and have to check all of them and add up a the total each night, which is

SELLING WAR BONDS

COLORED NEWS

Wilson, N. C., Wire

Dr. Swearingen To Speak Friday Night

October 12, 1943

Dr. Tilford T. Swearingen will speak at the colored Trinity Meth- odist Church located on Banks street on October 15 at 8:30 p. m. Dr. Swearingen, who is pastor of the Christian church of Wilson and also executive secretary of the national department of religious education at Indianapolis, Indiana, has visited the eastern Mediterranean countries. He has covered eight countries of Asia, Africa, and Europe, and his talk promises to be quite colorful and interesting. Everyone is expected, and both white and colored are cordially invited. Immediately following the sermon by Cora Jordan Fitch and Grace Patterson of Wilson. Come one, come all.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

At an executive meeting of the United Community and War Fund campaign workers held Tuesday night a total of $299.98 was reported to bring the grand total to date to $1,845.98.

Splendid co-operation has been reported from all churches and also theaters which are carrying a picture showing benefits which result from money raised in the campaign. Professor C. L. Harper, chairman, and J. H. Calhoun, co-chairman, reported they are confident that the Negro division will achieve the minimum goal, which has been set at approximately $20,000. Mr. Harper pointed out that this means that a great deal of work still has to be done.

A bulletin board has been erected in front of the branch office of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, corner Auburn and Butler, which will give day-by-day account of progress of the drive. Monday the board showed the house-to-house canvass committee leading by substantial margin of about $495 pledged and social agencies coming second. Several of the group chairmen made encouraging reports.

An all-workers' report meeting of the drive was held Wednesday night in the Savoy Ballroom at 7 o'clock, at which time the group chairmen made reports to swell the total contribution to $3,054.35.

With slightly less than five days to go, Chairman Harper commended the efforts and enthusiasm of the workers and asked that they redouble their efforts in the remaining days in order that every citizen in the area might be contacted and impressed with the importance of making a substantial contribution to this urgent and worthy appeal.

Sunday, October 17, was designated as "Church-appeal" day, when it is expected that ministers in the several churches will call upon their congregations to make a contribution to the drive. It was also suggested that contributions be sought from the various church organizations and auxiliaries by the pastor.

Some group chairmen reported that a number of Negro employes contacted were making their pledges through the firms and organizations where they are employed, and as a consequence, they were unable to secure further contributions. And it was finally decided that point should not be pressed too strongly, since the idea was to see that every person had been given an opportunity to make a contribution in one manner or another.

A final report meeting will be held Monday evening, October 18

Atlanta Association Meeting

Warning that things are so different now that we don't have the blue print and the element of thought to rebuild the world, Dr. C. D. Hubert, dean of the School of Religion and Morehouse College, held his hearers spellbound as he conducted the devotional services Tuesday night at Zion Hill Baptist Church, as the Atlanta Association opened its annual session.

A forceful introductory sermon was delivered by the Rev. O. J. Moore, pastor, Travelers Rest Baptist Church, in which he warned that too many people in some of our churches do too much foolish shouting today, stating that things will be done by the spirit of God, not by might and power.

Preceding the sermon delivered by Dr. Moore words of greeting were given. Earlier in the afternoon Dr. William G. Bivins, pastor of Mt. Vernon Baptist Church, presided over one of the best board meetings in the history of the body.

Wednesday's program provided for an address by Dr. B. E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; sermon by Dr. W. H. Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church; address by Dr. J. R. Barnett, pastor of Butler Street Church, and devotions during the morning session.

Declaring that many of us today are flying on wings in a big hurry, but when this present raging war is over many will be able to walk, Dr. M. L. King stirred the large audience as he delivered his annual address. He told his hearers sternly not to boast too much about their earthly possessions, pointing out that some people are making good money today, but he hastened to warn that much of it is being made at the expense of the blood of fathers, husbands and sons. His address was lauded as one of the best during any administration, and he was re-elected again to the head of the body. The address was followed by reports of officers.

The women during the morning session heard Mrs. W. F. McKinney talk on parliamentary law and an address delivered by the Rev. O. C. Woods.

In the afternoon Mrs. Pearl Reese directed the young people's program. With clock-like precision as soon as the women ended their young people's program, the parent body launched its heavy night program. Dr. E. R. Carter, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, spoke ably, and Dr. R. H. Milner scored with a well-taken sermon impregnated with keen words of wisdom. The attendance went beyond expectations.

EDITOR'S DIGEST

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

By ROBERT DURR

Labor And Peace

The whole nation should give recognition to the vital role which labor is playing as soldiers of the production front. The men and women who march in the ranks of labor have accomplished near miracles in backing up our brave men in uniforms serving on many fronts.

Despite misunderstandings and undue work stoppages, labor and management are working as a team in this drive for voctory.

More and more, both labor and management understand our mutual task is, first, last and always, to defend our free ountry against the savage slave system which has engulfed all of Europe. Our production record since Pearl Harbor has confounded Tojo and Hitler and have them quaking in their boots while Mussolini has been driven "nuts."

The team work between management and labor has contradicted the enemy's false theory of decadence of democracy that free labor and free management could not make a tangible force in time of the war effort.

It is estimated that some 2,000 or more factories and mines have established management-labor committees which have as their purpose the promoting of maximum production from material and manpower.

Much credit is due labor committees for curbing absenteeism in critical war industries. There are many instances where committee members have adopted a policy that when a worker lays off, the committee members call on him to find out the reason why he did not work.

The results from their efforts have been most gratifying.

The American workers are keeping 'em flying and keeping 'em rolling by investing 10 per cent of their earinngs in War Bonds and Stamps.

The most marveluos thing is how the American women a r e macrhing today in the ranks of labor. The are doing a man's job in war plants and on the farm. Although the American woman has lived in ease more than those of other countries, she has cut herself a notch in the line of duty and heroism by the side of the brave women of Russia and England in the fight to save a chance for democracy.

The Negro worker has made for himself an invaluable record in the battle line of production. Many of them are working hard and long. It has been reported recently through the press that absentism among Negroes is the lowest of any group. A check of the rate of absenteeism by a large bomb making concern shows the over-all race of absenteeism to be 4.27 per cent while that of Negroes was only 1.1 percent. This means that Negroes stay with their jobs in war plants longer than any other group, despite poor health and living conditions. There are many plants where Negroes constitute the majority of workers that have won the Navy "E" award which is given for excellence in production. The great majority of Negro skilled workers are undaunted by the fact that they have to shift from their communities to far away sections in order to get jobs in war plants according to their skill.

The American worker should not relax or rest on his oars because of the sincere tribute paid to his devotion and patriotism to the cause of democracy. The darkest hour for the American worker is just ahead. The outcome of this war will determine whether the workers of this country will be free men or slaves.

The only guarantee that conditions that exist now among the workers in Europe will exist here, is that every worker must ask himself these questions: "What can I do to shorten the war to help save the life of my son, brother or friend" on a far away battlefield?. What are the prospects for me and my family after the war? What would happen to me in the months to come if the war came to an end next month? What will it mean to me and mine if it lasts for fourteen years? What would happen if we lost the war? And in view of these questions what should I do today?

The s[illegible]ation of all worker movement lies in kepeing worker organization democratic. There is great danger of labor union movements lies in keeping worker tool the Fascist, anti-Negro or the Communists forces. As the battle rages between these forces for supremacy ,the American workers had better keep eternal viligance over leadership and government control of labor unions. The rank and file of the membership must keep ever on the look-out for double crossing labor leaders, racketeers and politicians who seek only to use labor to further their own personal interests.

The spirit of labor unions should be free and independent of policies, ever hewing to the principles of democracy. Members of unions should be influenced by their own common experiences and their common struggle to grant democracy to all workers regardless of race or color.

The salvation of the Negro depends upon his right to work. They more than any other group in America should be cautious as to the type of leadership they follow and the advice they accept and the enemies they make with employers and those of the laboring classes.

For the time being we should strive to lay aside all our petty differences as to politics, union affiliations and racial differences. We should seek common understanding of our task that lies ahead—the winning of the war on a basis which will insure winning of a just and durable peace at home and abroad. We have a long way to go on both fronts.

The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

"There is a war for Freedom going on"

By D. C. Collins

Though this country is involved in a global war for the freedom of all peoples, against two powerful enemies, who think they are superior to all other people, for what kind of democracy are we fighting? It does not make sense for Americans to spend billions fighting for the Four Freedoms abroad and against oppression, while allowing it to run rampant at home.

This is just plain talk. Look at Oregon today — full of hate — hating American born Negroes. For what — and why? Oregon is trying to crucify all Negroes and all dark people. There must be something done about this discrimination in Oregon. We hope all Negroes in Oregon will support the [illegible] A. C. P. and its fight against race discrimination. We here in the north must wage an unending, un-compromising fight for our rights as citizens. If we fail to do this, then the Negroes in Oregon will finally perish in this state. It was the North that doomed slavery in the South. The white southerner has laways— known this — that is the reason they are trying so hard to spread race segregation in the North. But I say to all Negroes — we must fight. We havet he right to fight. This is no time to quit. We hear much about the Negroes and the whites giving and taking — giving and taking what? The Negroes in Oregon are doing all the taking. Racial ill feeling is on the in[illegible] The Four Freedoms were meant for Negroes as well as for the whites. We must organize ourselves and protest against discrimination. We must avoid trouble. We must avoid the appearance of trouble. The most important of all is the spirit of the times sweeping the universe — the spirit of freedom and equality for all men.

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THE BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD
Defender Chicago, Ill

DEC 25 1943

John Temple Graves, editor of the Birmingham Age-Herald, is a prolific writer. Not only does he do a daily front page stint for his paper but finds enough time to take to the pages of national magazines with breathless prose on the racial question.

Graves is a liberal of the South and his pieces usually offer a somewhat more gratifying solution to the problem than the Rankins and Bilbos in their preachments in the Congressional Record.

But Graves evidently does not practice in his own paper what he preaches in others. Typical of the Age-Herald handling of Negroes in the news is an item in the December 10 issue about an explosion in a Gulfport, Miss., war plant. Speaking of casualties, the Age-Herald says:

"The dead are Henry Jeptha Hurst, 37, white, and eight Negro men."

There is no identification of any of the Negroes. As far as the Age-Herald is concerned, they might as well have been cows or sheep.

This is typical news writing in the South. Negroes are something apart and separate—not exactly in the human category but yet above the animal level.

The fact that Negro mothers, wives and sweethearts with men working in the blasted war plant were concerned about their men concerns not the Age-Herald. It would be a small thing indeed to list the names of Negro victims but such a thing is as yet too big for small men.

SECOND THOUGHTS

Defender
Chicago, Ill

By S. I. HAYAKAWA

OCT 16 1943

Happy Birthday To Negro Digest

THE ARRIVAL in the mail the other morning of a notice from Negro Digest suggesting that I cough up another $3 for a year's subscription woke me up to the fact that that magazine has now completed a full year of monthly publication.

I did as suggested — gladly — subscribing not only for myself, but also for a friend of mine. Negro Digest is an extremely useful magazine.

S. I. Hayakawa

I know of no other way of keeping in touch with so many varied aspects of Negro life, problems, achievements, and progress as I can through its pages. Articles about and of interest to Negroes appear in hundreds of different magazines, newspapers, and books. The editors of Negro Digest apparently comb through an incredible mountain of literature to find and digest articles each month that present important and interesting aspects of Negro life.

Looking through the year's file of Negro Digest, I find that articles have been reprinted in it from every conceivable source, many of them not readily accessible to the general reader: scholarly publications such as Antioch Review, Foreign Affairs, Journal of Negro Education, American Scholar, Virginia Quarterly, and Annals of Political Science; magazines devoted to special professional interests such as National Maritime Union Pilot, American Salesmanship, Metronome, Etude, Infantry Journal, and Billboard; all the great general magazines such as Harper's, Common Sense, New Republic, Nation, Survey Graphic, and Atlantic Monthly; the Negro press in all parts of the country; and the majority of the nation's greatest newspapers such as New York Times, PM, New York Herald Tribune, Chicago Sun, Chicago Daily News, Los Angeles Daily News.

Remarkable Coverage

IN ADDITION to covering this wide variety of specialized sources of material, Negro Digest also has reprinted articles from Look, Saturday Evening Post, Collier's, New Yorker, Vogue, and other popular periodicals.

Keeping in touch with so many periodicals and papers means, of course, that the editors manage to cover an enormous variety of subject matter. There have been during the first year articles on military life, insurance business, Liberian politics, the entertainment trade, the press, Brazil, Duke Ellington, Labor Unions, Athletics, Boogie Woogie, Education, Race Riots, Dr. Carver, the State Department, Jewish Negroes, Lena Horne, and I don't know how many other subjects.

Promising Future

THIS FIRST-BIRTHDAY greeting to the editors of Negro Digest is turning out to be more of a catalog than a review-article. But cataloguing is the only way one can get across the truly remarkable achievement of the magazine in one short year.

Its authors have included practically all the best living Negro writers, Walter White, Langston Hughes, Roi Ottley, Richard Wright, Charles S. Johnson, W. E. B. Dubois, and in addition, a tremendous array of the most brilliant white writers fighting against prejudice, Pearl Buck, Wendell Willkie, Thomas Sancton, Archibald MacLeish, Albert Halper, Eve Curie, Marquis W. Childs, John R. Tunis, Carey McWilliams, Rackham Holt, and a host of others.

Taken all together, the many articles appearing in such a variety of magazines, the many books being published, the many authors so deeply concerned, the road ahead doesn't look too gloomy. As Negro Digest shows in its selections from all these sources, there is a wealth of genuine liberal thought in every part of the country that is working like a ferment throughout the nation.

By bringing this material together in one convenient package monthly, Negro Digest is performing a valuable service not only to Negro-Americans, but to all Americans. I sincerely hope that its influence will grow. Everyone should subscribe, not only for himself, but especially for his white friends. Even the most liberal have something to learn of the complexity and magnitude of the race problem from constant reading of Negro Digest.

The System Works

The present state-controlled system for the sale of alcoholic beverages served well in the recent emergency created by the racial disturbance at the Alabama Dry Dock shipyard at Mobile.

Soon after the outbreak of the trouble, Gov. Sparks issued an executive order that the stores and licensed places of sale be temporarily closed. That shut off the legal supply at a time of danger when temptations to excess might have been heightened and when actual intemperance would have further complicated a serious situation. This swift control may have been an important factor in the efficient handling of the trouble.

On the other hand, if a typical bootleg supply system had been in operation when such conditions developed there would have been no such efficient method of bringing it under a similar control. In that case, there might have been increased danger of further trouble.

Of course, when the governor's order closed the legal places of sale, bootleggers operating from across the state line quickly got busy. Despite extraordinary measures to stop this flow, many arrests were made by officers patrolling the highways of Mobile and Baldwin counties. If a bootleg system had been in full operation within the Mobile area, the problem would have been much more extensive and difficult. As it was, the out-of-state bootleg activity showed, according to *The Mobile Press*, "the practical impossibility of enforcing prohibition in the wet counties of the state."

World-Telly 'Get Tough' Policy Condemned by Harlem Leaders

Daily Worker New York N.Y.

By Eugene Gordon

The York World-Telegram's call for police manhandling of Harlemites, published in an editorial of that paper on Thursday, got the scathing attention yesterday of Negro and white trade union and community leaders.

Titled "Green Light for Police," the editorial declared that, in view of the fact that the Mayor and the Police Commissioner of the City of New York did not really restrain cops in Harlem from cracking the people's skulls, there was no reason why said cops shouldn't crack skulls in Harlem. The police should pay no attention to cries of "race discrimination," the editorial said. It also pretended to believe that the Communists instigated the recent disorders in Harlem and suggested investigation and arrest of Communists there.

The executive board of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, meeting in special session at the Harlem YMCA after the editorial appeared, condemned what Charles Collins, the committee's executive secrtary, called the World-Telegram's "'get-tough' police policy" and accused that sheet of having tried, and failed, to incite the people to race rioting.

COMMITTEE STATEMENT

The Negro Labor Victory Committee statement said, in part:

"This editorial is a shameless demand for the use of unrestrained police force and a callous incitement to brutality against the Negro citizens of New York, the kind of police action that could lead only to further racial tension and disturbances.

"This is the 'World's-Telegram's' method of solving the vexing problem of bad housing, discrimination — especially in the armed services — inadequate recreational facilities, and the like, which were the basis of the Harlem outbreak.

"Long before the anti-Negro Detroit insurrection the 'World-Telegram' launched a false crime-wave-mugging campaign against the Negro people here, hoping, no doubt, to destroy the growing unity of Negro and white workers. But the progressive people of New York, and especially the trade union movement, thwarted those efforts.

"Mayor LaGuardia and the city's police commissioner, fortunately for us, called upon the leading trade unionists, Negro and white, and other leaders of progressive thought whom the 'World-Telegram' labels subversive. This action by the Mayor not only kept disorder from spreading but laid the basis for preventing similar disorders in the future."

URBAN LEAGUE

Edward Lewis, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, was equally emphatic. He declared that if the City of New York "wants bigger and better race riots, it can get them by following the vicious advice of the **World-Telegram** editorial."

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, commenting on the [illegible] sentiments of the World-Telegram editorial, remarked: "That's what they say in Berlin, too."

He added that if the basic needs of the people "for decent housing, price control, equal job opportunities and the end to discrimination" are not met, "no amount of police power alone will solve the problem of unrest in Harlem, or in any other Negro community."

"The only green light visible from the recent Harlem outbreak," Mr. Curran said, "is the green light which signals us to go ahead in answering the neglected needs and aspirations of a neglected people."

Miss Thelma Dale, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, said the attitude expressed in the editorial "is conducive only to further misunderstanding and confusion." Miss Dale added:

"We believe the **World-Telegram** has fallen into the same trap as other disrupters in attributing the recent disturbances to Communist influences. We believe the disturbances were a protest of the Negro people against jim crow and the other fruits of oppression."

PEOPLES COMMITTEE

Joseph Ford, executive secretary of the Peoples Committee, of which Councilman Adam Clayton Powell is chairman, said that Harlem "is more than merely a police problem" and that the **World-Telegram's** "remedy" would be "no remedy at all."

Lyndon Henry, business agent of the Fancy Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, Local 68, [illegible] made this statement:

"The 'World-Telegram' is like a thief who yells, 'Cop! Cop!' in an attempt to hide his complicity in a crime. I cannot recall any time when this sheet published one constructive sentence on behalf of the Negro people.

"Such tactics as shown in that editorial brand this paper as a disrupter of the unity between the white and the Negro people. These tactics are intended to serve only as incitement to physical attacks on the long-suffering yet loyal and law-abiding Negro people."

48c-1943
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Convention Sidelights

By Art Shields

Vivid colored prints of Negro troops going over the top are attracting much attention at the NMU convention hall.

The prints decorate the Frederick Douglass corner, presided over by Miss Sadie Biggs of the Frederick Douglass bookshop on 141 West 125th St., in Harlem.

They show General Grant's Negro troops storming Fort Wagner; Commodore Perry's Negro and white sailors at the Battel of Lake Erie in the War of 1812 and the stark horror of the Fort Pillow massacre, when Confederate troops, led by Bedford Forrest, the slave trader, killed every Negro prisoner.

Charles Weinstein, scenic artist, did such a realistic job with the bridge of the ship that serves as the NMU convention platform that Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, Joe Curran and other old salts on the platform seem to be chatting together on watch when they speak together.

The NMU's famous slogan "Keep 'Em Sailing," hangs over convention delegates in great red, white and blue letters from the gallery rails.

There are other good war slogans such as "Fight the People's War: Enjoy a People's Peace," and "United in War: United Nations, United in Peace."

Harry Alexander is one of the most popular delegates, not only for himself, but what he represents. Harry is the delegate from the S. S. Booker T. Washington, whose skipper, Captain Hugh Mulzac, got a tremendous hand when he addressed the convention yesterday.

Harry stays with the Booker T. Washington trip after trip. A job on that ship is as much desired as a job on the way to Murmansk.

One of Harry's shipmates, Fred Reed, who is visiting the convention, took that Murmansk run last year and got back.

E. J. Cunningham, NMU port agent at Detroit, was happy yesterday at the news that the Wayne County CIO Council, to which he belongs, was about to pass another strong declaration against the fifth columnists, who incite race riots.

Kenneth Austin, West Coast delegate to the NMU convention, has been telling eastern brothers how the union brings seamen up to date on the war when the ship comes in after several months in the Solomons or somewhere Down Under.

"When the ship docks," said Austin, "an NMU patrolman or the port agent himself calls a meeting on board. The men are hungry for news. When is the second front starting? What's happening at home?

"And they don't only get news. They get calls to action.

"When the 'zoot-suit' riots took place, for instance, the NMU called for volunteers for the union's speaking bureau. And the boys from the ships stepped on the fascist propagandists hard in many meetings."

Robeson Is Vexed With White Press

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Charging that statements attributed to him in an interview last week were "to say the least inaccurate," Paul Robeson, internationally famous baritone, actor and militant defender of minority rights, issued a statement this week to correct the situation.

Robeson said the inaccuracies occurred with respect to remarks on his forthcoming role in the Shakespearian drama "Othella," and his residence abroad.

The celebrated artist was apparently vexed at being quoted as declaring that "America gives her minority groups more of a chance than just about any country on earth," and that in playing the lead role in "Othella," he was speaking "for Negroes in the only way Shakespeare can."

EDITOR CITES CRITICAL VIEWS ON NEGRO PRESS

NEW YORK, May 13—(ANP)—Last week's edition of the New Republic carried a lengthy article titled, "The Negro Press," by Thomas Sancton, white liberal editor, which cited some realistic facts regarding Negro newspapers. "A Negro buys a Negro paper to find out what happens to Negroes," said the author. "If there are strong stories to tell, he wants them served up strong."

He cited several white critics, Westbrook Pegler, Virginius Dabney and others who have attacked the Negro Press for lending the news a race slant and thereby damaging Negro morale. "Race news," he said, "is given the race slant right at the source." As examples, he mentioned the "big army generals who sit around a table in the war department and turn down requests for experimental mixed units of white and black volunteers; requests emanating from responsible sources such as Bishop Bernard Sheil of Chicago, who came to his views on the race issue from observing the way mixed groups worked together in the athletic clubs of his diocese.

The author states that in most cases where war stories have proved damaging to Negro morale, the damage was done before the papers went on sale. As examples he states:

"When the crucial FEPC railroad hearings into the glaring discrimination against Negro firemen were cancelled, the damage was accomplished as Paul McNutt announced the cancellation. It was foreordained the moment President Roosevelt accepted the word of a group of politicians and plausible southerners in Washington who told him that righting a wrong against a group of Negro railroad firemen was going to hurt the war effort. This is the way stories get race-angled."

Sancton feels that the Negro press has developed into a growing need in the lives of Negroes, that since World War I it has become more and more effective, that the raw facts revealed for 20 years on crimes and lynchings have been responsible for their decline.

The author thinks that the Negro press acts as a protective instrument for the race, for instance, "if a squat little redneck, with none of the graces he says are inherent in his face, gets up in the senate and proposes that 13,000,000 people—who for three centuries spilled their sweat into the American earth—be torn away from it and sent to the fever coast of Africa, Negroes want their press to call him a liar, a thug and a cheat. They don't want him handled with calm disdain, as the New York Times might handle him. They know what he is. They want to see it in print, or as near to it as possible under the libel laws.

"When they put out 10c for their week'y budget of current reading they also want the details of spicy Negro divorce cases and bloody crime stories."

The Negro press reaches every class of people, cooks, servants, truck drivers, all of the laboring class which Sancton estimates at 95 per cent of the race.

He calls attention to the fact that so many whites have picked up a Negro newspaper to scoff and remained to read, "and to read with a sense of discovery."

"Rose Wilder Lane, author of 'Free Land', and other books, who never saw a Negro until she was fully grown, took a look at the race papers because such a controversy was being raised about them. The hard-hitting fighting columns were a new experience. She became an avid reader and fianlly a columnist herself. She writes a column in the Pittsburgh Courier and she has never enjoyed any writing any more than this," reveals the article.

In comparison with the white press, the author points out that the Negro press is not guilty of merely smearing over facts, using the deceit language by which cold facts are softened in the white press, but tells the Negro just what the white man is doing for him.

He lists the numerous signed columns in Negro newspapers as the best, while the next best are the unsigned editorials. The news stories he states are not literature, but are often "vivid with hard lean structure which is one of the few virtues a news story can have as a form of writing." He adds, "Some of them are sloppy."

In citing some of the defects of the Negro press Sancton relates that the fundamental weakness is the tendency to overcompensate. "Where Negro achievement is slighted in the white press, it is often overpraised in the race press," he feels.

The author states that while the New York press claims that the so-called crime waves in Harlem are due to race rather than deplorable social conditions, the Negro press is guilty of going to the other extreme in its reaction against these stories. The Negro press instead of seeing all angles in relation to the numerous crimes, makes excuses for thm.

He says, 'Racism is a bad game no matter who plays it. Despite such outspoken features as the conduct campaigns, or the fact that much of the criticism of white affairs is justified, there is an accompanying tendency to create a chauvinistic racism among the Negro peole, and a feeling of subjective bitterness toward all whites."

In further criticizing the Negro press he advises that a lesson in objectivity be learned before anything approaching a solution of the race problem can be achieved. He suggests programs of action, programs for Negroes as political and social groups; a sound and workable attitude toward whites. He advises that such a program as suggested in the recent Durham conference be adopted, one that gets away from the old line of thought where permanent humility and segregation formed the basis for race relations.

He relates that the fault of over compensation grows out of the fact that Negro newspapers are money-making concerns, that their editors are business men, whose interests in race welfare is secondary to their interest in selling newspapers. "It is not they, but the men they hire, who make their papers worth-while; the editors, the columnists, the reporters. These are the men who are qualified to speak of the sufferings and aspirations of Negroes, for they are still part of the race. Some of their publishers have been rich men so long that they have almost forgotten what it feels like to be a Negro."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Atlanta Editor Says Race Problem National

ATLANTA — (AP) — Protesting against statements by Detroit authorities that "an influx of Southerners" into war plants was partly responsible for race disturbances in that city, Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, insists that the racial question is "a national problem and not a sectional problem."

In a telegram to Detroit Mayor Edward J. Jeffries and Police Commissioner John H. Witherspoon Tuesday night, McGill said the Michigan city is learning now "what the South learned a long time ago."

His telegram follows:

"According to press reports you have stated that an influx of Southerners into Detroit's war plants contributed to the riots in your city. I wish to respectfully but emphatically protest this statement. Detroit is learning what the South learned long ago—that the race problem is a national problem and not a sectional problem. It grows out of injustices, maladjustments and out of economic inequalities of which Detroit and the South have each their share. The South does not criticize Detroit, but shares with Detroit the hope for an early settlement.

"What I do wish to protest is the cheap and easy habit of blaming any and all racial troubles on the South, even when they occur in Detroit. The 15-year-old youngsters who began your riot certainly were not Southern workers. Please let me call your attention to the fact that the South, with 75 per cent of the Negro troops, most of them put down by some obscure reasoning of the War Department beside small rural communities with no recreational facilities for white or Negro people, and with 75 per cent of the nation's Negroes, still has had no real trouble.

"We have a real problem, but we are working at it as we know Detroit was working at hers. Ours may be set on fire as was Detroit's. We will try, with the people of both races working at the problem, to prevent it. Meanwhile we ask that you not contribute to the further disunity by the easy and unworthy slap at the South in the effort to explain Detroit's troubles. Cordially and with sincere hopes for a permament and early solution of your troubles."

Robeson & PM

Daily Worker
New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I read Paul Robeson's statement in the Daily Worker of Sept. 16 and [illegible] must write to you. When I saw the PM [illegible]view recently I said to my husband "Did you ever see a more cunning piece of trick/reporting?"

Robeson's fight for all minorities and his great love for the Soviet Union is so well known that one might as well try to keep the sun from rising in the morning.

We must remember that our enemies will always be tempted to slander and belittle the friends of the people who tower way above them.

MRS. B.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Fair Enough

Some of our masters talk great nonsense these days about the un-Americanism of racial and religious prejudices and intolerance as though these were imported evils, possibly smuggled ashore from a German submarine in the dark of the moon.

JUN 29 1943

For example, an arbitrator in a New York labor dispute denounced all such with the remark that it is un-American, unfair and indecent to deprive a man of his job because of his color.

It is unfair and indecent but it is not un-American. On the contrary, racial and religious prejudice are common and characteristic among us. Although this well-known national and human trait does tempt the enemy to create incidents which might cause dangerous troubles, no credible report has come from Detroit, for example, to sustain the loose charge that the Nazis prepared the situation or touched off the riot. The same is true of the zoot-suit troubles in Los Angeles. These seem to have been typical American firecrackers.

JUN 29 1943

We are not harmonious or homogeneous people and we have a long record of sporadic bloodshed and burning in fights between groups who found themselves set apart by differences of race or religion or national origin in Europe.

Nor is it true that the minority group always is innocent of offense against the dignity and patience, even the rights, of the majority although this is always presumed to be the case. Sometimes the minorities or anyway members of the minorities go out of their way to harass their fellow men in given situations by bumptious and truculent conduct, actually asking for trouble, knowing that when it does come they will be doused with sympathy by self-righteous politicians and committees of self-important one-book novelists, pamphleteers and the like.

JUN 29 1943

Most of these are, themselves, terribly bigoted against all who disagree with them and promote class prejudice which, in the fulfillment of their purpose would result in a class war and possibly massacres. Incidentally, none of those who clamor so noisily that it is unfair and indecent to deprive a man of a job because of his race ever see any cruelty in the ostracism and persecution whether by subtle terror or physical violence of the American who doesn't want to join a union.

JUN 29 1943

We have had the Ku Klux Klan twice, the anti-Catholic and anti-Irish riots and church burnings, union terrors of more recent date equal in ferocity to any other outbreaks in our history and, with diminishing frequency and fury, conflicts between white and Negro Americans. Gentile persecuted Mormon and the Mormon in his turn got hunk with the Gentile. There are still regions in the Southwest in which a Gentile thinks he has no chance in court if the jury is drawn from a Mormon community and his opponent is a Mormon.

But, although such divisions and prejudices are native and no less American than ice cream soda they are less terrible and strict than discriminations elsewhere. Poor righteous Abyssinia, victim of the Duce's foul aggression, was an outpost of horrible slavery and of punishment by unspeakable mutilation. Britain was largely a nation of cap-touchers until the gentry wisely cultivated the lower classes with the onset of this war and continental Europe was divided by nationality, language and inherited hatred.

JUN 29 1943

So, although we have our mishaps, we manage, on the whole, to keep our bigotries in check and to progress toward complete tolerance, which however, is different from, although often confused with, complete social promiscuity of all races and groups.

JUN 29 1943

I have read all the guesses as to the cause of the Detroit trouble and have been impressed by the deliberate avoidance in every case of one provocation which undoubtedly contributed much to the disturbance. That is the popular Negro press of this country which for several years has recklessly, violently and persistently preached race-hatred.

JUN 29 1943

We deceive ourselves if we believe that bigotry and intolerance are un-American. Prejudice flows in the blood of humankind and we have never been free of it nor ever will be.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

"Booker T. Day"

June 24, 1942 was a hot, dull, newsless day at San Francisco police headquarters. The reporters were bored, thirsty, broke. Then one had an idea: "Let's throw a party. This is Booker T. Washington Day." There really is no such thing, but the energized reporters called every politician they knew, gravely informed them that Booker T. Washington Day was passing uncelebrated. (They explained to doubters that Booker T. was the "founder of the American Newspaper Guild.") By mid-afternoon 64 quarts of assorted liquor, one case of champagne, scores of politicos, plain-clothes men and plain people had arrived. The party was a magnificent success.

JUL 5 1943

Last week the newsmen celebrated again. In the San Francisco Hall of Justice press room, decorated with Shasta daisies and festooned with illuminated corsets, 50 bottles of whiskey and four cases of beer were drunk up. Booker T. Day had become an annual affair.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala

THE HORIZON

White Editors Hurt Nation, As Well As Negroes, When They Identify Race With Crime

BY P. L. PRATTIS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

APR 17 1943

THIS volume is being written as a sort of gesture toward understanding to editors of white newspapers; so maybe you won't want to read it. It is to those editors who persist in the practice of identifying Negroes with crime. They say they don't mean any harm; but they certainly can't mean any good, for, if good were the product of such identification, it would be practiced with all groups.

If you read the papers last week, you will recall that a number of firms was indicted by the Office of Price Administration for promoting a "black market" in the sale of meat. They were meat bootleggers. Among the individuals named were Peter Golas, Morris Freund, Sam Simon, Albert Simon, Jacob Schmidt, Leo Waxenberg, Samuel E. Jacobs, Jacob R. Cohn and Herbert C. Liebman. Certainly, I do not know that any or all of these men are Jews. Even if they are Jews and are guilty I hold no prejudice toward the Jewish people because of them. They are individuals. But I am confident it would not help the Jewish people in their struggle against prejudice for the Jews in the above list to be identified. I am sure that identification of the Jews would aggravate anti-Semitism and make the road infinitely harder for Jews who are not meat bootleggers. This is so simple and elementary a deduction that it ought not to need emphasis.

Mr. Prattis

TIMES EDITOR DEFENDS PRACTICE

BUT, unfortunately, emphasis is needed. The most intelligent white editor will sit across the desk from an intelligent Negro and tell the Negro blandly that there is no evil purpose in the practice. He will defend the practice against Negroes, but he will not initiate it against other groups. Quite recently, Edwin L. James, managing editor of the New York Times, wrote a somewhat peevish letter to Samuel R. Morsell, defending The Times' practice of identifying Negroes with crime and, particularly, the so-called "mugger." The way for Negroes to keep themselves from being identified as "muggers" in The Times, Mr. James wrote Mr. Morsell, is for Negroes to bestir themselves and get rid of the "muggers." No other minority which reads The Times has been asked to accept such a responsibility. The Times, which is Jewish-owned, does not require that Jews clean up their underworld elements in order that the Jewish people as a whole would be fairly treated in news stories.

NATION INJURED

OF course, Negroes have protested bitterly against the practice because it hurts them as a group. But at a time like this, the injury done them is not the greater hurt. The nation's existence is in peril and all acts, public and private, individual or group, must be measured and defined in terms of the nation's welfare and security. We have unfortunate divisions among different elements in our population which every truly patriotic and democratic American must deplore. We may not be able to bridge these differences, but ordinary intelligence dictates that we should try, whether the difference is that between white and black, Jew and Gentile or Protestant and Catholic. It is the holy task of every American to seek to promote unity. Any act or practice which demeans any group depresses that group and sets it apart. The bridge is extended thereby, not destroyed. It should be the object of all of us to help develop mutual appreciation and respect and regard. It is the duty of a newspaper like The Times, and others, to use its influence to make all of us as Americans think more of one another—not less. The greater the number of Americans who fight together, at home and abroad, the sooner victory will come. The more Americans are encouraged to dislike and fight one another, the more difficult victory will be to achieve.

PRESS IGNORES JOB

AMERICAN newspapers are really ignoring their greatest opportunity to serve the nation in this war. Exaggerated reports of American prowess will not promote victory. Publication of news of Government activities is not enough. Our daily newspapers should deliberately accept the responsibility of using their influence to unite Americans. They can reason, persuade and shame. They know how to do the job if they only would. But they persist in evil practices of bygone days, such as identifying a weak people with all the worst of which some of its members are guilty. They also persist in handling trivialities instead of addressing themselves to the major task. Of what importance to the American people at war was the report that the head of the American Air Force in England was kissing the wife of the head of the Royal Air Force? Of what great moment was the accidental spilling of some champagne on Mrs. Roosevelt's dress while she was christening a ship? If the public taste craves such morsels, is not the taste juvenile? Should it be catered to? Is this the time to encourage frivolity and ribaldry? Is this not a time that calls for strong men and a strong nation?

BLAME THE NEGRO

IT is greatly to the discredit of the managing editor of the New York Times if he cannot see that he has more responsibility for the public impressions created by The Times, especially concerning Negroes, than any restraint which they might exercise against their criminals. And it is burdening the point to remind that there are factors which produce crime among Negroes over which they have no control. In fact, Mr. James and his kind have more control of these factors than Negroes. But, as a rule, Mr. James and his kind do not become exercised about these factors and their responsibility. They blame the Negro.

APR 17 1943

Here is a letter I prize. It is from Presiding Bishop Benjamin Garland Shaw, of this district of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. "I believe deep down in my heart," he writes, "that you are interested in the Negro race in general, and I believe your interest is deeper still in the pure Southern Negroes who really and truly believe in the South. . . . I have not always agreed with everything you have written about the Negro. You would not expect me to, and I do not consider it a crime when one's righteous opinion differs from another whose opinion may be righteous also. But I have believed enough of what you have said to be thoroughly convinced that you are deeply interested in the Negro race. There is something deeper in your soul that creates this interest from which you cannot divorce yourself if you tried. . . ."

* * *

Bishop Shaw will agree with me assuredly on one thing, that every one of us now—Free Enterprisers, Owners of States Rights, Union Laborers, Controlling Economists, Southerners, colored people, all—owes it to all he seeks and believes to give half his effort to the simple business of being a better human being, better qualified for things he asks, better fitted to make high use of those things and of others had already.

48c-1943

"Pittsburg Courier"

A TRUE ANALYSIS

Thomas Sancton Has Given An Unbiased Picture Of the Negro Press

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

MAY 1 1943

THOMAS SANCTON, the southern managing editor of The New Republic, wrote with great sensitivity and insight on the Negro Press in the last issue of that magazine. To my knowledge this is the first treatment of the Negro press by a white person which showed that the writer was not only familiar with the material but had some knowledge of the hopes and fears of the Negro people which made them write the way they do and made them want to read what their writers were saying. I don't know how much circulation THE NEW REPUBLIC has among Negroes, but I suspect it is rather limited. This material, however, is too important to be missed and so I am going to report on it this week.

Mr. Cayton

Sancton makes several points which should be underscored. In the first place he states the cause for the existence of the Negro press. Not that anyone should have to explain why a separate press exists—the very fact that it exists, flourishes and frightens people indicates that it serves a needed function.

PRESS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR RACE SLANTS

The press, to get back to Sancton, exists, serves a purpose and meets a need which Negroes have for news about themselves and to intepret for them the special meaning which world events have for them.

"A Negro buys a Negro paper to find out what happens to Negroes. If there are strong stories to tell, he wants them served up strong. Westbrook Pegler, Virginius Dabney and other critics have attacked the Negro press for giving the news a race slant and thereby damaging Negro morale. Race news in a great majority of cases is given the race slant at the source. It is given a race slant, for example, by big army generals who sit around a table in the War Department and turn down requests for experimental mixed units of white and black volunteers; requests emanating from responsible sources such as Bishop Bernard Sheil of Chicago, who came to his views on the race issue from observing the way mixed groups worked together in the athletic clubs of his diocese."

THE point is that if the administration does not want bad news they should not make it (assuming in many cases it has this power) rather than expect the Negro press not to report it.

RACE DOES NOT WANT A "TIMES"

Further, observes Sancton, the Negroes themselves want their press to be strong and outspoken:

"When a squat little redneck, with none of the graces he says are inherent in his race gets up in the Senate and proposes that 13,000,000 people—who for three centuries spilled their sweat into the American earth—be torn away from it and sent to the fever coast of Africa, Negroes want their press to call him a liar, a thug and a cheat. They don't want him handled with calm and disdain, as the New York Times might handle him. They know what he is. They want to see it in print, or as near to it as possible under the libel laws."

MAY 1 1943

ANOTHER point which the writer scores is that the Negroes do not want a black New York Times. It has seemed to me that most people have always had a double standard when they criticize the Negro press. For a population with a great amount of social disorganization and a relatively low educational level to be interested in the proper and restrained New York Times' type of a paper would be asking too much. The white population has its Hearst press, its Chicago Tribune, and all of the multitude of tabloids. Why, then, expect more of a generally less educated Negro population? Says Sancton:

SANCTON SAW BOTH SIDES

"They wouldn't buy a black New York Times if one were available. As a matter of fact, there are a few Negro newspapers — when things like drive, courage, purpose and readability are taken into consideration with The Times' vaunted thoroughness and propriety—that I would rather read than The Times. More than one white man has picked up a Negro newspaper to scoff and remained to read, and to read with a sense of discovery."

THERE are criticisms in the article about the Negro press. The gossip columns come in for a good and deserved lashing. The fact that news items are poorly reported is mentioned. Finally the bitter racial attitude which seep into some of the editorials and columns is criticized. Sancton was not leaning over backwards to please "the brother"—he gave it to both sides, straight as he saw it.

GOOD MATERIAL FOR CONFEREES

MAY 1 1943

This is an important article. More people should read it than perhaps will. Every person who is going to participate in the meeting on the Negro press sponsored by the Council for Democracy should be mailed a reprint of it. This conference should, as a matter of fact, start its discussion where Sanction left off. If they can't agree with the fundamental analysis which Sancton makes, there is little need of having a conference, for what he says is so fair and so true it needs no debate.

'Chicago News' Writer Replies To Arguments for Appeasement

People's Voice New York

JAN 30 1943 N.Y. JAN 30 1943

The arguments of the appeasers who think Negroes should help win the war and forget about the peace were answered this week by *The Chicago Daily News'* Edwin A. Lahey. Writing his Washington column and captioning it "Job Discrimination Against Negroes Developing Into a Domestic Crisis and a Test of Democracy," Lahey says:

"What is the correct, the Christian thing to do when you are confronted with the problem of job discrimination against the Negro? Hush up the discussion? Shake your head about the discouraging and futile aspects of the whole problem? Caution the Negro against 'stirring up dissension by undue haste' in his demands for economic justice?

"Frankly, I have no certitude about the matter. There's something to be said for the theory of letting the evolutionary processes take care of social injustices, but it seems reasonable that even an evolutionary process should be given a little propulsion the while we are flooding Arabic ears with democratic propaganda. Surely a little ethnic democracy at home should not cause fatal convulsions."

Lahey quotes the Most Reverend Bernard J. Sheil, auxiliary bishop of Chicago, who recently said of the Negro people:

"Their demands are most reasonable. They are no longer satisfied with weasel words and insincere promises."

JAN 30 1943

The "inflammatory approach" to the problem would seem to be justified by experience, Lahey points out, stating that "if you try to solve a problem in your mind, in your home, or in the nation by ignoring it, the lid will sooner or later blow off in your face." JAN 30 194

The columnist saw Paul McNutt's recent gag-order of the FEPC as precipitating a crisis.

White Newsmen Say Race Issue No Longer Local

MAY 1943

Takes Issue With John T. Graves' Latest Volume

Atlanta Ga Daily World

MAY 9 1943

By SAMUEL A. BOYEA

DETROIT — (ANP) — That the south alone cannot settle her racial problems was openly contended by W. K. Kelsey, Detroit News commentator of national repute in a review of John Temple Grave's book, "The Fighting South," last week. Graves is the writer of a syndicated column in the Birmingham Age-Herald and recently published a book of essays which takes its title from the first of them "The Fighting South."

On the question of jim crow, Graves felt that this and all racial questions affecting the south should be left to the south. He finds that the claims of Negro leaders in the north for equal treatment stiffened southern opposition. Columnist Kelsey found the conclusion offensive to his mind and heart. In his column, "The Commentator, he observed:

MAY 9 1943

A MOOT QUESTION

That is all very well, if the rest of the country, and the rest of the world, are willing to concede that the Negro in the south is the south's problem and that of nobody else. But are they? The war, forced upon the world by the totalitarian nations, has caused a vast amount of discussion about individual freedom, in contrast to robotism under a supreme state.

MAY 9 1943

"How free is a man who cannot go where other men go, or work where other men work, because he is of a different color? That is the question a great many Negroes are asking, and will continue to ask. And it troubles the conscience of many whites, including that of Mr. Graves, who can only answer, it would seem that the solution must be left to time, and patience, and education (on both sides), and various other factors—and that even when it is by agreement so left, the south will insist on segregation till kingdom come or until the Negro is no longer a large numerical component of the population.

A SERIOUS SITUATION

"This, to the commentator, looks fairly hopeless. Yet he sees the same problem spreading in the north, as both southern Negroes and southern whites move into this region, the former finding a more tacit and disguised discrimination, the latter bringing with them their idea of white supremacy. There can be no blinking the fact that where Negroes congregate in the north, the attitude of their white neighbors becomes much the same as it is in the south.

MAY 9 1943

"We in the north have anti-discrimination laws. they operate politically, but socially they are a dead letter. If a Negro applies at a first class hotel, it is full; if he enters a first-class restaurant, the tables are all engaged. So much for the power of custom over law. Maybe Mr. Graves is right; but the conclusion is offensive to the Commentator's mind and heart. He fears he is too much of a lower case democrat."

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Frameup of a People

APR 27 1943

MUGGING used to mean a technique of robbery by force but without weapons, employed chiefly by adolescent criminals. In the mouths of reactionaries and Hitlerites the term has come to have a much wider application." If you are a Negro and object to being jostled in the subway, they arrest you for mugging. If you are a Negro war worker in a hurry to get home, and walk rather nervously down a dark street, they arrest you for mugging. If you are a Negro school child and snatch a box of chocolate cookies from another child, that is mugging too—ask the New York *Daily News*. And if, being a Negro girl, you happen to turn up within ten blocks' radius of the spot where some drunken hoodlum has just blacked the eye of his drunken moll, you may easily find yourself, beaten to a pulp, standing in the lineup at the local police station charged with mugging.

These cases are not fantasies; they are culled from the New York press of the last two weeks. The *Daily Worker* has thrown light on each of them. Everyone has heard of the "nurse" who was no nurse; her lie about assault and robbery by two Negroes drew tears and yells from the race-hatred press for days. It is now impossible to open the paper without coming upon the exposure of some such fiction; today's item deals with a juvenile knife-wielder who blamed his crime on "two Negroes who jumped out of a car." Before these lies are disproved, innocent men and women are assaulted with nightsticks, locked up for days under outrageously high bail, abused by foul-mouthed magistrates in all the vocabulary of a poll-tax senator, and slandered by sensational newspapers which never apologize afterward. The children of Harlem, far from getting much-needed recreational and educational facilities, are offered as victims to any sadistic cop inspired by Coughlin and Hitler—like the recently discovered Nazi policeman who was able to serve on the New York force for some years without standing out particularly. And the Negro's struggle for his share of our democracy is frustrated by a planned campaign of terror and hate.

It would be naive not to detect, in the hullabaloo about mugging in some of our press, the venom of the copperhead. Are the Negroes at last winning some recognition of their abilities, their rights, their contributions to our country, are they finding decent jobs? Quick with the slander, or democracy may become an established fact. Is national unity, indispensable to winning the war, being achieved by the destruction of race prejudice? Then let us hurry to drive a wedge between white and black; the Axis expects every man to do his duty. . . . It is significant that just those politicians and newspapers which advocate appeasing fascism are beating this all-out war on the Negro.

APR 2 7 1943

CONSTANT READER

The Daily Worker

Did the Papers Say She Was 'Mugged'? Oh Well, She Changed Her Story!

By SENDER GARLIN

New York, N. Y.

SOME years ago the old Theatre Union presented a vigorous play by Paul Peters called "Stevedore." The setting of the drama was New Orleans, and the audience was brought to a high pitch of excitement when a Southern lynching began to germinate toward the end of the first act.

APR 1 0 1943

I don't recall all the details, but what is still fresh in my memory is that a pure-souled white lady was beaten up by her paramour, and set up the cry that a Negro had attempted to "rape" her.

The story of "Stevedore" has been reenacted in New York. Trumped-up "mugging" campaigns, inspired in New York newspaper offices, have created the impression that Harlem—the largest Negro capital in the world—is the center of an unprecedented "crime wave." Reading the newspapers one might get the impression that the Negro people of Harlem do **not** work in shops, factories and stores; that they do **not** provide domestic services to tens of thousands of families; that they do **not** have homes, families, social and community life; that thousands of former Harlem residents are **not** now in the armed forces of the United States.

The Hearst press, for example, wrote hundreds of poison-pen words about a recent typographical error in this newspaper. But it hasn't published one word of apology for their frame-up story of the Negro people.

APR 1 0 1943

The yarn appeared in every paper in town, but the Journal-American wrote it up with particular glee.

Monday's issue of the Journal-American told how "Miss Mary Ritchie, 27, a registered nurse, of 226 W. 78th St., told police she was attacked by a thug outside a candy store at Lexington Ave. and 103rd St., and robbed of $5 in change, and a package containing clothing." She had been "mugged," it appears, by "two Negroes."

Miss Ritchie, the newspaper report indicated, was most stoical, for she refused medical attention at Flower Hospital. For the benefit of those readers eager for further details the Journal-American disclosed that Miss Ritchie was on her way home from a birthday party in her honor when she was "mugged." Moreover, according to the paper, "she is scheduled to go on active duty as a Navy nurse April 15."

* * APR 1 0 1943

Thursday's papers—the Journal-American included—had a different story to tell, but it contained no apology for palming off the phony of Monday.

The original story, it seems, was a flawless bit of prose, but evidently a bit informal on a number of particulars.

The facts are:

1. The lady is not a registered nurse.

APR 1 0 1943

2. She was not a victim of "mugging."

3. She was beaten up by her common-law husband at a grill and bar at Third Ave., near 103rd St., in a dispute over a $100 loan.

4. Police said the woman had a record of three prior arrests, two on vice charges and one a grand larceny accusation.

5. Her story that she had been assaulted by "two Negroes" was a pure fabrication, accepted and published without attempt at verification by the Journal-American and other New York newspapers.

6. Her yarn that the "two Negroes," after assaulting her, robbed her of $5 in change and a package containing a valuable wrist watch was second-rate fiction.

* * APR 1 0 1943

When the Daily Worker published a story containing a typographical error a couple of weeks ago, it printed a correction. But the Journal-American devoted hundreds of poisonous words to chortling over it and drawing false inferences from the error.

Its story of the fake "mugging," is not, however, a technical error. It is part of a systematic policy. This goes not only for Hearst but the rest of the "big" New York newspapers.

It is an elaborate slander against the Negro people, aimed to inflame prejudice against Harlem and its residents.

APR 1 0 1943

An apology is in order, but only the most naive will wager that it is forthcoming.

THE CHALLENGE OF HEROISM

February is the month of heroes, the month in which we do honor both to Washington and to Lincoln, to the first President and to the Great Emancipator.

But what an American hero? It is not class onr heroes range from Washington, the landed aristocrat, to Lincoln, the railsplitter. It is not nationality, there was Columbus, the Italian; Von Steuben, the German; Rochambeau, the Frenchman, the Pole. It is not religion-william Bradford was a Protestant, William Penn, a Quaker; Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a Catholic; and HaymSolomon, a Jew. It is not race, the Negro mess boy who set a standard of bravery, at Pe arl Harbor was but carring on a tradition that started with Crispus Attucks, the first to fall in the Revolution.

The challenge of heroism lies before each and every one of us. A hero is anyone displaying great valor or fortitude. Heroism is a height to which any of us may climb, a path on which there are no barriers of discrimination. Abrave heart, a valiant spirit and a sincere desire to serve others are all that is needed.

The heroes of today are the best we have to offer. They come from all ranks of society, from all faiths, from all national backgrounds, Thompson Kelly, Goldberg and Giardina. They are not hard boiled, hard living adventures of the swash buckling tales of the past but are fine, boldly for the right.

Today we are face to face with destiny. The need for heroes has never been grater. Across the pages of the past echo again Lincoln's words, with added significance and import in this fateful hour. "Fellof citizens, we cannot escape history. * * * The fiery trial through which we pass shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth.!!

Courage is contagous. We can translate the inspiration of the bravery of both new and storied

RUTH TAYLOR.

Belle Isle, an island in the lake which is a large pleasure park. News story says 200 per cent of the visitors last Sunday, the day of the big fight, were Negroes.

Seeing the town my group visited Belle Isle—and there watched for a few minutes the first and only game of cricket I've ever seen.

It's an English game, of course.

But this match was played between two Negro teams—or clubs. One from Detroit and the other from Canada, right next door.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
June 23, 1943

Negro Cricket

Those "race riots," if that is correct, in Detroit, bring up a memory of my only visit to that automotive center.

The big trouble occurred on

48c-1943

Let's Discuss It!

That Certain Somebody

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y

SEP 1 1943

By MARJORIE CRANE

From somewhere is coming a flood of stories about misbehavior among merchant seamen. It's the same Someone that is spreading stories about misbehavior among (1) Negroes, (2) Mexicans, (3) war workers—in fact any group in the United States that can be distinguished from any other group by race, color, creed, nationality or favorite brand of chewing tobacco.

Somebody—guess who—is trying to set one section of the American people against the other. Somebody—someone anxious to see the war effort fly all to pieces—is setting about to create hostility between (1) The armed forces and civilians, (2) Industrial workers and farmers, (3) Jews and Gentiles, (4) Negroes and whites.

WHO?

Now who could that be?

SEP 1 1943

At any rate, there's a whispering campaign against seamen, most glaring example of which was the famous canard about sailors refusing to unload ships at Guadalcanal, a story which was traced right back to—nothing.

The San Francisco local of the National Maritime Union reports that at a conference with Edward McCauley, deputy administrator of the War Shipping Administration, the administrator reported that of thousands of complaints that had reached his desk concerning insubordination on the Honduran and Panamanian runs, investigation had turned up only three actual cases—the rest Somebody had heard from Somebody who had heard it from Somebody Else.

Only two charges supported by Navy and Coast Guard investigation, involving drunkenness of seamen on duty, have been brought before the West Coast NMU in a year. In both cases the men, after hearing, have been punished by the union, with removal of its endorsement of Coast Guard passes, without which they cannot work.

This cloud of accusations never reaches the union. Every case that does is investigated and the union can take action to remedy the particular situation at once.

But Somebody is not interested in remedy because Somebody knows very well that the "certain AB seaman" of the story doesn't exist. If you try to chase him down, he vanishes into thin air. He is just Something Somebody said.

The real AB is a guy who has undertaken one of the most dangerous civilian jobs in war time. The real AB is one of the 12,000 members of the National Maritime Union that wear torpedoed pins.

PEGLER NOT PARTICULAR

SEP 1 1943

But Pegler picks up every one of these rumors, these behind-the-hand stories, these things that nobody ever saw but everybody heard from Somebody, and makes the fabric of his propaganda out of this wretched stuff.

He even picks up that Guadalcanal lie that the rest of the press was forced to take back and eat, and in its present form, offers it as his propaganda—even as recently as Monday, Aug. 9, and long after complete vindication of the merchant marine by high Army and Navy personnel.

It would be very strange if, among 140,000 seamen, a few didn't prefer beer to Passion Fruit Eruptions. Several might even drink too much beer or even whiskey. They might be amongst them a number of fascist provocateurs or what have you. It would be very strange if there were not.

But the forces behind Westbrook Pegler are not interested in locating, isolating and eliminating these.

The names of these men, whatever they may be, do not reach the desk of the National Maritime Union, nor do they reach the War Shipping Administration, which, out of thousands of vague complaints has only been able to trace down three actual cases.

What Westbrook Pegler is interested in is what Somebody said—and Somebody knows no seamen, no captains, no officers. It is an agency to rouse disunity among the American people and Pegler is its voice.

The LOW DOWN

'Pegler Bats for Hitler — Strike The Bum Out!'

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

AUG 20 1943

NAT LOW

Did you ever see a giant boot filled with 2,500 feet kick a labor-hater square in the teeth? Well, Brother, I saw it yesterday. But good.

The labor-hater was Pegler—the men, 2,500 members of the National Maritime Union. The seamen, our nation's most intrepid warriors, [illegible] a solid belt of blood, tears and guts around the World-Telegram Building yesterday and it was a sight to stir the heart.

Right off ships just in from all parts of the world, the fighting mad NMU'ers marched in a solid phalanx around the building which gave berth to and still harbors the worst journalistic fink in American history.

* * *

At exactly 11:40 A.M. Joe Stack, Johnny Rogan and Eddie Gordon, marshals of the demonstration, gave the signal to begin. Marching slowly came two men, one carrying a large American flag, the other the proud standard of the NMU. Spread out behind, two abreast, marched hundreds of seamen, most of them wearing the large-lettered NMU sweaters. Almost every other man wore a banner or pin signifying that he had been torpedoed at sea. There were a few who wore three and four such buttons and one wearing five.

The World-Telegram building is at Barclay and West streets right on the Hudson River. The seamen, carrying hundreds of placards, began to walk around the whole block. Every few minutes the line became larger and larger as NMU'ers poured out of the subways and onto the line.

Within forty minutes the circle around the block was complete and the line was one continuous ring of strong, tough, mad-as-blazes seamen. They muttered angry words at Pegler and his constant attacks on the war, the union and its men and leaders.

* * *

As the line passed the main entrance to the building, the seamen began chanting slogans. One in particular, brought smiles from the hundreds of onlookers. "Pegler bats for Hitler, strike the bum out." . . . Another one hit the spot too. "We help lick the Axis. Pegler, who do you lick?"

A group of nine women whose husbands had been killed at sea, marched white-faced and grim carrying placards reading: "Pegler, we lost our husbands at sea—you insult their memories . . ." This contingent of women was perhaps one of the most dramatic and forceful episodes of the whole demonstration.

AUG [illegible]

* * *

At 2:20 hundreds and hundreds more seamen joined the line. Joe Stack explained that they were coming off the ships in dock in New York Harbor. It was their lunch hour. "Every seaman in the city is turning out. . . . All the others are delivering the goods." And turn out they did. Hundreds of Negroes, Filipinos, Puerto Ricans, Cubans and many more. I heard and spoke to white southerners marching side by side with Negro seamen. Around and 'round they went and as they marched hundreds of employees in the Telegram Building hung out of the windows, many with smiles of greeting and solidarity with the marchers.

The demonstration against Poison Pen didn't mean that the union was stopping work. Not at all. Along the line of march, dispatchers were signing up men for trips. A small-bearded dispatcher called off: "One oiler, one chief cook, one utility man —on a Gulf Oil ship." . . . Men stepped out of the line, signed up and then went right back to the march. . . . All in all this demonstration of devotion to the war effort was amazing and in itself a living refutation of Pegler's fascist smears of this heroic and selfless union.

* * *

I spied two U. S. Navymen talking to a couple of the seamen. Ambling over I heard the taller of the two say: **"My buddy and I have been sailing out on merchant ships since they established gun crews and we ain't never seen any seamen loaf or shirk on the job. . . . They've been a fine lot of guys. . . ."** Then a moment later, "Who is this guy Pegler? I ain't never heard of him before this . . ." The men, of course, explained the set-up to the sailors and they finally went away with a pack of union literature under their arms.

* * *

A contingent of Local 65'ers (Would they [illegible] something like this?) joined the line about 12:30 c[illegible] banners reading: "Local 65 . . . Section 1 . . . Downtown . . . [illegible]d, "Local 65 . . . Section 1 . . . Uptown." . . . A batch of the 65'ers were gals and they "talked it up" better than the men. . . .

After an hour of marching a small man with a limp became pale and was tenderly helped off the line. It turned out that he had come out of a marine hospital a few hours before after being torpedoed off Brazil. The man, a Cuban, named Emanuel

San Pedro, suffered serio[illegible] upon marching. . . . He w[illegible] away muttering in Spanis[illegible]

* * *

Chants and slogans: "2-4-6-8 . . . throw the phony out the gate." . . . Banners waving in the breeze, NMU shirts all around the building. . . . Yes, quite an unprecedented thing, to say the least. And this is the least. . . . The men of the seas are mad. Boiling mad. They are not going to take any more of the filth of Pegler and they are showing the way to the trade unions of the country. "This is the beginning of the campaign to drive Pegler out of American life. . . . We gotta do it to win the war and by God, we're gonna do it."

"Pegler bats for Hitler, strike the bum out."

* * *

Why didn't you show your face, Brother Bat?

About The Negro And The Anti Poll Tax Bill

Daily World
(Atlanta, Ga.

NOV 19 1943

From Jackson Mississippi Advocate

Up in Washington where the anti-poll tax bill is up for possible consideration by the United States Senate, after passage again by the House of Representatives Senator Theo G. Bilbo, the state's senior member of the senate, has, with appropriate public announcement, sharpened his

verbal rapier, armed himself with the Bible, and books, tracts, and opinions on many an irrelevant subject, in preparation to talk the bill to death, if and when the issue comes to a debate before that august assembly.

Early this week, the State Junior Senator, James O. Eastland, joined with Senator McClellan of Arkansas in issuing a statement in opposition to the bill, which, after prasing racial cooperation in the south, the charge was made that communists, radicals and hybrid labor organizations within the democratic party were the sponsors of the bill; and that its passage would ultimately lead to the abolishment of the Electoral College, bring about National Marriage and Divorce laws, and the socialization of the United States. The joint statement further charges that, "To dress the question up in the dramatic role of the race question, and to say that only eight states are involved, is a smoke screen on the part of its un-American sponsors to conceal their real designs—the elimination of state sovereignity and constitutional government and to deprive the American people of their blood-bought liberties."

Dressed, as it is, in the dramatic role of the race question, the anti-poll tax bill, and the agitation that has developed along with it, both on the part of those who favor its passage, and those who oppose its passage, forms one of the most tragic chapters in the history of wartime America. To millions of Negroes throughout the nation the anti-poll tax bill has been made to appear as a final remedy for all his complaints and disabilities, political, civic, social (not Social Equality), and economic and because of this attitude on his part, the bitter debate on both sides, serve only to lead the Negro from one degree of depression in spirit and morale to another.

Frankly, there appears no immediate change to come with the passage of the anti-poll tax bill in the political, civic, social (not social equality) and economic conditions of the Negro of the south, such a change can only be brought about by an enlightened public opinion.

Indeed, many intelligent observers of race relations in the south, where the Negro would, it is claimed, be further enfranchised by the passage of the bill, are of the opinion, that the affects of the bitter debates, and the many irrelevant issues brought forward have served to hinder and defer the further integration of the Negro into the political, civic, social (not social equality), and economic life of the south by intensifying and reviving old racial animosities.

In seeing the anti poll tax issue as hindering rather than helping in the further integration of the Negro into the political, civic, social (not social equality), and economic life of the south, the fact remains, however, that the full enfranchisement of the Negro will be of great benefit to the south; and the benefit would be great, if, as would be the case, it would have only the one effect of abolishing the appeals of politicians and others, to hatred, ignorance, prejudice, and ill will, the appeals to and fostering of which has kept the south the most backward section in the nation for the past seventy-five years. The matter of such enfranchisement, however, may well be left to the south, under whose influence, even the slightest advancement would be much more secure and lasting. Nor is there a total lack of evidence that much thought and effort is being given to the problem of bringing about such a change, by white leaders of imposing statute in the south.

In stating that the full enfranchisement of the Negro would benefit the south there appears no resultant danger of a break down in the principle of the separation of the races, nor that there would necessarily follow National Marriage and Divorce Laws. Indeed, the danger of mongrelization appears greater under the present condition of the Negro, than would result in his enjoyment of the full franchise and political autonomy. In a speech, made in the state some weeks ago, during which he invited discussion of the question, the Junior Senator, in pointing out the dangers of intermarriage and mongrelization, referring to the history of Egypt, stated that when the Egyptians started mixing with other races all progress stopped, and Egypt has made no progress in 3000 years. What the leading authorities, historians, archaeologists, and Egyptologists say on this question, whether they agree with the Junior Senator or not is of little importance to the question. What is important is that, according to the leading authorities the people with whom the Egyptians became mixed and intermarried were Egyptian slaves, subjected to the will and laws of the Egyptians. There is abundant historical evidence where different races dwelling in the same locality, but enjoying political autonomy, have maintained their racial identity, unmixed, for centuries, down to the present day.

PM DEFENDS NEGRO PRESS NEWS HANDLING

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
AUG 28 1943

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Charged by Gov. Harry F. Kelly's commission with being a large factor in inciting the recent Detroit riots, the newspaper PM, national liberal daily, Friday came to the defense of the nation's Negro press.

Albert Deutsch, staff writer, declares:

"The Negro press has often been criticized for overemphasizing the ill-treatment of black soldiers in Army camps, thus fanning racial resentment. Gov. Harry F. Kelly's commission in its report Wednesday on the Detroit race riot, blamed the Negro press for its agitation in behalf of equal rights and suggested that its reports of alleged acts of racial discrimination in military and civil life were a large factor in creating the fatal Detroit riot.

REFLECTS OPINION

"This is sheer nonsense," says Deutsch.

"It is true that some Negro papers constantly carry lurid headlines stressing incidents of humiliation, or injury suffered by Negro troops.

"But it is this reporter's considered opinion, based on a wide reading of newspapers for Negroes and a fairly wide acquaintanceship with colored people, that the Negro press reflects, rather than molds public opinion within the race.

"The heightened feeling of resentment among Negroes against segregation and discrimination in the armed forces is aroused as much, if not more, by word-of-mouth narratives and letters from camp as by stories in the Negro press. If some officials feel that news of discriminatory incidents should be suppressed, they might as well stop granting furloughs to Negro soldiers and forbid them to write home about their experiences.

"It would, however, seem the to eliminate the causes than to try to suppress the effects of unequal treatment in an army fighting for democracy."

Mr. Deutsch contends that "no wartime single factor has aroused more resentment among Negroes than the jim-crow treatment accorded Negro soldiers. It was among the underlying causes of the Harlem explosion last week. It has created much racial tension in army camps, sometimes resulting in fatal outbreaks in which American soldiers have killed one another, instead of saving their fire for the common enemy.

"This situation," he says, "is particularly hard on Northern Negroes, accustomed to an atmosphere of relative freedom . . . who find themselves transported to the humiliating jim-crow conditions prevailing in army camps, North and South, at the very moment they are being asked to fight and die for the defense of democracy.

"Jim-crow rules over nearly every area of army life. Negroes are jim-crowed in regiments, in camps, in barracks, in mess halls, in USO facilities and in the cantonment areas in the South," he says.

PM then printed the sordid story of discrimination in a series of letters from Negro soldiers. These letters prove beyond doubt that the Negro press, far from exaggerating the despicable treatment of colored soldiers, by his Uncle Sam, has, in fact, minimized them.

Cites Disregard For Democratic Values To Negroes

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
AUG 22 1943

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—In a forthright editorial statement, the Washington Post, leading capital daily, last week charged that the "humiliation" and "violence" visited against Negro soldiers by both soldiers and civilians, and the consigning of colored troopers to an "inferior status" is "one more manifestation of a dangerous disregard for democratic values which has been carried over from civilian life into the armed services."

Declaring it the inescapable duty of the army to "promote among its enlisted personnel a decent regard for the rights and feelings" of Negroes in the service, the Post suggested launching of an educational program among whites to afford a "greater knowledge of the Negro's contribution to the war effort, of his legitimate aspirations. They simply cannot effectively wage a united nations war with color prejudices in their minds."

CALLS FOR APPRECIATION

Continuing the widely read daily stated:

"Efforts must be made at same time to make Negroes feel that their contribution is appreciated. They have shared in some of the toughest fighting in this war. They are entitled to hope that the world struggle for human liberation will open up to them richer opportunities for advancement and education than they have hitherto enjoyed. They can scarcely be expected to give full devotion to the democratic cause unless it affords some recognition to their legitimate aspirations.

"Any such program of education obviously must be accompanied by a firm insistence on the part of the army that Negroes be respected by fellow soldiers and civilian alike. There are many ways in which any intelligent camp commander can act to erase the causes of friction between white and colored troops.

INSIST ON RESPECT

"He can see to it, if Negroes are segregated, that adequate recreational facilities are available them, not only inside the camp but also in the community which the camp is located. He can act to secure reasonable transportation service for his colored soldiers in places where jim crow prevails. And, above all, he can insist that civilians show respect to the uniform his men wear, whatever the color of their skins. Officers should not be placed in command of Negro troops unless they have a sympathy for them and an example of devotion to democratic principles. And it is high time now for the army to do this part of the army's business to set its safeguard their rights.

"It is no part of the army's business, to be sure, to remedy all the defects of American life. But it is the army's business to set in regard to its Negro soldiers."

48c-1943
New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Out of the Forum

IF THIS year's New York *Herald Tribune* Forum achieved real distinction it was because most of those who addressed it urged unity in the construction of peace. The Moscow Conference [illegible] the pivot of future planning and as the generator of international progress. The President's message paralleled those of Mr. Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden; they might have been written by the same author so identical was their belief that the Moscow decisions represented a great advance in stabilizing foreign relations.

The Forum unfortunately lacked a spokesman for labor and that deficiency made for an unbalanced presentation of the problems awaiting a postwar America. Labor is beginning to do considerable thinking in the area of postwar jobs and production —thinking decidedly more realistic and intelligent than the blueprints offered the Forum, for example, by Lewis H. Brown, the president of the Johns Manville Corp. His advice might have been popular when Victoria was queen or Johnson president. In 1943 they are as archaic as they are tory.

What is especially interesting about Mr. Brown's speech is its direction towards a neo-imperialism with treacherous consequences for the nation as well as the world in which the nation lives. He proposes a policy by which other countries will surrender "strategic bases and territory" in repayment of war debts and lend-lease. He is not, naturally, explicit as to what parts of China or what slice of the British empire he covets, but his views, if they prevail in any part of the business community, will certainly jeopardize any real solution of postwar difficulties and strangle collaboration with other powers.

Perhaps that is exactly what Mr. Brown has in mind, for it meshes completely with his plea for non-intervention by government in the regulation of economic affairs. In other words he would steer us to the jungle where the wolf packs run without restraint. Indirectly Vice-President Wallace in his address to the Forum spoke forthrightly in condemnation of that brand of industrialist. Mr. Wallace insisted that if government cooperation was essential for wartime production, it is undoubtedly necessary in the decade following the war.

Mr. Wallace's message served also as a reply to Governor Dewey's neolithic economics. The governor, in addressing the forum, disavowed any "single formula" in solving postwar problems and thereafter promptly supplied a single formula whose principal elements were the sloughing off of government "bureaucracy" and the "concentration of power" in its hands. This has become Mr. Dewey's fixed speech and we will hear him make it a dozen times over in the next months while he waits for that draft movement to help him rescind his promises. Absent of course from any of his remarks were the achievements of the Moscow meeting. His were the usual vacuities uttered with the familiar Hoover ring. Judging from his talk one might gather that Mr. Roosevelt and his administration were the central foe rather than Hitler and Tojo. All this was quite in keeping with the new form of strategy of the GOP hierarchy of pushing foreign policy into the background.

IN CONTRAST, another Republican, Wendell Willkie, spoke with genuine praise for the Moscow agreements "which will enable us to fight the war more efficiently and arrive at a more lasting peace." His plea for the welfare of colonial peoples showed that he was keenly sensitive to one of the great lags in Allied diplomacy. His criticism of the appeasement of "the reactionary oligarchs of Spain" as his criticism of other ambiguous phases of State Department policy were again proof that the author of *One World* can be helpful and constructive when partisan prejudices do not block his vision.

In essence those who appeared at the Forum, notwithstanding those who took a peephole view of history and had rusty axes to grind, glimpsed what problems will dominate the scene once victory is finally ours. Paul Robeson was careful to remind his listeners, however, that the realization of a democratic America was dependent on the total elimination of fascism. The Negro people particularly, he stressed, recognized that as a cardinal truth. His was an eloquent address indicting segregation, discrimination, and the poll tax, all of which kept Negroes from fully participating in the war effort. His insistence on an end to these evils made it amply clear that here was one question which need not and cannot wait for a future day.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

EDITOR DESCRIBES PRESENT-DAY SOUTH IN RACE RELATIONS

NEW YORK [illegible] As of today, the race question centers in the states which once constituted the Confederacy, and it is apt to center there well beyond the life of this generation, said Virginius Dabney, noted white Richmond in a survey graphic article for November titled "The South Marches On." However, he added, it may be remarked parenthetically that recent events in Detroit and Harlem would seem to indicate that the millennium in race relations is regrettably remote in many regions outside the south.

The article centers around the Richmond conference which met here in the summer of 1942, and was an outgrowth of the Durham-Atlanta conferences. In tracing the development of the resultant conference the editor speaks first of the Durham conference which convened on Oct. 20, 1942, with nearly threescore leaders present, and which drew up a notable manifesto which was released to the press in December.

The editor describes the Durham conference as the most important pronouncement race relations in the south made by any Negro group since the Civil war.

The Durham statement he said, contained a picture of undeniable discrimination by the white race against the Negro race in the south, in the fields of political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, is further described as dignified, restrained and free from bombast, yet forthright, incisive and cogent.

"It goes without saying that some of the objectives do not enjoy the universal approval of the white south," said Dabney, "although sentiment is shifting with respect to them."

Said Dabney, in the light of the Durham manifesto's grim realism it was but natural that the white south should meet the challenge by holding a gathering of its own. This conference was called by a committee of Atlantans. With 115 persons present from all parts of the south, it met in Atlanta on April 8, and at the end of an all-day discussion, a declaration was unanimously adopted which asserted that the Durham declaration 'is so frank and courageous, so free from any suggestion of threat or ultimatum, and the same time shows good will, that we gladly agree to cooperate."

Furthermore, the signers stated declared the editor, that "it is futile to imagine or to assert that the problem will solve itself; the need is for a positive program, arrived at in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect. The full statement is said to have been circulated over the south and more than 300 white southerners affixed their signatures, including Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., of Virginia, and Donald Comer, of Alabama, one of the country's foremost industrialists.

Out of the Durham and Atlanta parleys grew the joint conference which met at Richmond on June 16, the writer states. To the gathering came a picked collaboration committee of 53 whites and the same number of Negroes. The purpose was to formulate plans for joint action with a view to achieving the general objectives enunciated at Durham, he said. Dr. P. B. Young, editor and publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, presided over the sessions, and Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, sociologist and columnist, delivered the keynote address.

"There is a great deal which the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond movement can do," said Dabney, "and those who have given their time, their thought, expense, are determined that it shall succeed.

"Better jobs, better health, better education, better farming and better welfare, together with more adequately safeguarded political and civil rights, are among the objectives which this movement expects to achieve for the southern Negro."

Says Whites Should Know Colored Folk

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

WALTERBORO, S. C., (ANP).—The fact that the white citizen has not made a serious effort to "know" the Negro, his problems and worries, yet attempts to decide his fate and solve his problems for him influences heavily racial friction and leads to community disaster, was the opinion expressed here Sunday by John H. McCray, editor of the Lighthouse and Informer, as principal speaker at a mass meeting here.

Negroes are finding [illegible] that the Atlantic Charter will mean little to them when the war is over, Editor McCray warned, citing numerous instances in which each of the four freedoms had been denied Negroes within the past few months.

"It is indeed unfortunate," the journalist said, "that our white neighbors have not yet learned the Negro. At the same time most of them resent [illegible] think, act and speak for us—not knowing how we feel or think ourselves. The 'darky' they talk about in intimate stories and sometimes in public places no longer lives. We have outgrown their thoughts of us."

Turning to immediate programs for "solving the race problem," the editor urged closer unity among Negroes and the liberal-minded white people, firmer efforts within the race itself for its own good and complete disregard for those who say, "forget about your troubles; we have a war to win."

Newspaper Ousts Liberal Columnist

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23—Com-er ing as a bombshell in the cityfind suitable housing because of was the asserted firing of thetheir color. To this situation he ultra liberal Daily News column-compared the lot of such leaders ist, Ted LeBerthon, Tuesday. His as Tommy Dorsey, Harry James column has not appeared sinceand Artie Shaw.

then and according to information received, LeBerthon was asked for his resignation because of his continued pro-Negro writings and because of his religion. He is a Catholic by faith. Thursday morning, Hal Styles, radio broadcaster devoted his air time to the incident and openly intimated that race and religion were the underlying causes for his dismissal.

CHAMPIONS RACE

Perhaps the most popular columnist in the city, LeBerthon has a tremendous following and has brought fame to himself and his publication by his frank, honest opinions on the races and conditions as they actually exist.

His Tuesday writings were directed to the difficult housing conditions here and he called especial attention to the fact that Jimmy Noone, famed band lead-er and his family were unable to

ONE WORD MORE

Constatution
Atlanta, Ga.

By RALPH McGILL

HATE There are a lot of dangerous little minds in our country. They are alternately furtive and bold. They stew in the hot juice of hatred and the juice is distilled out of their own littleness.

Any newspaper knows them. Any man in public office knows them. There are all sorts of them. There are those who write the frantic, insulting, dirty attacks, usually anonymous. There are those who are "off" on the subject of religion and who go off into ecstasies of hatreds against Catholics and Jews. They make the most fantastic charges and statements, absurd and foolish. Yet the heat of their brains is in the writing.

There are those who hate Roosevelt with such a hatred they are as unbalanced as any other hate-maddened man.

I wonder if those who promote hates realize what they spawn.

I have on my desk a letter from one of those who hates Roosevelt. It is from Philadelphia and it is from a man quite obviously free to go and come and put his stuff in the mail.

There is an ink sprawl of a page and a half and a note that this is one of 25 such letters. There is with it a page or so of badly mimeographed paragraphs; a maze of misstatement; a mass of twisted quotations; a weird and tangled exhibition by a twisted, hate-hot mind.

The letter is addressed to Senator George and it rejoices in the fact the senator's son is missing in action because the senator has supported the war effort and the President's war legislation.

The senator, being in public office, is used to crazed minds putting their hate down on paper. The man ought to be put away in some institution until death takes him out of the world.

But that isn't my chief point.

WHOSE CREATION IS HE? In some of the material he sent me (sent me because he hates me as a supporter of the President) he quotes letters from some well-known men and organizations.

It is all quite obvious.

Here is the man with the hate-crazed mind, sitting down to a table, letting his fingers hurry across the page so fast the ink splotches and the point of the pen catches in the paper. One can almost hear the fast breathing of the man.

But, whose creation is he? Who are the potters who have shaped this clay?

Well, their names are in his stuff. You may see what has happened. He has written letters to them and their organizations and put down his hatred of President Roosevelt.

Those men and those organizations have patted the mad cur's head. They have laughed at him, and known him for a fool, but nonetheless they have encouraged him in his hate. They have called him, because he hates Roosevelt, a red-blooded, old-fashioned American. They have told him the nation needs more men like him. You can read that in his hate-heated material.

And now he grows bolder. He puts out more and more stuff. He finds the fact of a missing son something over which to rejoice because the father has done his duty as an American.

He, and others like him, explain why every president has to be guarded in public. There are always these feverish little minds, festering with hate. And, worse, there always are those who will encourage them in that hatred, hoping to gain thereby.

THE OTHERS When I come across anti-Semitism it does not worry me so much if its existence were an end of it. Its existence is not really important. What is extremely important and quite dangerous is what it does to the minds of those who have it.

Hitler is the classic example. He began by being anti-Communist and anti-Semitic. Yet it was these two hates which led him to the most widespread and extreme violences which engulfed an entire world in war and death.

If Hitler had remained merely an anti-Semitic and an anti-Communist, this would have been relatively unimportant. The peoples against whom he turned his hate would have taken care of themselves.

Yet, there again, were the hands to shape the clay.

The German businessmen and industrialists patted him and shaped him because they feared Communism. The Socialists, even, patted him because they were afraid of the Communist party. Those who were anti-Semitic urged him on because of their own desires. The army took him up because he was against pacificism and anything concerned with it.

These potters took him and shaped him and out of him came all the gunfire and loss of blood and treasure today.

We saw our own Ku Klux Klan, based on anti-Catholic, anti-Semitic and anti-Negro hates, do very little damage to any one of those it hated, but, rather, spread out to poison and embitter and engulf whole communities in which those who were neither Catholic, Jew or Negro were not at all involved. Murder, thievery, corruption and debasement of office and public life grew out of the Klan.

So, I would say to a man who was being made to hate Catholics, Jews, Protestants or Negroes that it is, in my opinion, quite foolish and unnecessary, and would be unimportant if it were not for what it will inevitably do to his mind. Mere possession of the anti-feeling is merely the possession of a thought or an emotion. It is what the presence of this cancer does to the mind that matters. It unseats perspective, it debases the finer qualities of mind; it is a poison which spreads to all things and all thought. That's why it is evil.

Fair Enough

World-Telegram

By Westbrook Pegler

New York, N. Y.

Henry J. Kaiser has been receiving great acclaim as a doer and a producer, both of which he certainly is, and some extra whoops for his understanding of people and their worries, which, as much as any other talent or trait has helped him to build enormously and fast. Even knowing the background and character of Thomas Vincent De Lorenzo, the masquerader who had wrought such havoc in the Brewster aviation works, Mr. Kaiser, nevertheless was able to sit down with this man, understand him and find in him a hidden spark of conscience which might have been exploited for great good had not a subcommittee of Congress at that inopportune moment suddenly exposed De Lorenzo as a spectacular imposter.

We have so very few men of Mr. Kaiser's kind and size that we should, for our own good, know and make full use of those few—among whom I would name William F. Carey, Commissioner of Sanitation in the La Guardia administration in New York. Since about 1929, when he stepped in from nowhere to run the Sharkey-Stribling prize-fight for the Madison Square Garden Corp. in Miami Beach after the sudden death of Tex Rickard, many men have known Bill Carey, some of them members of Rickard's 600 millionaires and some just members of the Garden mob, fighters, handlers, ticket men, the crews who rig and tear down the ring and the bike-race track and sports reporters. They know him as a rugged, generous, honest roughneck from Hoosick Falls, N. Y., a miner and large-scale construction man, who, quietly and out of human kindness, installed many little benefits and conveniences for the Garden mob before he made a move that had us puzzled at first, into the city administration of an abusive and tricky little radical, Fiorello La Guardia, who can get along with nobody but Bill Carey except on his own terms—which are unconditional surrender of pride and all independent opinion.

* * *

The Department of Sanitation formerly was known as the Street Cleaning Department and while it would be a careless, though inviting mistake to say that its work is the lowest in the scale, it certainly is the least dignified and its members were, until Bill Carey came along, the most forlorn. There are about 12,000 of them, of whom about 30 per cent were born in Italy and 30 per cent born here of Italian immigrant stock. There are about 700 Negroes. Their pay ranges from $1500 to $2100 a year and some of the families have 12 children and the average household is, as Bill says, about four and one-half people.

A few years ago, Bill thought, through the honor, welfare and relief fu[illegible] his department, the old Otto Kahn estate at Huntington, L. I., a fabulous palace, as a summer vacation resort for his 12,000 friends in the department. Being lawed out of that fastidious community by a zoning ordnance, Bill remarked that some people think they hold an option on God's fresh air. He then went up near Pawling and bought 1200 acres on which he planted a lot of old, abandoned elevated cars, remodeled into cabins for family units. He dumped 15,000 trout into the lakes and called the place Sanita.

* * *

At the moment, Bill is under fire on a technical charge that he violated the city charter in some way in finishing up uncompleted odds and ends of work when the WPA was scrapped and the labor was pulled off the job in the mountains. Possibly he did, but there was a lot of building material loose on the ground and many half-done construction works would have gone back into the wilderness if let alone. But of course, even though this were irregular, nothing will be done about it.

Bill Carey is a wealthy man whose salary of $10,000 a year, minus deductions, was anticipated for more than 10 years on one loan, that he made without security, to the people who formerly were known as white wings; and since the war he has picked up many bonds owned by sanitation men who joined up and whose families had to convert everything they could to cash. He improved the machinery and working methods and conditions of his department but, above all, moved in among a class of workers who never had had any dignity and recognized and treated them as human beings.

So we have Kaiser and Carey, pretty much alike. That makes two at least in a world of men, angry, contentious, stiff-necked and afraid.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Roosevelt And Wallace Will Speak On Forum

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—(AP)—President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace will be among the many well-known speakers at the twelfth New York Herald-Tribune forum on current problems, to be held Tuesday and Wednesday, the newspaper announced today.

The forum, which has an overall theme of "pioneering for a civilized world," will be divided into four sessions. President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace will speak at the last session.

Greer Garson, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Paul Robeson, and military, industrial, scientific and government leaders also will address the forum.

Mrs. Ogden [illegible], vice-president of The Herald Tribune, will preside. Most of the talks will be broadcast and many will be carried by international short waves to other countries, The Herald-Tribune said.

48c-1943

Roving Report From Sicily

Negro Sailors Credit to Ship

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
AUG 6 1943

Whole Ship Pays Tribute To Genius of Pastry Cook

By Ernie Pyle

Somewhere In Sicily (By Wireless) — A few more sketches of men on our ship:

Dick Minogue. He has been in the Navy six years and intends to stay. He is a bosun's mate first class, and may be a chief before long. He comes from White Bear Lake, Minn., and they call him "Minny" aboard ship.

It is men like Minogue who form the backbone of the present-day Navy. He is young and intelligent, yet strong and salty enough for any job. He definitely has the sea about him, but it is modern sea. He wears his bosun's pipe from a cord around his neck, and a white hat cocked way down over one eye. He says the worst moment he ever had in the Navy was while piping a British admiral over the side. Dick had a chew of tobacco in his mouth, and right in the middle of his refrain the whistle got full of tobacco juice and went gurgly.

Arch Fulton. He is an electrician's mate second class, from Cleveland. Before the war he was a lineman for the Cleveland Illuminating Company. He is married and has two children.

Fulton is 37—much older than most of the crew. He is a Scotsman. He came to America twenty years ago. His parents are still living at Kilmarnock, Scotland. He has a brother who is a sergeant-major in the British Army, and a sister who is a British Wren.

Arch Takes Navy In His Stride

Arch has a short pompadour that slants forward, giving him the effect of standing with his back to the wind. He has a dry Scottish humor and he takes the Navy in his stride. He used to read this column back in Cleveland, so you can see he's a smart man.

We have eleven Negro boys aboard, all in the stewards' department. They wait table in the officers' mess, and run the wardroom pantry that keeps hot coffee going twenty-four hours a day. They have a separate compartment of their own for quarters, but otherwise they live just as the white sailors do.

They are all quiet, nice boys and a credit to the ship. Three of them are exceedingly tall and three exceedingly short. They all have music in their souls. Sometimes I have to laugh—when the wardroom radio happens to be playing a hot tune during meals I've noticed them grinning to themselves and dancing ever so slightly as they go about their serving.

I haven't room to give more than a couple of their names. One is George Edward Mallory, Orange, Va. He is 22 and before the war worked as an unloader at a chain grocery store in Orange. He has been in the Navy for a year and has been operated on for appendicitis since coming to the Mediterranean. He got seasick once but it doesn't bother him any more. He is tall, quiet and serious. He had never waited tables before but he's an expert now.

Moore Is Littlest, Meekest, Blackest

Another one is Fred Moore, who is the littlest, meekest and blackest one on ship. Fred has a tiny mustache that you can't even see, and a perpetually startled look on his good-natured face. He is very quiet and shy.

His home is at South Birmingham, Ala. He is just 21 and has been in the Navy only since March. He likes it fine, and thinks he may stay in after the war. Before joining up he did common labor at Army camps and fruit farms.

Fred has a gift. He is a wizard at baking delicate and beautiful pastries. He makes all the pastry desserts for the officers' mess. He had never done any cooking before joining the Navy, except to fry a few hamburgers at a short-order joint. He can't explain his knack for pastry-baking. It's just like somebody who can play the piano beautifully without ever taking lessons. The whole ship pays tribute to his little streak of genius.

Fred says he has never been seasick nor very homesick, but during some of our close shaves in action he says he sure was scared.

The Triple Threat

The Worker
JUN 27 1943
New York, N. Y.

IT IS but two short weeks since Earl Browder warned America that holding the home front is as vital to victory as holding the battlefront.

In those two weeks, the entire nation has had that lesson profoundly impressed upon it.

More than once has Hitler boasted that he could produce unrest and chaos in the United States to the extent that we would be unable to throw our strength into a war against him.

More than once has he revealed that his "secret weapon" is division and strife in the homeland of his intended victim.

We would do well to ponder this as we reflect on the events of the past couple of weeks.

One would have to be exceedingly naive not to realize that behind the riots in Detroit is the hand of the Axis, manipulating prejudices, provoking disorder, diverting us from the great task at hand—the launching of the mightiest military offensive in American history.

Remember that Detroit follows Mobile, Beaumont, Los Angeles, St. Louis, New York and Newark. From coast to coast, from north to south, this gigantic conspiracy against the nation follows a similar pattern.

The anti-Negro riots are one "secret weapon" for creating disruption behind our battle lines.

The struggle to unify the home front requires of every civilian the same measure of devotion as is required of the soldier on the battlefront.

Every inciter of race hatred must be tracked down and prosecuted as a traitor to the nation!

Negro and white leaders in every community must unite to forestall any attempts to incite riot.

All discrimination against the Negro people, particularly in housing and jobs, must be eliminated!

John L. Lewis and his friends in the labor movement must be smoked out, isolated and rendered harmless. His conspiracy to turn the AFL over to the defeatist Republican crew must be licked by seeing that he is kept out of the AFL!

The price control wreckers must be blocked by restoration through the Senate of all funds for OPA cut by the House of Representatives, and by the elimination of all hampering restrictions on the functioning of OPA!

Thus we will be able to keep the home front united. Thus will we keep faith with the boys who are fighting and dying to defeat the Axis on the battlefront!

The mine strike is temporarily settled. Lewis has been compelled to retreat. But he has retreated, not surrendered.

He remains the most dangerous enemy of the nation's war effort, the agent within the labor movement of the reactionary pro-Axis circles inside the high command of the Republican Party. He remains the fomenter of strikes, the chief foe of labor's no-strike, all-out war policy.

He will try to use the period of the "truce" to build himself support within the labor movement, to find allies in key trade unions, to get into the AFL. Here, in alliance with the Woll-Hutcheson defeatist Republican clique he will endeavor to capture AFL leadership for his disruptive purposes.

This, then, is the second "secret weapon" used in the conspiracy against the home front.

There is a third such "secret weapon." It is the attempt to smash the nation's war economy by destroying the price control program.

Those who are engineering this attempt in Congress and out of it are associated with the same defeatist circles as is Lewis. There are, however, undoubtedly many others who

JUN 27 1943

N. Y. Times
NEW YORK.

Apologies and Times Apologizes For Bias In Crime News

promises of improvement in the metropolitan press treatment of Negro crime news have begun to trickle into the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In answer to the NAACP's recently lodged protest against the handling of "mugging" stories, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, told the NAACP this week there was "no intention of [illegible] biased" but "despite [illegible] vigilance [illegible] you refer did not come out as well as they should."

Some liberal sheets and some fascist papers equally have been anxious that Adolph Hitler not be blamed for stirring up the recent race riots.

One prominent Negro journal also fell into this same curious anxiety over [illegible] Brother Hitler. This paper said that copperheads and Nazi agents had no place in the Detroit troubles.

The riots were the usual American muck said this sheet bitterly. They could be charged to the familiar old meanness of the Nazi criminals. All of which only shows the cleverness of the Nazi bloodthirsty American "white trash."

In these race riots they must believe they have completely covered up their traces. But have they?

Entertaining Hitler's Storm

The Nazis do not of course create problems like our race question in America. It existed long before the rise of Nazi mobsters.

The Nazis steal into a country like some foul germ. They search out all the weak and inflamed spots in the national life. They irritate these and work them up into something enough to wreck the nation's health and its war-making ability.

Troopers Is Just a Step

CHANGE THE WORLD

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

From Jimcrowing Negroes to

By MIKE GOLD

The Dynamite of Racial Incitement

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

JUN 22 1943

Two deplorable race riots, occurring as far apart as El Paso and Detroit, are both attributed by police to "false rumors." This of course is fantastic over-simplification, for no two isolated rumors as vague as these were could start people fighting and killing each other unless a terrible and divisive tension already existed to provide an explosive for two sparks to ignite.

Existence of the tension is obvious and its growing danger is becoming equally so. THE COURIER-JOURNAL has for a long time recognized and named it, and warned the people who have approached it with angry impetuosity that it was dynamite. We have granted that its roots lie deep in old intolerances, in the denial to the Negro of many of his constitutional rights and recognitions. But we have differed from the uncompromising in insisting that the cure for so deep-seated a condition must be gradual and educative rather than sweeping and forcible.

Presidents can issue executive orders, courts may hand down decrees. But neither presidents nor courts can legislate prejudice out of human minds. Only education, the continuing enlightenment of the public thinking, can do that.

A part of the tragic and bloody riots which now disfigure our news in Detroit and Texas, Alabama and Los Angeles are inevitable consequences, probably, of crowding and tension superimposed upon an ignorant intolerance. But we feel a reluctant conviction that part of them also comes from the determination of intelligent and impatient Negroes and their uncompromising white advisers to try and legislate prejudice out of existence. They are absolutely right in claiming that all the laws are behind them, and that economic discrimination against the Negro is contrary to the tenets upon which this nation is founded. But they refuse to see that the catching-up of public opinion with an enlightened law must for the most part be a slow process.

The Negro has made progress amongst us. It would have been more to our credit as a nation had this progress been faster and had his position as a citizen equally entitled with all the rest of us to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness been assured him at the start. But human fallibility stepped in, and the Negro's advance was retarded by its manifestations of fear, prejudice and misunderstanding. Nevertheless, since weakness is only a part of the human character, the retardation was neither complete nor final. The Negro has advanced, and every advance has found acceptance among all but a small minority. His right to employment, to decent housing, to better schools for his children, all have been acknowledged, and the machinery for providing them set in motion. Right now the Negro is better off than he has ever been. His chances of employment on an equal basis with white men are increasing daily. Old prejudices against his acceptance in the armed services are patiently being dealt with. Injustice against him is sure of a fairer, more sympathetic press than at any time in the history of racial relations.

We freely grant that this is not enough. But we say it is something. And we say with deep feeling that those individuals and newspapers, both white and Negro, which will admit to no amelioration of the Negro's position; which demand the abolition of prejudice and ignorance by executive fiat as though these things can be swept away in a night or by the magic of a signature; which never cease reminding the Negro of the sufferings of his race but never once encourage him to think of the gains he has made and is making, are the unconscious enemies of the Negro and of all future hope of mutual tolerance and justice between the races.

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

JUN 22 1943

PM EDITOR TELLS WHAT HE WOULD DO IF HE WERE A NEGRO

Chicago (ANP)—That the Negro is not alone in the fight against injustice and has common cause with the oppressed everywhere, regardless of color, is the contention made by John P. Lewis, editor of the newspaper PM in an article appearing in the June issue of Negro Digest, published in Chicago at 3507 South Parkway.

"If were a Negro, writes Lewis, who has led many crusaders for race improvement, "I would know that what happened to me was not just bound up with the Negro people, but with the progress of all little people everywhere.

"If I were a Negro I would put education for my people first on my list of things necessary to reach the goal of real democratic equality for which all colored people and many people are searching. Particularly, I would try to join a labor union, for of all organizations, a sound, labor union has its root deepest in democracy.

"I were a Negro, those things I would know, but there are some I would not.

"If my little girl should come to me then and ask me as little Negro girls must ask their fathers: 'Why do they treat me like this,' I dont know what I could say."

THE HORIZON

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUN 26 1943

In His Zeal for States' Rights, Mark Sullivan Ignores Rights of Citizens and Duties of States

BY P. L. PRATTIS

WE Negroes have "friends" in the South and "friends" in the North. Our "friends" in the North are often the more dangerous. When "Friend" Rankin of Mississippi or "Friend" Connally of Texas bedevil us, we are usually the beneficiaries of the suspicion that Mr. Rankin and Mr. Connally may not have entered the argument with clean hands, no matter how reasonable they sound.

SECTION TWO, 14TH AMENDMENT, U. S. CONSTITUTION

"Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the WHOLE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH STATE, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the RIGHT TO VOTE at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF A STATE, OR THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE THEREOF, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or IN ANY WAY ABRIDGED, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the BASES OF REPRESENTATION THEREIN SHALL BE REDUCED IN THE PROPORTION WHICH THE NUMBER OF SUCH MALE CITIZENS SHALL BEAR TO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF MALE CITIZENS TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE IN SUCH STATE."

But when our "friends" in the North—some of them—open their mouths or seize their pens to use the same language and the same reasoning as the Southrons, we are handicapped by the assumption of objectivity on their part. They may not be objective at all. They may simply be ignorant and zealous, and stubborn in their ignorance. Such a "friend" is Mark Sullivan, the pontifical—but not too discerning—columnist, who always sets his alarm clock so that he can wake up to get his two bits worth in on the poll tax issue.

Mr. Prattis

Mr. Sullivan is a native Pennsylvanian and a graduate of whom Harvard cannot feel too proud. He enjoys a wide reputation because he has been a commentator and writer for most of his adult life, and he has "commentated" about a great many persons and things. Variety of "commentation," though superficial, has its compensations to personal vanity.

INVADING STATES' RIGHTS

"FRIEND" SULLIVAN is against the poll tax bill, now in the hands of a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Just before the debate on the bill in the House, "Friend" Sullivan turned off his alarm clock and scribbled out a piece against the poll tax bill, which the Southrons later used as part of the debate. After the bill passed in the House, "Friend" Sullivan attempted to deliver another knockout blow with all the waning strength of his 69 years.

Mr. Sullivan contends that, when the Congress attempts by law to kill the poll tax, it is invading the rights of the States. He insists that payment of a poll tax is a prerequisite to voting "qualification" and declares that it is a State right, guaranteed by the Constitution, to prescribe the qualifications of voters.

"Friend" Sullivan, from Chester county, Pennsylvania, charges that those representatives who voted for the poll tax bill were taking away the right of citizens to vote. It says that in poll tax States, and poses the question as to how their own States would react if these gentlemen were caught surrendering the rights of their States.

Like "Friend" Sullivan, this writer is for the Constitution. However, even a right guaranteed under the Constitution, if it demonstrably results in iniquity, may become suspect as a wrong. But, even so, there is honest exception taken to the claim that the Constitution gives the States the inalienable right to levy a poll tax. It says, Article I, Section 2, "The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." But Article I, Section 4, reads, "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations . . ."

REGULATION OR QUALIFICATION

WHAT is the poll tax—a qualification or a regulation? "Friend" Sullivan ignores the fact that there is a large body of unbiased opinion which does not consider the poll tax a qualification, but a regulation which the Congress has the express right to change by law. A qualification would seem to have something to do with a resident's fitness to vote, his age (a judgment test), his citizenship, the length of his term of residence, etc. Ability or willingness to pay for the right to vote has nothing to do with the fitness of the voter to pay a poll tax, or Jesus Christ who had nothing of His own. Whereas the poll tax does not define a voter's fitness, or quality or qualifications, it does regulate the number of voters by denying to unfit voters who can't or won't pay the poll tax the right to vote. How does "Friend" Sullivan prove that the poll tax is the qualification of a voter?

Like our "friends" of the South Mr. Sullivan completely ignores mandates in the Constitution which are germane to the basic point at issue. That point is the fact that the right of at least ten million United States citizens—SIX MILLION WHITE and four million black—to vote is abridged in the Southern States. The Constitution has an express dictate on the point

JUN 26 1943

DUTIES AND RIGHTS

"FRIEND" SULLIVAN ignores the plight of these ten million voteless Americans. He attempts to ridicule the representatives from Northern States who voted for the poll tax bill by charging that they are voting away the rights of States. But what would he—or their constituents—think of them if they defended legislation that took away the voting rights of half the population of their States? Who is the more ridiculous: the Northerners who seek to extend the franchise in a democracy or the Southerners who seek to abridge it? States have duties as well as rights. Mr. Sullivan is not concerned with their duties nor with the rights of individual citizens. He can complacently dismiss the disfranchisement of ten million citizens because their problem reaches neither his heart nor his mind. He prefers to indulge in mendacious ratiocination, the kind that wins pats on the back at the expense of the people who are denied.

JUN 26 1943

NEGRO CARRIER YOUTHS GUESTS

Observer Circulation Department Holds Dinner to Mark Perfect Record.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
September 18, 1943

Twenty Negro carriers of The Observer in the Brooklyn, First Ward, Cherry, and Third Ward districts were guests of The Observer circulation department at a dinner Thursday night at the Second street Y. M. C. A. in celebration of a three months' perfect record in the performance of route duties.

The carriers are members of the Early Risers club, formed several years ago by their predecessors on Observer routes in their territory. A. B. Gomillion, president, and Zack Alexander, secretary-treasurer, commended the members on their whole-hearted co-operation in the club's undertaking and explained that a record such as that just completed would not be possible without the help of every member. The program of games and contests and the dinner which followed were under the direction of G. L. Watkins of First ward; Wilbert A. Johnson, James E. Johnson, and Lewis of Cherry, and Lee Andrew

48c-1943

Mugger Scare Backfires; Editors Hit By N. Y. Judge

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ALFRED A. DUCKETT
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The lynch-o-type campaign of New York daily newspapers to put Negroes as a race on the spot as "muggers" has backfired right in the editor's faces . . . and those faces are plenty red.

Two outstanding incidents on the news front last week added to the growing discredit of the anti-Negro "mugging" campaign in which every New York daily except PM and the Daily Worker have joined.

First, there was the fizzling of another so-called "mugging," which exploded so decidedly that the papers dared not even print a correction for their dignity's sake.

Second, there was the warning of a Brooklyn magistrate that he himself would institute reprisals against any paper which continued to fan the flames of race hatred by labelling Negroes exclusively as "muggers" and otherwise pandering to prejudice in print.

Picked Up By Squad

Here is the story of the "mugging" that wasn't.

Charles Barrott and Larratt Crummedy, both of the Brooklyn's Kingsboro housing project, were arrested a week ago by members of the much-publicized "anti-mugging" squad of the police department. They had attended a farewell party for a friend who was to be inducted and left the function near midnight.

Walking along Bergen street toward the Kingsboro Project, they sighted an ancient, rusty, broken gun. They looked it over for a few minutes and decided to carry it along to turn over to the project manager in the morning. A few steps further they were suddenly confronted by Patrolman Katz who demanded their draft cards, frisked them and came across two pen knives in their pockets. Both of the men are war workers—ship loaders—and use their knives on their jobs.

Patrolman Katz refused to believe their stories and took them to the 79th precinct.

It took police there 20 minutes to break open the rusty gun to see if it was loaded. When they found it wasn't they jailed the two "suspects" anyhow and haled them into Brooklyn felony court the next morning.

Judge Congratulates Officer

There couldn't have been a better judge on the bench to make this a complete story of the miscarriage of a mugging than Republican Magistrate Abner Surpless. Surpless has been made the target of the angry denunciation of leading Brooklyn and Harlem citizens for alleged anti-Negro remarks and for his recent demand for "life sentences for muggers."

Magistrate Surpless congratulated Officer Katz on his "catch" and commended him for his vigilance, Surpless then set bail of $2500 for each of the "suspects" and they were returned to Raymond street jail to await indictment on Monday morning.

After losing five days each from their war jobs, the men were freed when the police department ballistics expert decided that the gun didn't even work and was therefore not a weapon. The case was thrown out of court Monday.

Barrott and Crummedy are both respected churchmen in the community. Barrott is a trustee of St. Paul's Community Baptist church and an air-raid warden in his spare time.

Judge Assails Papers

The second Mickey Finn administered to the "Negro muggers" campaign came on Tuesday when Magistrate J. Roland Sala in Brooklyn felony court lit into the newspapers with gusto.

APR 24 1943

Sola's statement was more than a mere pronouncement. He backed it up with a threat. The judge's attack came in reducing the bail of two defendants who had been held in $10,000 each.

"I am going to reduce this bail and I have something to say for the record," Sala declared. "Exaggerated severity of punishment serves no useful purpose. It doesn not stop crime.

"Now as to mugging that is a misnomer. It is just plain robbery. Robbery is a venerable crime, as old as man.

"I particularly object to the practice of judges telling prisoners coming before the bar that they are not a credit to their race. I would enjoin any newspaper or news agency from identifying a defendant according to race, creed or color unless the identification is as essential part of the story or the crime charged.

"I will bar the one responsible for the story from any courtroom in which I sit."

Noted Author and Anthropologist Claims She Was Misquoted in Widely-Printed Interview with New York Reporter

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 25—Zora Neale Hurston, the noted authoress, in a letter to The Pittsburgh Courier this week, rankly denied saying a number of pro-jim-crow statements attributed to her by Douglas Gilbert, a new York reporter, (white), in an article in the New York World-Telegram, after a lengthy interview, recently.

FEB 27 1943

"I most emphatically deny that I ever said 'Negroes should stay in the South, or would be better off in the South,' or anything of the sort," Miss Hurston wrote, adding, "I also flatly deny that I ever endorsed the Jim Crow system in the South, or in any way, gave approval of it, or even voiced any tolerance of it."

SAYS SHE WAS MISQUOTED

The alleged statements attributed falsely to her, according to Miss Hurston, were made during an interview with Mr. Gilbert at the Algonquin Hotel Jan. 20. She said she never did see what Mr. Gilbert proposed to write, that it was not published until she had left for New York, that she did not receive a copy of the article until Feb. 4, the same day she later wrote to Mr. Gilbert, in a polite manner, telling him he had misquoted her and asked that he correct his error or, in some way to make the statements attributed to her more accurate. Miss Hurston in the letter to The Courier, said that she received no reply from Mr. Gilbert, for which reason she does not consider it bad faith to come out with a public denial of the allegations in his recent article.

APPEARED IN WORLD TELEGRAM

Mr. Gilbert, in the article in the widely circulated New York daily newspaper, quoted Miss Hurston as saying in part:

"The Negro's lot is much better in the South than it is in the North. Many Southern white people are interested in the development of the Negro, are proud when he succeeds. The whites recognize him and make a distinction between him and the uneducated.

"There is, of course, segregation and no social intermingling. I can't go into certain white night clubs or dine in first-class white hotels. But for everything put up in the South for white people there is the equivalent for the Negro. In other words, the Jim Crow works."

TRIED TO AVOID RACE DISCUSSION

Miss Hurston said Mr. Gilbert opened the interview by asking for her reactions, and the reaction of Negroes in general to the conviction of the four Negroes held for pro-Nazi activities. She said she told him, at first, that she didn't care to discuss race matters at all, but went on to say that she did not know the particulars of the case against the alleged Nazis in Harlem. She said she did say, too, that while she did not know of any pro-German activities nor sympathies among Negroes, they, as well as all the other darker people on earth, had a certain admiration for the Japanese. Mr. Gilbert asked why.

Miss Hurston wrote that, when asked a number of questions about the South, she told Mr. Gilbert, in substance:

WHITES RESPECT SOME NEGROES

"Many folks can only picture a world of sharecroppers and ignorant Negroes living in shacks. While in fact, there are plenty of wealthy, well educated Negroes, from the best colleges in the nation—and even from abroad. How did they get along with the whites? Were the white inimical to educated Negroes? I said that, insofar as the Negroes belonged to their neighborhood, the whites pointed with pride to their possessions; that they treated a Negro doctor, lawyer, teacher, and so forth, very differently from the way they treated the educated masses. This is a proven fact, obvious to anyone who visits in a Southern city. This wealthy class of Negroes does not migrate North, because he is well established where he is, and is more or less satisfied with himself. It is the have-nots who usually move North to seek a better living."

End Color Tag AT Chi Daily Agrees To NAACP Protest

CHICAGO, Sept.—(ANP)— Praising it as real democratic action in keeping with the ideals for which we are fighting the war, Oscar Brown, president Local Branch NAACP, announced this week that assurances had been given an NAACP committee by E. L. Shainmark managing editor of the Herald-American, that except in instances where it is necessary to the story for clarity's sake the word "Negro" would be deleted from all news articles appearing in the Hearst paper.

OCT 9 1943

Brown said the committee was told by Shainmark that general order would be immediately issued to all editorial departments to end the practice of "race tagging" and efforts would be made to see that the directive is enforced.

"I agree with you," Shairmark told the committee, "that the practice is unnecessary and will order it stopped. We'll check to see that the order is enforced and in all news stories that this policy is followed.

The NAACP head noted that this victory is the first in several to be attempted to induce daily papers to refrain from using racial designations where not necessary to the real purpose of the news item. He said such "race labeling" is used only in the case of Negro citizens and therefore tends to set up a sinister set of fictions about Negroes in the minds of other readers. Every other daily newspaper in Chicago (the Tribune. Times, Sun, Daily News is being approached with appeals to abandon the "color tag" policy, Brown added.

Daily papers in New York, Cleveland, and Philadelphia have already stopped the practice, stated the NAACP leader, and notable results in the morale of Negroes and solidifying of racial unity have been evidenced.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"Representative: One who stands for another."

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The Chicago Defender, leading Negro paper, has asked me to say what I think about having a Negro on the American delegation to the Peace Commission. I believe in writing to The Defender and its huge Negro circulation whenever I get a chance. I know that I, too, have the interests of Negro people at heart. I have written it that we Southerners who believe in segregation could hardly object to a separate representation at the Peace Conference if the delegation is large enough. If there should be 10, it might be a good thing to have one of them a Negro. The Negro is about one-tenth of our population.

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But he should be a Southern Negro, I said. He should come from the part of the United States where Negroes and whites have to get along together in greatest number and proximity. Someone like President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee. Or James E. Shepard, of the North Carolina College for Negroes. Or Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University; Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk; J. R. E. Lee, of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College; Ben Mays, of Morehouse College; C. C. Spaulding, of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; or F. L. Atkins, of Winston-Salem Teachers College.

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The race problem in the Southern states, where 10,000,000 Negroes live alongside 30,000,000 whites, is not like the one in the rest of the nation where 3,000,000 are scattered among 100,000,000 whites. Many of us in the South think we could solve the problem satisfactorily for all parties if we lived where the Negro percentage was only 3, as it is outside the South, rather than 33, as in the South. Even in the great Northern centers of Negro population—Detroit, Chicago, Harlem, etc.—the situation is not like the Southern one. And our Southern Negro leaders, even though they differ among themselves about some of the problems of their race, know what is possible and what is not possible.

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If the race is represented, the representative should come from the South. The fact that such a representative would in likelihood be less belligerent and demanding than one from outside the South argues to the same end. The racial bitterness that has come about in this land in the war's course may have been necessary or inescapable but it certainly must not be taken to the peace table.

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If, as when the Peace of Versailles was being made, the American delegation is composed of only three or four men with real voices, I think no effort should be made by our Negroes to have one of their race included. The fact is that the race may be better served at the conference without a representative than with one. Leaders of both political parties—Roosevelt and Willkie—are famously friends to the Negro and his ambitions. A Negro on the delegation—if it is small—would be conspicuous in ways that would handicap him badly. Whatever he said, would be suspect, looked on as special pleading for one group rather than world-minded consideration of delicately interrelated world problems involving all groups.

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The Negro is promised so much in years to come and has already achieved so much that his two ideals should be (1) not to let the fine evolution be interrupted by revolutionary agitators, and (2) to qualify him-

self constantly in character, taste and self-control for the better things coming.

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Something all of us have got to be if we hope to advance, or hold advances made, or to have our democracy and machinery work—is better human beings. That applies to free enterprisers, farmers, Southerners, labor and colored people. Editor Robert Durr, of The Weekly Review (for Negroes), has a fine piece in his current issue agreeing with me that his race "must strive to grow excellence as human beings as we make demands for greater opportunities for advancement." It doesn't suffice to say that colored people could be better human beings if they had more opportunities. That is true but only half the truth. The other half is that they could have more opportunities and advancement if they were better human beings. Negro leaders and newspapers serve their race best when they give at least as much attention to racial self-improvement as to increased rights and advancements.

GRAVES ADVISES TEACHERS TO IGNORE AGITATORS

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

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Most of those who heard Mr. Graves, are of the opinion that his liberalism would be far more helpful if it were a little more positive rather than negative or passive. A goodly number take the position that men like Mr. Graves set the thinking pattern of the dominant race in the South and should be the ones to lead in the presentation of some measures by which the Negro can really make progress in this nation especially in the South, otherwise there is really no hope for real progress on the part of the race as a whole in the South.

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THIS MORNING

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Roanoke, Va., Times

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Detroit and the South have each their share. The South does not criticize Detroit but share with Detroit the hope for an early settlement.

"CHEAP HABIT"

"What I do wish to protest the cheap and easy habit of blaming any and all racial troubles on the South even when they occur in Detroit. The 15-year-old youngsters who began your riot certainly were no Southern workers. Please let me call your attention to the fact that the South, with 75 per cent of the Negro troops, most of them put down by some obscure reasoning of the War Department beside small rural communities of recreational facilities for white or Negro people, and with 3 per cent of the nation's Negros, still has had no real trouble.

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GRAVES ADVISES

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48c-1943
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

We've Discovered a 'Crime Wave' Too---But This One Is on Park Ave.

APR 9 1943

By Michael Singer

Police records are as dry, cold and colorless as last year's lima bean. But newspaper editors have blazing imaginations. They can stage a "crime wave" from a few scrawled listings in the court docket quicker than they can say "no second front."

For months they've been having front-page headline orgies on Harlem. The Journal-American, World-Telegram and Daily News have been feasting journalistically (?) on "muggers" until the impression gained is that not an invasion of Europe but an AEF to Harlem is the order of the day.

We went down to the courts, the police headquarters, talked to high city officials and the District Attorney's office and, lo and behold there's no "crime wave" in Harlem. The police dockets prove that. We found some startling information, however, in our investigation.

There's a "crime wave" on Park Avenue!

It's as much of a "crime wave"

as that allegedly running high in Harlem and it's almost as phony, as distorted, as much a fake. In Harlem the anti-Negro press howls about "muggers." In the fashionable 15th, 17th and 19th Manhattan Precincts there are no "muggers" but, according to official court dockets, there are:

Assault, homicide, manslaughter, rape, gambling, petit larceny, grand larceny, fraud, burglary, robbery, prostitution, sodomy, carrying dangerous weapons, attempted assault, dimout violations, trespassing private property, hit and run driving, passing red lights, spitting on the sidewalk, walking on the grass, disorderly conduct, suspicious behavior and, once in a while, just plain common nuisances.

There's not a single extra cop patrolling Park Ave. to protect its decent citizens. Not a word about a Park Ave. "crime wave" in the press. Not a peep has been heard about cleaning up the 15th, 17th and 19th districts. Yet the kind of crime recorded for this gilt-and-gold section follows that recorded for Harlem pretty closely. One has a "crime wave," the other hasn't.

The truth is that there is NO "crime wave" along Park Ave. just as there is NO "crime wave" in Harlem. The police records prove that . . . and more.

THE PROOF

A glance through the day-to-day court dockets will prove there isn't even a teeny, weeny bit of a crime wave anywhere in New York. The dockets will also prove that if you want to cook up a case against any section in the city or any race, creed and color, you can whip up a rip-roaring "crime wave" in ten minutes.

Here's a glance at the record for the silk-stocking Park Ave. district since January of this year:

On Jan. 5 there were five cases of crime in the 15th Precinct, four felonious assaults, one grand larceny.

On Jan. 6, a man was arrested for burglary in the 15th Precinct.

On Jan. 16 there were two forgery cases, one felonious assault, two grand larcenies and one robbery.

Two days later the police had a big haul: four robberies and four robbers arrested. All of this in the 17th Precinct.

On Jan. 26 a robbery and a burglary. Next day police recorded a grand larceny case, a robbery and a felonious assault.

That's a fair sample for the month of January. But the tide rolls on. February was another busy month for the three police stations in the Park Ave. district.

Four men were arrested for grand larceny during that month in the 15th, 17th and 19th districts, two for forgery, one for robbery, one for burglary, two for attempted robbery, one for felonious assault, one for trying to abduct a young woman, two for homicide, one for petit larceny and the police nabbed a bigamist, too.

In March Park Ave. policemen hauled in a rapist, two degenerates convicted of sodomy, a bunch of petit and grand larcenists, a few for felonious assault, two for carrying dangerous weapons, a couple for receiving stolen goods, and a few more bigamists fell to the 15th, 17th and 19th Precinct police.

So there's the partial record of crime in the Park Ave. vicinity for the first three months of the year.

GAMBLING DENS

On Jan. 29 the fashionable Cavendish Club at 14 E. 62nd St. was raided. The list of notables who frequented the club to indulge in a "little" gambling reads like a social register. On April 3, James Silver, 48, of the Delmonico Hotel, Park Ave. and 59th St., swore that he had been "public relations officer" for racetracks across the country for many years. He was also found guilty of maintaining a 10-room gambling suite at 525 Park Ave. Again fashionable Park Ave. residents who "gave fictitious names and addresses" were found to have been frequent customers and ergo, gamblers.

Want more "criminals" on Park Avenue? Many of those revealed in the kick-back payment fraud which has been exposed in the Moreland Commission investigation of Workmen's Compensation, have addresses in and around Park Ave.

Then there are the "crimes" against dimouts and parking rules and regulations. Petty? Not at all. In Harlem they constitute a "crime wave."

We haven't discussed the raids on houses of prostitution, one of the biggest crimes along Park Ave., nor the cases of fraud and big financial swindles. We point to Charles E. Mitchell, vice-president of the National City Bank, and Richard Whitney, two of Park Ave's most reputable swindlers. The crimes they committed forced thousands to penury and pauperization.

Is there a "crime wave" in the Park Ave. district? No, there isn't. And there isn't a "crime wave" in Harlem either. Proof? The police records.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Rally Flays Press Smears Against Negroes

APR 5 1943

Thousands of persons yesterday turned out at the Golden Gate mass meeting in defense of the Negro community against the hate-the-Negro campaign by a section of New York's daily press.

Speakers at the meeting, who included Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Communist leader, cited the recent victims of the hate campaign, naming Miss Ethelyn Burnett, 1?-year-old girl beaten by a subway policeman two weeks ago and not mentioned in the hate-the-Negro press until the policeman was suspended; the Misses Sherry Franklin and Genevieve Sastell, charged by the **Times** and other papers with having "mugged" a white girl, when, as later proved, there had been merely an altercation among the three girls; Norman Smith, 16-year-old member of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, charged with "mugging" a night-club singer; 16-year-old Dorothy Smith, whose alleged rape by white youths in Brooklyn the commercial daily press has so far ignored; Albert A. Smith, janitor's helper and handyman, arrested as a "mugger" as he was returning home from work two weeks ago.

Speakers charged that the "crime-wave" in Harlem and in other Negro communities of New York City existed wholly in the pages of certain newspapers, mentioning specifically the **Times**, the **Daily News**, the **World-Telegram** and the **Sun**. Police officials who wished to cooperate with leaders of the community in getting at the roots of juvenile delinquency, speakers charged, found themselves being forced into becoming accomplices of the hate-the-Negro press.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

N. Y. Times Features "Negro" Muggings, Minimizes Mass Rape

APR 8 1943

New York—A horrible mass rape of a white girl, 17, by thirteen white youths in a Bronx movie theatre was "played down" by the great New York Times, in its issue of April 2, but the conviction of two Negro youths for robbing a victim of $8.75 in an alleged "mugging" was featured in the same issue.

The Times carried both stories side by side. The rape story, a hideoous crime carried in detail by other New York dailies, occupied only 3½ inches in The Times. Absolutely no details were given, not even the names of eight of the youths who have been arrested for the crime. Five are still being sought by police. A small, one-line headline was over the story.

On the other hand, the mugging story had a bold-faced italic two-line headline over it. It gave the names of the convicted men, said they were Negroes, told of testimony of witnesses, described the argument of the prosecuting attorney and quoted the defense attorney to a length of six inches.

In a letter to Edwin L. James, managing editor of The Times, who has denied that the paper is persecuting Negroes by the way it handles crime news, the NAACP pointed out that these two stories of April 2 prove that The Times is unfair and "has gone to fantastic lengths in an attempt to fasten a crime wave on the Negro community."

"THIS MORNING"

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II

APR 10 1943

'Doth suffer a sea change
Into something rich and strange.'

This column's impression that revolt in the South would not and should not lead to a separate Southern party and that Roosevelt might successfully postpone a break-up of any sort—is borne out in a lot of current facts and feelings. The separate party move is dead, dead, dead—and good riddance.

And the general revolt against the administration has received so masterly an appeasement treatment for the last six months (including the president's refusal to take part in the poll tax dispute and his neglect of the Fair Employment Practices Committee) that all hands agree in reporting a general, if temporary, lessening of Southern disaffection.

* * *

Meanwhile, called on in magnificent headlines by Editor Durr Of Weekly Review (for Negroes) to lead a practical racial harmony and good will effort in these parts, the most practical program I can think of is in terms of an analogy he himself has made, namely, that racial segregation in the South be made more a vertical, less a horizontal, line. What he has in mind and what all of his people are entitled to have in mind is better living for colored people on their side of the line.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Press Seize on New Victim in Hate Drive

MAR 27 1943

By Eugene Gordon

The hate-the-Negro campaign, carried on by sections of the commercial daily press, continued yesterday with the "trial" and "conviction" (within the pages of these newspapers) of Albert A. Smith, 39-year-old Negro janitor and handyman. The **Sun** on Thursday said that Smith had been arrested at Duane St. and West Broadway early that morning as a "would-be mugger." He had been picked up on Duane St. some time after Mrs. Dorothy Meyer and a woman companion had phoned police of the 4th precinct station that a tall, dark form" had stepped from the shadows and thrown his arms around Mrs. Meyer.

The police had only Mrs. Meyer's and her friend's vague picture to go by—"a tall, dark form" which had "stepped from the shadows"—but, pepped up by newspaper stories of "muggings" and newspaper demands to do something about these "muggings," the cops arrested the first tall Negro man they saw. A few hours later he was indicted for "attempted" rape.

He happened to be Albert A. Smith, who lived and worked at 109 Norfolk St., lower East Side.

The Daily Worker yesterday talked to both Smith and some of the people for "whom he worked at 109 Norfolk St., Mrs. Sarah Hymowitz, superintendent of that building, hired Smith thre weeks ago. She said yesterday that she hired him because she had been "impressed by his manner and his eagerness to work." He had come, she said, "highly recommended" by a Mr. Barnett, a truckman at the Washington Market.

She later found Smith to live up to the recommendation Mr. Barnett had given.

Mrs. Esther Wasser, same address, was amazed when she heard that Albert Smith had been arrested for "mugging" a woman and had later been indicted by the Grand Jury for "attempted rape."

"He is an absolutely honest man," she cried. "He is the type of man who would never think of robbery."

MAR 27 1943

PRESS ATTACKS

But the newspaper wanted blood—Negro blood. It was the newspaper anti-Negro campaign—mostly the appeaser, pro-Hitler section of the daily press—which whipped the police department into its current frenzy of "mugger"-hunting in the Negro community. Representatives of these papers last Monday told a conference of Negro ministers and police inspectors in Harlem that unless these gentlemen confirmed the rapers' stories of a "crime wave" no story of the conference might be printed.

The conference, through the Rev. John H. Johnson, Negro police chaplain, said there was no "crime wave" and that the police department could back up his statement. The papers the next day carried stories which sneered at the conference and distorted its findings.

Albert A. Smith said in his detention cell yesterday that he had been on his way home from the Washington Marker when arrested early Thursday morning. He had not been in the vicinity of supposed attack on Mrs. Meyers, he said, and had never seen the woman before she was brought into the police station some time after his arrest.

And here is an interesting angle. The police never did confront him with Mrs. Meyer. She did not identify him nor he her... In fact, she did not even look in his direction in the police station. But in yesterday's paper Mrs. Meyer was said to be telling tales of having used "commando" tactics on Smith.

The anti-Negro press gobbled it up. Here, they seemed to say, was not only a whale of a "mugger" yarn but a heroine made to order.

The Crime Wave Boomerang

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

APR 18 1943

By Ben Davis, Jr.

IF THE mugging label which the press has tried to pin upon the Harlem community had rested upon facts, it would have vanished for lack of foundation long ago. In the last few days, several heavy blows have been dealt this insidious, unpatriotic campaign and the blows have not been primarily from Negro citizens.

Mayor LaGuardia, in his radio talk last Sunday, called upon the newspapers to give as much space to the truth as they had given to the huge lie cooked up by a "nurse" who claimed she had been "mugged" by two Negro youths.

(It was found that the so-called nurse had lied about her name and was not a nurse, had never been attacked by Negroes, was trying to cover up for her lover who had kicked her in the stomach and had concocted a story which was rotten from beginning to end.)

One or two of the papers did print a microscopic account of the true story, but not one of them admitted their participation in a lie which could have had no other purpose than to slander the whole Negro people. The **New York Times**, with its hypocritical pretensions of carrying "all the news that's fit to print," revealed again its knack of featuring news that's unfit to print.

While there are still some policemen who suffer from itchy trigger fingers and who carry automatic nightsticks where Negroes are concerned, these policemen are not acting in accordance with the policies of the police department or of the city administration. For it was the police department which officially released the true version of the lying "nurse's" story.

The big necessity is that Mayor LaGuardia and Commissioner Valentine see that the policy of respecting the rights of Negro citizens is strictly adhered to and that the Negro-hating newspapers are not allowed to determine police policy to any degree.

This "nurse's" fantasy raises a question about every single "mugging" story which has appeared in the press involving Negroes. Who can believe these lurid tales when they appear in the **Daily News**, the **World-Telegram**, the Hearst papers, the **Times** and the like? Our police department has never suffered from a lack of imagination, but they had to gag at the last one.

Artificial "mugging" waves are the way Scottsboros are made. Five Scottsboro boys are still languishing in prison in Alabama as a result of the Southern poll tax variation of the mugging hysteria.

Reggie Thomas, Harlem Negro worker, today is threatened with a two to four year prison term because, five years ago, the newspapers wanted to smash Negro and white unity, and as a result he was framed.

Where crimes are committed in Harlem, the Negro people are the first to denounce them. But in view of this "nurse's" lie, how many innocent Negro youths are being victimized?

The "mugging" wave is designed to twist and hide the truth—the truth about the jim crow crimes against Harlem. The newspapers which promote this smear are the same ones which today are trying to undermine the war effort, divide Negro and white, and which are carrying on an insidious anti-Soviet campaign to break the solidarity of the United Nations. Certain domestic fascists, like William Randolph Hearst, wish to undermine the anti-fascist, people's character of the war, while labor and patriotic Americans are determined to expand the people's character of the war in order to insure swift victory in 1943.

A reader writes that in the April I issue of the Journal-American, the public is informed of a new basis of income tax deductions, namely, losses of money from "mugging"—a direct incitement to make slanders against Negroes profitable to unpatriotic tax-dodgers.

Another reader, a union organizer of Charleston, South Carolina, sends a clipping showing how a Southern Ku Klux paper uses the mugging wave in the New York press as a defense for lynch-murders in poll taxdom.

The attacks against Harlem are neither local nor racial—they are aimed to arrest those gains being achieved for Negro rights and to smash national unity against Hitler abroad and the little Hitlers at home. That is the stark truth which the yellow journals would hide.

The resignation of Judge Jonah Goldstein from the American Bar Association because it barred Francis Rivers, Negro attorney, is a reflection of the broad and deep sentiment among white Americans—Jew and gentile, Protestant and Catholic—against the jim crow system which blights our nation at a time when it is engaged in a crucial war for freedom. Magistrate J. Roland Sala gave a healthy whack against the "mugging" smear, the other day, which, I hope, will be heard in the editorial rooms of the New York press. Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., has introduced a bill in the City Council banning newspapers from referring to the racial identity or nationality of persons accused of crime, a bill defending the patriotic good name of all minority peoples in the city.

Standing trial at the bar of public opinion are not the Negro people, but the fifth columnists, little Hitlers and appeasers who will resort to any subterfuge, and disruption, any sort of racial hatred if only they can block the victorious Second Front against their lord and master. Adolf Hitler.

Southern Hate Sheet Leads Drive on FDR

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

APR 16 1943

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 15 (FP).—A new weekly newspaper, Southern Watchman, widely trumpeted as the spearhead of former Gov. Frank M. Dixon's anti-New Deal third party movement, has been exposed as a racial hate sheet by the Alabama News Digest, labor newspaper.

"Old elements in the state," the News-Digest comments, "fearing the political effect of a democratic abolition of poll tax for voting, worried over the bugaboo of racial equality . . . have adopted a printed sheet for the white sheet of the past."

The Southern Watchman's prospectus, outlined by its editor, Hammer Cobbs, is a glowing tribute to the Southern status quo:

"The Southern Watchman would be devoted to the publication of such worthy speeches and papers, prepared by prominent Southern men, which set forth the Southern viewpoint—it being patent that it is difficult to get their speeches and papers disseminated today without an undue expense upon the individual.

"The Southern Watchman would likewise keep its readers better informed than do most of the dailies on such anti-Southern movements as the poll tax abolition bill, federal anti-lynching measures and the like.

"Highly important, it would report regularly on the anti-Southern activities of powerful Negro and radical press of the country, we being aware of the fact that very few of our white people actually know the extent to which these pressure groups are going in their campaign to overthrow the political, economic and social structure of the South."

The Watchman described hearings held here by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices as a "callously framed inquisition" which "presumed to tell Southern industries how many Negroes they should hire and in what jobs."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

48c-1943

THE LIVING SOUTH

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

By HAROLD PREECE

Southern Liberals

ONE GREAT trouble with Southern liberals is that they lag so far behind the Southern people.

White liberals like Virginius Dabney and John Temple Graves might find out what the South is all about by taking some lessons in economics and sociology from Harry Koger, the scrappy CIO organizer who is becoming a legend among the folk of the hills and bayous. For Harry Koger not only talks about better racial relationships; he actually improves them by organizing Negroes and poor whites together so that there need be no fighting over bones when all have bread.

Negro liberals such as M. S. Stuart, Southern columnist of the Pittsburgh Courier, might profitably spend a few weeks with Clinton Clark, leader of the Louisiana Farmers Union, whose philosophy about lynching rests upon the very substantial facts of having dodged lynch mobs while he was out organizing sharecroppers.

Clinton Clark doesn't have much school book education, but I dare say that he might teach Mr. Stewart how to write something that would help the Southern people in their life and death struggle for democracy rather than further compromise them. After spending a couple of days with Clinton Clark, Mr. Stuart would hardly compose another such gem as the one one which appeared in his column, "Southern Say-So," for May 22. Speaking of the present status of Negroes in the South, he said:

"The chance of getting started towards a better life, more comfortable homes, fairer employment opportunities and improved facilities for health and education for these masses should not be jeopardized for the sake of winning some fine points for legal rights that contribute more to the mental satisfaction of the intellectual minority than to the solid benefits of the less articulate majority."

Legal Rights

NOBODY IS going to quarrel with Mr. Stuart on the issue of better education better housing, and better opportunities for Negroes in the South. But thousands of poor whites and all but the Uncle Tom clique among Southern Negro leaders are going to find it hard to down that one about legal rights.

I do know one man in the South who would enthusiastically agree with Mr. Stuart on that whole business of legal rights, but Mr. Stuart would have to take off his hat to talk to him. That man, a barber in a Tennessee town, was recently one of a lynch mob which stormed the county jail in search of a Negro.

"Lynching," he told me when he shaved me, "I believe in it. The law's too full of loopholes."

This isn't to say that Mr. Stuart or any other Negro I ever heard of believes in lynching.

But it is saying very positively that Mr. Stuart is getting nowhere beyond the talk stage by counselling Negroes not to make too much of a bother about legal rights.

How does Mr. Stuart expect any system of "better education" for the South if Negroes cannot exercise the legal rights of voting for trustees who allocate school funds and determine school policies? How far would the fight for equalization of teachers' pay have gotten in the South if the courts had not decided successive cases on the basis of legal rights that were being violated.

How can Southern Negroes expect "better housing" if Negroes are powerless to elect legislators who will sponsor bills for state housing programs. And would Negroes have ever been able to have occupied the Sojourner Truth housing project in Detroit if legal rights had not been invoked to drive the Ku Klux Klan and its plug uglies from the premises?

Fight Wins Rights

MR. STUART, have you read any of the turbulent history of the South for the past ten years? This historica decade when the old hates, still strong in many parts of the South, are nevertheless, giving way to a new consciousness that the rights of any one man are bound up with the rights of all other men.

Do you know that whatever progress that has been made in the South since 1933 has been due very largely to the fight that was carried on for one or the other legal right?

The sharecroppers of Tallapoosa county, Ala., and of St. Francis County, Ark., fought for the legal right of assembling and discussing their grievances against the landlords. Out of that fight for legal rights came the Farm Security Administration and most of the present government benefits for farmers.

The unemployed fought in Dallas, in Paducah, and in New Orleans for the legal right to work and to feed their children. From that epic campaign of the hungry waged in all sections came the pre-war WPA program, unemployment compensation, social security, and the recognition by the government of the principle that it must assist its needy citizens when private industry denied them employment.

While any number of "liberal" Southerners were chattering about the relative unimportance of legal rights, the Negroes and poor whites of Tennessee became increasingly tired of the Crump regime which kept them chained to a dog's life by the poll tax. So they repealed the poll tax, and prospects are now hopeful for a complete change in the pattern of Tennessee life.

And isn't it rather snobbish Mr. Stuart to imply that only an "intellectual minority" of your people are interested in legal rights? Tell that one to the Clint Clarks.

Harold Preece is a white Texas-born newspaperman whose column "The Living South" is a regular weekly feature of the Chicago Defender feature page. He at present lives in Tennessee where he is writing a book on the Deep South. He has been a leading contributor to liberal magazines and was co-author of the recent book "Lighting Up Liberia." His column will give an inside view of progressive thinking by white liberals south of the Mason and Dixon Line.

JUN 19 1943

SOCIALIST PARTY IS TRYING TO WEAN NEGROES FROM THE DEMOCRATS AND G.O.P.

Greenville, S. C., Observer
September 24, 1942

By H. E. C. Bryant

Washington, Sept. 13.—Negro leaders are still demanding a showdown on their request for colored street car and bus handlers in Washington. This week it was announced that the Capital Transit Company which controls the cars and buses of the city has agreed to employ negroes as operators. In a letter to the Fair Employment Practice Committee, the committee on jobs for Negroes and Public Utilities said the company is ready to accede to its demands. But the trouble is not with the transit company but its American Federation of Labor employes who have thus far refused to train negroes for the positions of motorman, conductors, or bus drivers; the hitch is there, not in the office of the company. Chairman Francis J. Haas, of the FEPC, has assured the negro committee that every step possible is being taken to effect the new employment policy.

The administration is having a hard time keeping down friction between colored and white employes. Unions have admitted negroes to membership but negroes claim they are not being treated fairly. Instead of easing, the friction increases.

Three political parties—the Democratic, Republican and Socialist—want the negro vote but do not know how to get and hold it. Socialists are making a vigorous campaign to convince the negroes that neither the Democratic nor the Republican party is sincere in its promise of fairness. Discriminations, it asserts, are notorious in government agencies here, private industry and labor unions.

From coast to coast the federal government is battling with the race problem. One of the real trials of the Office of War Information comes from complaints from negro workers.

The following statement was issued by the Elmer Davis outfit Sunday:

"Immediate return to work of the negroes in West Coast shipyards who had been dismissed for refusal to pay their dues into an auxiliary union local of the Boilermakers' union is being sought by the president's committee on Fair Employment Practice as a preliminary move to adjustment of the entire situation, it was announced today by the committee. As a result of investigation and a conference held in San Francisco on August 20-21, the positions of all parties involved in the dispute have been clarified, the committee reported.

"At present attempts are being made to have worked out between management and the union a procedure through which the dismissed workers may be put back on their jobs at once pending ultimate settlement of the entire dispute.

"According to the announcement, the discharge of the workers

is explained by the management case, the union is quoted as in- dues but in return the FEPC statement, 'is to put these as being in accord with its contract sisting that the auxiliary local union membership. They desire full to discharge any and all workers, which has been set up for negroes moreover, that the auxiliary regardless of race, creed or color, meets all requirements and thereprovide them with of the case can then be made in who do not remain in good stand- fore, dismissal of any negro work- that if order to determine whether a vioership and that full membership to pay their dues lation of the Executive Order has ing with the union. The fact that ters who fail to pay their dues in they are required to pay their dues in order to keep occurred'."

the workers in question are ne- the manner provided is justified. into the auxiliary in violation of Exgroes, the management insists, has "The FEPC has received assur- their jobs it is a violation of Exno bearing in the matter. ance from the complainants that ecutive Order 9346. Despite the fact that negroes are found in almost every office in the

"Queried on its position in the they are willing to pay their union "The primary need,' said the War Production Board, the Office

of Price Administration and other war agencies, the Socialist organization here charges serious discrimination by the federal government. It says that bureaucrats practice subtle forms of discrimination and many units that do hire negroes segregate them from white workers.

"White Monopolies"

"The highly skilled craftsmen jobs in the so-called government factory agencies are white monopolies, Socialists allege. "If you are a negro you can't be a plate printer at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. You may pass the civil service examination for apprentices but you will not be appointed; you can be a pressman at the government Printing Office; you can't be a mechanic at the navy yard in smelting or brass or tin or gun assembly or molding or blacksmithing or welding or bombsight work.

"If you are a white woman and are hired by the navy yard, you may be doing gun wiping, electrical work, or gun assembly or inspecting or checking. If you are black, you won't do anything but pack and stamp cartridges which is dirty work at low pay."

The Socialists are sending their report on conditions here to negroes throughout the United States. They are making a determined drive to break them away from the two old parties.

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Blast Reader's Digest

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

Sender Garlin's pamphlet on the Reader's Digest should be revised, enlarged and more widely circulated.

For instance, he takes no note of the cha[illegible]c char[illegible] of the rag as exemplified by its running in almost every issue cheap and vicious jokes based on the slanderous myth of the ignorance and shiftlessness of our Negro brothers.

The importance of exposing Reader's Digest is proven further by the recent anti-Soviet explosion by the notorious Eastman. In its list of editors, he is listed as a "Roving Editor." Is this a typographical error? Shouldn't the word be spelled with an "a"?

Reader's Digest goes to many thousands of men in our armed forces. They give them reduced subscription rates, I believe. Suppose an American soldier reads this anti-Soviet tirade and believes it. What effect would this have on him a fighter in the cause of the United Nations? If this isn't creating disaffection in the military forces of the United States, wh[illegible] it?

I say s[illegible] stuff is treason.

A. L. SUGARMAN

* * *

Ed. Note—The latest edition of Sender Garlin's pamphlet does deal with the Reader's Digest's anti-Negro "jokes." It also contains an effective expose of Max Eastman.

NEGRO LEADERS RENEW THREATS TO FORCE JIM CROW ABOLITION — THREATEN MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Greenville, [illegible] Observer
October [illegible]

By H. E. C. BRYANT

Washington, Sept. 16.—The threat of Negro leaders to "march on Washington" with demands has been renewed after being abandoned following the Detroit race riot of some weeks ago. This time the drive will be for the purpose of "compelling the President to abolish 'Jim Crowism' in the Federal agencies," wherever and whatever they may be. The request for a resumption of the program was voiced at a mass meeting of colored people here Sunday the 12th. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is pressing for such action. He originated the idea of a march on the national capital, but was persuaded to desist because of the danger of serious friction.

The Fair Employment Practice Committee, set up by the President to consider controversies over discrimination, is holding hearings this week on complaints from Negro organizations. J. W. Daniels, of Tampa, Fla., a fireman, one of the witnesses to appear before it, asserts that the Southern Railway keeps Negro firemen from being promoted to engineers.

Negroes throughout the nation are being organized for the march on Washington.

Urges Ballot Box March

William Langer, United States Senator from North Dakota, is manifesting keen interest in the anti-discrimination movement of the Negroes. He is speaking at their meetings. But instead of a march on the capital he advises a "march on the ballot boxes" against the Democrats. He was elected as a Republican but with the endorsement of the Non-Partisan League, which was strong in his section of the country a few years ago.

The Langer sketch, prepared by himself, for the Congressional Directory, tells of his ups and downs in his state. He was an ardent Robert M. LaFollette Progressive when the elder LaFollette held sway in Wisconsin. According to the official record he was "Republican nominee for Governor in 1920, Governor from 1933 to July 17, 1934, when he was removed by the Supreme Court of North Dakota." His biographical statement continues: "Was the only person ever to be arrested in any English-speaking country for filing an affidavit of prejudice against a judge.

"Again Governor from 1937 to 1939. Elected to the United States Senate November 5, 1940, for the term ending January 3, 1947."

Objection was made to his being seated in the Senate but he won out after a fight.

A report of the Negro mass meeting here last Sunday says Senator Langer "urged Negroes to disregard counsel not to stir up trouble during wartime, but to organize a committee in every precinct and march to the ballot boxes with the Non-Partisan League."

Trouble In Unions Also

Trouble is brewing for Labor Unions that have induced or permitted Negroes to join their organizations for limited benefits. The colored members are protesting against discriminations, and have come to the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee with demands for equal consideration as to promotions and pay. It begins to look as if serious race friction now is to be between white and colored associates in unions.

That some ugly chickens are coming home to the New Deal henhouse to roost Democrats here concede. This week, as Congress reconvenes, the Fair Employment Practices Committee, the duty of which is to enforce Executive Practices Order 8802 and other regulations relating to race troubles, is holding public hearings on charges that about two dozen railroad companies and 14 railroad workers' unions are discriminating against Negroes and Mexicans. The groups interested in this inquiry say that it is just the beginning of fierce battles over jimcrowism in war industries. A leading Negro paper asserts that "The outcome of the hearings here will be an acid test of whether the Roosevelt administration intends to carry through and enforce a policy of no-discrimination in war industry.

"All other actions of either the old or the new FEPC, considered against the background of the railroad hearings, have been mere skirmishes."

Expect Many Rail Jobs

Negroes expect to get thousands of new and lucrative jobs on the railroads if they win their contests with that powerful group of employers and then they will break into other fields where war materials are involved.

In the pre-New Deal days, when the Negro support went to the Republicans, it made little difference if campaign promises were kept or not. The colored voter was showing his gratitude to Abraham Lincoln, and expected discrimination in employment but, now, it is different, the Democrats must see that all forms of discrimination are eliminated. That is quite a task. But the intimation that any failure on the part of Northern leaders to keep faith will result in a wholesale bolt back to the GOP causes jitters in many hearts in doubtful states.

New Concessions Won

Gradually the Negro is winning concessions he never dreamed of getting before World War One. "Negro" is now written with a capital N in all government publications. Newspapers north of the Mason-Dixon Line say "Mr. and Mrs." in writing about a couple of colored married people. United States Government census enumerators no longer classify a group of citizens as "Negroes" but a "non-whites" are listed togethe[r]. The first census reports showing the new classification were those of 1940. The American Bar Association has dropped the color bar, and elected a Negro judge to membership. All other national organizations and societies are to be asked to follow that example set by the lawyers.

Greensboro, Ala., Watchman
September 25, 1943

WE LEAN TO THE LEFT

The Southern Watchman, by certain standards, is a "liberal" newspaper. By these standards, it might be called Radical; it might almost be called "communistic."

The standards of which we speak are those which might be applied to it by an Eastern town—Hillburn, N. Y. In Hillburn, there is current a terrific uproar over "jim crow" in the schools. By the clever device of gerrymander, the whites of Hillburn have set aside one school for the negroes, another for the whites—and the negroes are raising a howl about it.

The mayor of Hillburn, Mr. John Creelman, is a leader in the segregation movement, and he is largely responsible for the standards by which we assert The Southern Watchman might be called a newspaper of the extreme left. Asked, because of his enthusiasm for segregated schools, if he thought the freeing of slaves was a mistake, Mayor Creelman said:

"Sometimes I think it was—a great mistake. All a negro wants is a full belly."

We are "liberal" enough, "radical" enough, "communistic" enough to insist that the freeing of the slaves was not a mistake. We insist that the negro wants more than a "full belly"—albeit a "full belly" goes a long way with negro as well as white. Our reactionary friends, our Bourbon friends may make what they desire out of our leftist tendencies. We are too radically Southern to let a New York politician get by with a pro-slavery argument.

Patronizing PM

Dear Editor: New York, N. Y.

I have heard say among some Negro friends of m[illegible] that, while they consider PM [illegible] have the best of intentions, they resent a sort of patr[illegible] attitude which your excellent paper has toward minorities.

They believe that it is not right to sort of pat the Negro on the head and say in effect: "Boy, you are OK. Don't let nobody tell you different."

They believe [illegible] facts are facts and [illegible] intelligent Negroes are prepared to accept them as of even date and do their best together with intelligent whites to remedy them.

ANGUS McHAGGIS
New York

48c-1943
Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala

Messrs. Graves, Ethridge, Dabney Can Prove A Point

April 3, 1943

BY THE EDITOR

Not a week passes but what Columnist John Temple Graves doesn't "tetch" the so-called race problem.

He, Messers. Mark Etheridge, Virginius Dabney, and other reputed liberals of the South have written much about what should be the attitude of the Negro and the attitude toward the Negro. And while jiving on the Negro subject has been one of the most popular avocation, there is a possibility of these liberals being interested in some form of setup designed to enable the people of the South to amicably and justly work our problems out.

My honest opinion is that Messrs. Dabney, Ethridge, Graves and their company of fellow thinkers know a lot more about the Negro than 99 percent of their fellow race men, because they have met the real Negro in their attendance at interracial meets, visits to Negro schools and in conference with high type Negroes from day to day. This is something the powerful enemies of the race have not been exposed to.

This is an open appeal to Columnist Graves, II, to appeal to all liberals and social minded in his race and in our race with whom he has come in contact, to come together—no chips on the shoulders—forgetful of the past and prayerfully work out some plan which all would agree to work to the end that we might have lasting peace, harmony and security for all the people of the South.

Columnist John Temple Graves, by so moving out could render the South a great service no less meaningful than Booker T. Washington's service to the South and nation by his Atlanta Exposition Address.

April 3, 1943

It is my belief that Columnist Graves is big and is enlightened enough to tackle this job. It is my feeling that he will have plenty of help from both sides. I hope my readers will urge Columnist Graves to ask those among his race whom he deems to fair and social minded to join the band.

There is no getting away from it, heaven is not pleased with the racial situation in the South and Southerners who are concerned and enlightened ought come together and institute an action program designed to actually enable both races to grow and be assured absolute justice economically, politically, educationally and evolutionary doing away with discrimination in industry, law making and enforcement.

Negroes and whites in the South have said for a long time that they ought get together and they can get together and solve their own problems. It seems that now is the time to stop talking about what we ought to do and get together and solve our problems.

Columnist Graves seems to have at times an open mind, and can express himself, I therefore nominate him to lead by getting the real people of the South together to the end that they may agree to adoption of maybe, say the Golden Rule in all our relationship on the "as is basis," but at the same time striving courageously to put our relationship on the basis it ought be on. The Negro is constructively restless. He wants to move forward. No one is waking him up—this awakening is natural.

Greenville, S. C., Observer
July 16, 1943

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through Thurgood Marshall of New York, has set out to upset things generally, for we are told that it has collected enough money to compel South Carolina to pay white and colored teachers the same. And the association tells us, according to the newspapers, "that salaries are but one phase of the educational system; that plans have been made to tackle transportation system, length of school terms and graduate training." A petition has been filed with the Charleston school board, alleging that the school board has refused to grant negro teachers the increase of 15 per cent voted by the recent general assembly. The petition itself may be regarded as mere camouflage for an attack on the relations between white and colored people.

The News and Courier has been pointing out that the whites are carrying so much of the cost of negro schools that the contention might be settled by giving state and county support to the elementary grades, only, letting whites and colored pay for high school and college tuition. That would rule out this colored petitioner who teaches in the Burke Industrial High School, but it would rule out so many white teachers that we doubt if that plan will appeal to the people. Furthermore it would impose a heavy burden on white people whose children now attend high schools. The News and Courier's suggestion, let it be remembered, has been before the public for some years, in view of the ever-increasing cost of operating free public high schools, as well as state colleges. Another plan for immediate results might be to dismiss the petitioner from her position. Ordinarily we regard the right of petition with respect, it being a fundamental right of citizenship. The federal Constitution forbids the congress to enact any law to restrict "the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for redress of grievances." The Constitution of South Carolina has a somewhat similar provision which guarantees the right "to petition the government or any department thereof, for a redress of grievances." Leaving that for the moment, the petitioner in a burst of rhetoric, declares herself a crusader and rejoices in initiating a campaign of enormous concern to all the people of the state. Since the lawyers for the negroes tell us that the petition is a mere opening wedge and will be followed by suits the petition itself loses the character of a petition and comes before the Charleston school board as threat of coercion.

Shall Charleston (and South Carolina) adopt a policy of appeasement? South Carolina hasn't been much of an appeaser; nor does this petition of a Charleston colored teacher come in a manner to command a sympathetic hearing, accompanied as it is by outside organizations and a New York lawyer.

Charleston ought to be so dear to the hearts of all colored people that it should appear as an inviolable shrine to them, for Charleston built fine school houses for negroes sixty years ago.

The fine flourishes of the petition sound more like the bombast of a superficially read agitator than of a quiet high school teacher. Hear this: "Rousseau said: 'He who would be free must strike the first blow.' I believe as ardently in that doctrine as I do in the concepts of that democracy and God Himself," says this colored petitioner. "I am therefore happy about the effort which I understand to be the first among my people to remove from our state some of the unfortunate remnants of reconstruction days."

Perhaps the lawyers who are agitating this question do not know how great a fire can develop from one little match. Perhaps like the tragic episode in Jerusalem they cry, "His blood be on us and on our children." But this teacher herself, perhaps a native of Charleston, must have heard of what the white people endured during the days of reconstruction, for she speaks of "the unfortunate remnants of reconstruction days." Unfortunate, indeed! Yet she lives in an old city which provided at once for its colored people, though the white people were smarting under insult, injustice, spoilation and malignant oppression; and she lives in a state which provided the colored college which she attended.

This Charleston colored teacher, who fancies herself as a racial leader, might well seek the solitude of some out-of-the-way place for a bit of quiet thinking. If she is a leader, where is she going?

It saddens me that these meddlers and busybodies from the North will succeed in one thing only too well: whether they gain anything through the courts or lose, they will succeed in opening still wider the gap between the races; they will smash to smithereens much of the patient work of devoted preachers and teachers; and as they persist in playing up the negro against the white man they will build up a solid wall of white opposition. The white man can get along without the negro, if he must, though no one wishes to; can the negro get along without the white man? Let him think about this. Whoever starts trouble is hardly a friend to the negro.

A number of race riots in Texas, Alabama, Michigan and elsewhere are giving much concern to our people. Northern newspapers of colored people play up racial discrimination and week after week agitate what they regard as the cause, or the rights of negroes. Negro organizations are conferring with government officials, or petitioning them most of the time. They are not only assertive but bellicose. It must not surprise them that white people have taken note of what is going on. The negro can't capitalize his political possibilities and have unbroken successes merely because he has the ear of Washington politicians.

Any improvements in relations of the races will not come through politicians; northern democratic politicos may meddle and muddle with the racial aspirations of Northern negro politicians, but white and colored people have lived as neighbors down here on a basis of friendly and mutual helpfulness; politicians have done nothing to improve race conditions. If the negro politicians stir up the race question they stir up both sides, not just one. When people resort to government intervention they are inviting force, coercion, compulsion. Well, force is usually met by force. The negro leaders are astonished at racial outbreaks? They are provoking them all the time. Government favors and legislation can't solve race problems, but they can embitter the races implacably and incite to all manner of hostile manifestations.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 13, 1943

The Lyons Den

By LEONARD LYONS

The publishing house of Simon & Schuster occupies a glass-walled suite, with terraces, at Rockefeller Center. It is one of the most unusual offices in the city. . . A few days ago M. Lincoln Schuster met John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the gardens of the plaza there. "You're a wonderful landlord," said Schuster. "We consider it a privelege to be your tenants. You should come up and see our flowers in bloom. It's a beautiful place." . . . "Yes, I know," said Rockefeller. "I have an office across the plaza from you." . . . "Why didn't you take our place for your office?" asked Schuster. . . . "Because," replied Rockefeller, "I can't afford it."

* * *

A new committee, headed by Pearl Buck and including Wendell Willkie on its board, is being organized, and will be called The Committee Against Racial Discrimination in the War Effort. It will fight discrimination

in industry, public housing, trade unions, government civilian employment and the voluntary services. . . .Neither butter nor coffee was served at the dinner Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. . . .Frank Sinatra will co-star with Michele Morgan in an RKO movie. . . .Jan Valtin, author of "Out of the Night," was attacked by bow-and-arrow from a cell window at Ellis Island, during his stay there.

* * * *

Theodore Dreiser has great faith in the immortality of his writings—faith which resulted in an unusual realty transaction. Some years ago Dreiser owned a house in Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Eventually, when he began to roam throughout America, he sold that house to a N. Y. dentist. . . .And now, while he himself lives in Hollywood, Dreiser repurchased that Mt. Kisco home, to preserve it—for, after all, America some day might seek a shrine in his honor.

* * * *

Abbott & Costello are buying up all the copies of a recording they made in 1938, in which they used the old draft-law gag: "When the time comes, the three of us will go—me and the two guys who'll have to drag me." . . .Paul Robeson, who majored in languages while he was at Rutgers, will introduce a simplified course of language studies, via a series of recordings. . . .Westbrook Van Voorhis, who has been the voice of the March of Time for eight years—during which his face never has been seen by the public—will make his screen debut in the March of Time's "Invasion." He will be shown as the chairman of a meeting of commentators.

* * * *

American troops stationed in New Guinea are being subjected on conflicting propaganda projects. Radio Tokyo features recordings of familiar American song hits to remind the American troops of their homes, their girls and their families. "Quit and go back to these," is the suggestion from Tokyo. . . .The San Francisco stations beamed at New Guinea also feature recordings of these old song hits, as a reminder of home ties. . . ."These are worth fighting for," is the theme of the U. S. A. broadcasts. And so in New Guinea these nights, the propaganda conflict continues—with our government using nostalgia to build up morale, and the enemy using nostalgia to break it down.

* * * *

Army officers who witnessed Martha Raye's achievements in North Africa proposed her for the Air Medal, but then one high official turned it down. . . .When Collier's accepted Carl Sandburg's poem for publication in a forthcoming issue and asked how much he wanted, Sandburg said: "The fact that you're using it is the important thing. I have more than enough recognition and I have enough money—so name your own price.". . . .Swifty Morgan was at the station to meet a relative of Bernard Baruch's who came up to N. Y. "He came here," Swifty reports, "because his allowance of $100,000 a week from Bernie was three days overdue."

* * * *

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas invited an Eastern friend to visit this Summer at his cabin in Oregon. "Okay, I'll come," the friend agreed, "and I'll bring my butler along to make it easier. That's how we do things in the East.". . ."You won't have to bring him. At our cabin, I'M the butler," replied Justice Douglas. "That's how we do things in the West."

* * * *

Gen. Patton's ban against any soldier or correspondent wearing a beard was successfully violated only once, during the African campaign. The violator got away with it by explaining to Patton: "I took an oath not to shave until we got Rommel." . . . Capt. Hank Greenberg, the ball player, is considered too old to meet the Army requirements for pilots. He nevertheless took some flying courses on his own time and now has won his wings. . . .Last night the Army's radio show, "We Who Fight," was broadcast to the troops overseas. One of the participants was a soldier, just returned from the front, who had lost his right arm in action. While he waited for his cue, the soldier spoke to the man seated next to him, who asked: "Now that you're back, what's the first thing you want to see?". . . .The soldier answered: "John L. Lewis."

* * * *

At their home in Nyack, N. Y., Mrs. Ben Hecht is awaiting the imminent birth of her first child. This is the first time in many years that Mrs. Hecht isn't spending the Summer in work and exercise. She is one of the few women in America ever to become an expert boxer. . . .Some time ago, when a friend of the Hechts was aggrieved over an item published by a newspaperwoman in Hollywood, he asked Mrs. Hecht to slug her. "All my life, in barrooms and in print, I've defended your sex," he said. "Now the time has come for a lady to reciprocate." . . .Ben and his collaborator, Charles MacArthur, tried to dissuade her in vain. The newspaperwoman learned of this and went into seclusion. One night they finally met, at the prize fights in Hollywood. "No, no, you musn't," Hecht and MacArthur pleaded, successfully, with Mrs. Hecht. "Look who's escorting her." Mrs. Hecht looked. The newspaperwoman was being escorted that night by Jack Dempsey. (Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

News
Birmingham, Ala

For Each Of Us

It seems to *The News* that there are two things for all Americans to keep especially clear in their minds as they contemplate with horror and concern the racial and national tragedy that occurred in Detroit.

JUN 24 1943

First and foremost, we should never cease to remember that no problems among us can be solved or mitigated by mass violence. Rather it is unmistakably obvious that such madness can only intensify our troubles and dangers, bringing the most fearful of all human calamities—battle between citizens of a common country, with common aims and hopes.

Second, it should be borne constantly in mind that the great majority of our people, white and colored, do realize that violence is no solution and are resolved to do their utmost to discourage and prevent it.

Why, then, do we have such frightful outbreaks? Why must the country undergo such a situation as developed in Detroit?

* * *

In that great American city thousands of workers have been remaining away from their urgent war tasks for fear of a resumption of violence. The mighty American war machine is being slowed down just when it is gaining peak momentum. On either count—that of fear or war efficiency—the situation is intolerable. Why?

There are serious and pressing problems in the racial situation, in the whole question of minority rights. These problems cannot be evaded. They must be faced. We must strive earnestly, courageously, positively, to make progress in dealing with them. But these problems are not to be blamed for barbaric rioting. No one can believe that solutions are to be found in mass madness.

JUN 24 1943

No, the trouble grows out of lack of control and sense, out of surrender to blind passions, out of momentary yielding to savage instincts.

One person might thus yield to his low impulses and precipitate a general outburst of such instincts among thousands of persons. Madness of this kind can spread like panic when someone shouts fire in a crowded building. That is where the danger lies—that one or a few will yield and infect large groups with sudden, uncontrollable savagery.

* * *

The duty, then, of every one of us is plain to stand guard over his own self-control, to do everything possible to contribute to a disciplined state of the public mind generally.

Let it be repeated that the vast majority, white and colored, is profoundly aware of the tragedy and frustration of violence and is firm in standing out against any such tendencies.

JUN 24 1943

The difficult thing is to assure restraint among the few who are disposed toward irresponsibility and extremism.

There can be no guarantee in that respect. But maintenance of mutual consideration, human justice and firm self-control among the majority affords strong protection against the dangerous few.

PM
New York, N. Y.

Race an Issue In OWI Row

JUN 23 1943

Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23.—One of the big issues before the Senate Appropriations Committee tomorrow, when it begins consideration of the appropriation for the Office of War Information, is:

What is the place of Negroes in the U. S. A.?

In the midst of the worst race riots in American history, the one Government agency which has attempted by persuasion to mitigate the racial differences between white and Negro Americans stands marked for execution—and partly for that reason. (*See Pages* 10 *to* 19.)

Basis for Action

JUN 23 1943

That was the basis of the outcry by Rep. J. C. Starnes (D., Ala.) when he offered the motion to kill OWI's domestic activities. Starnes charged that the OWI "is an insult to the patriotism and the sacrifices of the members of this body of the American people, whose brothers and whose sons have fallen from the skies in flaming combat."

JUN 2 1943

That was the meaning of Starnes' assertion that "the type and character of the domestic propaganda foisted upon the American people through publications printed and distributed at public expense by the OWI is a stench to the nostrils of a democratic people."

Rep. A. Leonard Allen (D., Ala.) spelled it out. Said he:

"Elmer Davis, instead of helping the war effort domestically, is hurting it. . . . His propaganda stuff has hurt the South. We in the South understand that problem and know best how to deal with it. We understand the psychology of the race problem. Davis had 2,500,000 copies of a certain pamphlet printed and sent everywhere. This pamphlet undertook to glorify one race in the war.

JUN 23 1943

Pamphlet Is Target

"We in the South wish to encourage that race. We are the best friends of that race. But such propaganda raises a race issue, which ought to be kept down."

Starnes and Allen were talking about the OWI pamphlet *Negroes and the War*. It was an attempt by word and pictures to tell what Negroes are doing in agriculture, industry and in the armed services, what Negroes have to gain by an American victory and what Negroes have to lose if the Axis wins.

JUN 26 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

White Editor Attacks Myth of Race, Color

CHICAGO.—(ANP) — Writing on the subject "If I Were a Negro," George Seldes, editor of In Fact, declared that jim crowism must be destroyed to make way for real democracy.

"If I were a Negro," he wrote in the November issue of the Negro Digest, "I would do exactly what I am doing now and what I believe every colored persons must do now until the day all of the myths and lies about race, color and blood are buried and forgotten. We must fight fascism in every form."

48c-1943

ONE WORD MORE

Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia

By RALPH McGILL

"SPOKESMAN OF THE NEW SOUTH" Those who have gone along with this corner for any number of years have read here numerous articles about Henry Woodfin Grady. It is not a new interest.

When I was a student at McCallie Preparatory School on Missionary Ridge near Chattanooga, I used to declaim portions of Grady's speeches at the Friday afternoon sessions of the Daniel Webster Literary Society, a society much superior to its rival, the name of which I do not now recall.

He was a great speaker and writer. He had a profound love of the south and of this state. He was, measured against his times, the foremost liberal in the south. He was fearless, but he knew that to make progress one had to deal with actualities. Grady preferred to help those now living with slow but sure progress rather than shoot at the moon in some effort to help generations yet unborn. He was impulsive and generous. He gave of himself so unstintingly that he almost literally died to give to the nation the south's story.

Today there is in the bookshops of the nation the first comprehensive book on the life of Henry Grady. A few days after his death (December 23, 1889) Joel Chandler Harris, an associate, did a book on Grady. It was, until now, the best one and it is no criticism to say this new one is better. The gallant Harris had to write in a hurry and there was then no way to measure the man. There could be only a heartfelt appreciation, a few personal stories, and a collection of his speeches. This Harris did in admirable style.

Now comes "Henry W. Grady, Spokesman of the New South." It is a story done after 10 years of painstaking research; a story done after complete access to all Grady's papers and to collections of papers; after years of study of old records and old files. I doubt if ever a research job was done with more thoroughness and with more sincerety.

The author is Raymond B. Nixon, head of the department of journalism at Emory University. His book fills a gap. It is a book which every Georgian and every southerner ought to own. It is a book which every northerner interested in southern problems ought to read.

The book is published by Alfred A. Knopf and this means, of course, it is a superior job. The cost is $4, which, because of the many rare illustrations, is moderate.

AHEAD OF HIS TIME It often is said of a man, or woman, who has devoted a great deal of fighting for various causes, without much effect, that he or she was "ahead of the times."

I never have agreed with this. No man fighting for a reform or a cause is ahead of his time. It is simply that lack of intelligent understanding, ignorance or selfish opposition is able to prevent public acceptance of the ideas advanced.

Here in Georgia we know what a terrific time we have had to bring about reforms.

I have written here before that Grady's talks and writings on agriculture were almost identical with the report of the President's Committee on the South made in 1938. Grady was saying 55 years ago what teachers of vocational agriculture, editors and farm men are saying today with regard to diversification, farm credits, and so on. He saw, and condemned, the credit system which was every year turning over hundreds of farms to mortgage banks. He condemned the crop loan system, which was part of the credit system. He saw erosion and all the other factors on the ailing farms.

He got nowhere that he could see. But he did begin it. And later on, when the Roosevelt administration brought about many reforms, he could look down and see that his work and his fight was a part of the victory.

It is not yet entirely won, incidentally.

PRISON REFORM It is interesting to note that Grady was the first to demand, and bring about, prison reform in Georgia. He saw, on a visit to a prison, shocking conditions, and he saw a young white girl, a prostitute of about 17, working with a Negro labor gang on a road.

It was the impulsive Grady who got her out, had her brought to his own home and turned over to the care of his wife who had her bathed and clothed in decent clothing. A job was found for her. Grady used her story as the subject of a lecture which moved prison conditions a bit forward.

Later on the young lady's old associates got her to go back to sinning. She was quoted as saying Grady was a fool. I doubt if she said it, but if she did it did not matter. The prisons were a little better and Grady kept on.

He toiled for the Negro. He denounced and brought to law men who had flogged some Negroes. He was criticized for it. The demagogues slandered him and abused him. Some of the gangs, such as later became the K. K. K. of our own time, threatened him. He demanded that the Negro be given a full economic place and education to equip him for that place. The small minds were against him. The fight he began has gone forward. It is not achieved. Much wrong, much unfair and harmful discrimination remains, but the progress since his time is amazing.

That is part of it. Through the pages of the book march the men who made Grady. Much of the book is the story of The Constitution. When Captain Evan Howell brought Grady to The Constitution he began with Grady and later with Harris the service to Georgia and the devotion to the people of the state which succeeding generations have never relinquished. I hope you may read the book. It is absorbing and vital.

Women Must Speak:

The Worker
New York, N. Y.

Let's Heave Jim Crow Overboard Right Now

NOV 14 1943

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

MANY people ask the origin of the term "Jim Crow." The current use of this slang phrase to denote the vile and shameful practice of discrimination and segregation of Negro people is not entirely accidental.

The T. D. Rice Minstrel Show, in 1935, featured a song and dance number entitled "Jim Crow." The refrain was "Wheel about and turn about and jump Jim Crow." It indicated the motions of the dancer. Apparently, it also expressed the slave owners' driving, arrogant attitude towards the Negro people. It was used first to designate the separate part of a car assigned to Negro people. It has come to mean today all forms of undemocratic practices against them. Through usage, an obscure word becomes common, and in this instance repulsive.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

"You can never know fully," a young Negro teacher said to me in the South, **"what it means to be an American with a black skin."**

It takes a high degree of sensitivity to the feelings of others to place oneself inside the skin of another person, even under the most favorable circumstances. How much more so is this true when one with a white skin attempts to speak of the feelings and reactions of Negro Americans.

It is neither sympathy nor tolerance that Negro Americans require, but **justice.** Unless the problems of the Negro people are approached with a basic acceptance that **they have an inalienable right to be free and equal,** there are dangerous pitfalls.

The words of a lady whose courage and sincerity is undeniable but whose head is often muddled illustrates this. Mrs. Roosevelt's recent article on the theme "If I Were a Negro" was ably answered by Prof. Doxey Wilkerson in his **Daily Worker** column "Towards Freedom," on Oct. 20. Her advice that Negroes are better off here than in Africa, that they should work hard, keep kindly in spirit, accept slow advances and find solace in their friends, including some white ones, are bitter pills which Negroes have been fed for a long time. **They are a far cry from the only real cure for their sufferings and wrongs, which is to wipe out for all time all forms of Jim Crow in our country.**

Substitute for Justice

Imagine telling the Irish they should be content because they are better off here than in the "bogs of Ireland." Such advice negates progress. All people rightfully expect better of America than their ancestors suffered several centuries ago in far-off lands. Otherwise, history goes backward.

There are no substitutes for justice. Neither sympathy, which justice will render unnecessary, nor tolerance, which the dictionary defines as "endure, permit or forbear to judge," is acceptable to the Negro people as a palliative for inequality.

What the Negro people have a right to expect from progressive white people is burning indignation and impatience with injustice, translated into solidarity and cooperation to help them win their complete emancipation now. They justly put all words to the test of deeds. No claims of caution or expediency can justify silence or inaction.

What a shameful spectacle at the AFL convention in Boston, that not a single white delegate arose to defend the Negro worker's right to equal trade union membership. And that a mayoralty candidate in Detroit flouted the Negro vote of his city in KKK style!

Negro rights are today, as they have always been, a matter of plain justice and decency. They are also a wartime necessity in industry and in our armed forces. William Green's lame excuse that it is "a matter of education" which takes a long time, is a monotonously familiar old tune to the Negro people full of wind, meaning nothing. The National Maritime Union, CIO, has demonstrated that learning by doing is the best school of democracy. They heaved Jim Crow overboard, as have other unions.

Even Children Unsafe

Jim Crowism is a daily crucifixion to ten million fellow Americans. The horror of lynching and mob violence oppresses the soul of every black mother. Detroit demonstrated that even little children are not safe—South or North. The humiliation and insult of a Hillburn, N. Y., are occurring right here in our home state.

We white women must speak out against the contamination of children with white adults' prejudices. Think of the continuous impact of disagreeable and degrading incidents daily, deep affronts to one's human dignity, suffered by Negro Americans!

Rudeness, roughness, cruelty, insults, patronage, cheap familiarity, meanness, contempt, coldness, rebuffs are the daily experience of Negro people—who are themselves a dignified, courteous, talented and highly intelligent people. Even under such superlative handicaps, they have made a superlative contribution to the cultural life of our country, a contribution which is a pathetic promise of their vast potentialities, once unfettered.

Our Negro citizens will judge us by our deeds, not our words alone, and rightly so. Jim Crow must go. Let's heave him overboard in our country, unwept, unhonored and unsung by all decent people.

Daily Worker New York, N. Y.

Seamen to Keep Up Mass

Picketing Against Pegler

AUG 21 1943

Seamen of the National Maritime Union are scheduled to continue picketing "Poison Pen" Westbrook Pegler, columnist of the World-Telegram, at the newspaper offices, 125 Barclay St., it was announced yesterday by Joseph Stack, union port agent.

The action was decided at a New York port membership meeting which voted to continue the protests against Pegler's slandering of the men who deliver the goods in ships to the fighting fronts.

Starting Monday, the NMU will place a two-man picket line in front of the plant between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., it was announced by the union.

Many of the seamen who were in Thursday's [illegible] demonstration have already shipped back to [illegible], Stack said refuting the statement of Pegler that they were sailors who never went to sea.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Age-Herald

NOV 18 1943

Birmingham, Ala.

Sen. William Langer, of North Dakota, whose hateful and dishonest injection of the race issue beat the federal aid-to-education bill, seems to have his name in all the worst pots. He is one of the five senators who voted against the Connally-Moscow world peace bill. He is one of the 12 Senate judiciary committee members voting to interrupt the war effort now with an attempt to force the anti-poll tax bill on the South. The fact that he is one of these 12 suggests that the poll tax issue in Washington at a time like this is as dishonest and hateful as the race issue that beat the education bill.

* * *

Sen. [illegible] Nuys, of Indiana, after [illegible] committee for the anti-poll tax bill, wonders piously how the country will endure the spectacle of a filibuster against it in the midst of war. He should have done his wondering before he voted in the midst of war to force an issue which he and his associates know from ample experience leads only to implacable quarreling and deadlock. In the meantime he must permit us to wonder down here how men of intelligence can force a domestic fight in the midst of war and then accuse those who fight back of obstructing the war effort.

* * *

Take Alabama's Lister Hill, for example, who comes here today for an important speech to the Alabama League of Municipalities and whose whole soul is given now to national matters having to do with the conduct of this war, the making of an enduring peace after the war, the implementation of the South to full economic place in the world to come. His usefulness to his country in these respects is betokened in the national attention he has come to command and in the leadership he exercises in the Senate. Yet he, too, with John Bankhead and all other Southern members of the Senate, will have to infer that big jobs and take a Southern part in a partisan fight over the poll tax. That Sen. Hill will do so is not to be doubted, for he did it before. That he will have to do so is a pity and a disgrace.

* * *

Congratulations to Executive Director Ed E. Reid on the extraordinary program he has arranged for the League of Municipalities' annual convention here. His is an organization which deals with government at its grassiest roots. The attention it attracts argues well for good roots.

* * *

When President James E. Mills, of the Birmingham Rotary Club, stood up at Rotary yesterday to get the program going, all the other Rotarians stood up, too. The Kiwanians would have stood up if it had been their meeting, and equally the Civitans, Exchangeites, Lions, the P.-T. A., the University Women, and every individual and group in this community. For the annual Community Chest drive had just come to successful completion in an amount almost double the ordinary total—and Jimmy Mills had led that drive with a patience, statesmanship, diplomacy, industry and executive ability that will rank him high in Community Chest history for all time. The people of this valley should be proud that they can command such services as Mr. Mills' and his associates for their annual exercise in taking care of themselves. The people of this valley should be proud, too, of the people of this valley—who have gone so loyally through the exceptionally strenuous exercise of this year.

* * *

Those who are under a temperamental necessity of always seeing two sides and never taking either might alter the formula by seeing two sides of the poll tax question and taking both. "We believe both sides to be right," declares forthright Editor H. Powell Chapman, in The Roanoke (Va.) Times. "The poll tax should be abolished—but it should be abolished by the states themselves and not by a ruthless and deliberate violation of the Constitution of the United States." How does Gov. Arnall stand? Destiny is still waiting to be his baby on this question.

NOV 18 1943

If the Republicans nominate Bricker in their witching hour it will be their way of saying they do not understand their witching hour. It will be their way of saying they think the times call for what the times after the other war called—Harding "normalcy." It will be their way of saying they think the country is going to be turned over again to the Old Guard, that the present reaction against statism and governmental-ly controlled economy is a reaction in favor of corporate self-ism and privately controlled economy. In which case we-the-voters will show the Republicans how poorly they understand the times.

NOV 18 1943

In Wartime News Washington

Birmingham, Ala.

BY DALE HARRISON

AUG 7 1943

WASHINGTON—In our neighborhood, which is just within the District of Columbia near Chevy Chase Circle, there is a giant of a colored man who calls himself "Singin' Sam from Alabam'." He earns a satisfying living by polishing automobiles. If you are unwary enough to park your car anywhere near where Sam happens to be passing, you may as well reconcile yourself to handing over some silver to him, for he will shine the car whether you want it shined or not.

Of booming contentment is Singin' Sam. The vicissitudes of life touch him not. He "talks" one of the greatest polishing jobs I ever encountered. It is that pleasant, old-time Negro approach: A lot of song and conversation but not too fierce an application of elbow grease. I am not sure, but what it is the best way to do a job. Certainly it seems to have brought Sam more happiness than most of us ever know.

The other day Sam, who sings his presence in a deep, not unpleasant bass, observed George, another Negro, who is handy-man in one of the stores. Said George: "Poor Sam, you better go home. Rain's a-coming, and you ain't goin' to get any cars to shine today."

* * *

SAM, TOWERING WELL over six feet, looked down reprovingly upon George's 5 feet 2.

"Don't you worry none about old Singin' Sam from Alabam'," he boomed. "Old Sam keeps away the rain when he shines 'em. What are you doin' standin' out here gabbin' with Old Sam? That white man don't pay you to stand out here and tell Old Sam it's going to rain. You're fixin' to get fired, you are.

"Get your broom, and start sweepin.' The man gives you a job, why don't you work at it, like you oughtta? Why don't you work hard like Old Singin' Sam from Alabam'? Everybody say, 'That Sam, nobody can polish a car like that old Sam from Alabam'."

"I'm just tellin' you fo' your own good," the other Negro said. "Ain't no cars being shined with them big black clouds in the sky."

* * *

SAM WAS TRYING TO BE PATIENT. You could see that he was earnestly trying to impress upon George his philosophy as to how the colored race should conduct itself in a white man's world.

"The boss-man gave you a good job, and you stand out here talkin' yo' fool head off," he reiterated. "That's no gratitude. The boss-man ain't going to be a big enough fool to pay you for talking. Get a-going, now. Move that broom! Take an example from Old Sam from Alabam'. Everybody say when Sam shines he really rubs that polish right in. I rubs hard. Nobody in all the world rubs the polish like Old Sam."

A car drew up to the curb, parked, and its owner got out and entered a store. Singin' Sam pounced on it like a cat on a bird. He carefully put his pail on the running board and distributed polishing cloths around so that the driver wouldn't be able to drive away too swiftly for negotiation. Quickly he had a good-sized spot of the car covered with polish, making the surface dull until it could be rubbed bright.

This done, Sam slowed his tempo. No hurry now. The car had to be polished now.

He lifted his voice in song:

"Old Singing Sam,
From Alabam'—
Born in a town
Called Bumin'ham—"

His cheerful, deep-throated, booming bass could be heard clear up to the circle.

Constitution

AUG 7 1943

FAIR ENOUGH

By WESTBROOK PEGLER.

Atlanta, Georgia

Racial Disunity

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Mr. Biddle, the attorney general, made an address last week in which he deplored racial disunity and prejudice and proposed that local groups be formed across the nation to combat this sort of thing. He should have gone into particulars regarding the sources of this dangerous agitation for he certainly is in a position to know that the trouble is aggravated much less by the ordinary American who, undoubtedly, does have his prejudices, usually mild or dormant, than by the Communists, the Negro press and Marshall Field, all of whom exploit for their own purposes the frictions between whites and Negroes, Gentiles and Jews. It happens that all three of these frictioneers are attached or devoted to the New Deal party.

The Communists not only address their appeals to the Negro as a Negro and the Jew as a Jew and the first victim of Hitlerism but they constantly put forward the most exasperating individuals to be found in either group as representative, even heroic, Negroes and Jews with the very purpose of arousing hatred. Their method is to identify such individuals as typical Negroes and Jews, knowing that most normal Americans will instinctively hate them and thus be tempeted to hate all Negroes and all Jews. The Communists thrive on turmoil, disunity and confusion and, as even Mayor LaGuardia once remarked when they were deliberately promoting and prolonging a local problem, they never want a peaceful settlement of any issue but would sacrifice the very people for whom they pretend to fight. Their objective is violence in the streets, then the breakdown of government through the weakness or hesitation of mayors and Governors, then anarchy and, finally, the dictatorship.

NOV 16 1943

Negro Press

There is no element comparable to the Negro press in the promotion of race consciousness among the Negroes and racial distrust of the white population. These publications have a large circulation and they constanty remind the Negro that he is a Negro while calling on the white press to forego all such distinctions They misrepresent the background facts of all disturbances so as to make it appear that, invariably, some white man was responsible for the trouble and the Negro Communists and fellow-travelers always receive recognition as racial leaders. Thus, white man who read this propaganda are given to suspect or believe that the whole Negro population is following men and women whose purpose in life is to destroy the American government.

NOV 16 1943

Biddle Not Naive

Mr. Biddle is not a naive man and I played down some incidents just because they were inflammatory. The Mr. Field is a false friend of [illegible] style and then nails them as false. When a man goes both groups for whom he pre-hoods. But in so doing he gives ends to carry on unremitting war circulation of false rumors he knows n print. He aggravates incidents some or all of which may be of the rumors. Thus he puts him- to causes and although he iden- sheer inventions of his journal- fluential agitators of racial and ifies individual Jews as Jews he ists who, at the very beginning religious hatred are to be found put forth terrible among these elements, all ad- leave an impression herents of his own party and against group hatreds. scares which

48c-1943
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Dixie Editor Flays Lynching, Wants Action

JAN 23 1943

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginius Dabney, Editor of the *Richmond Times Dispatch*, white liberal daily who has consistently opposed lynching in the South but as consistently fought against a Federal anti-lynch law, warns the South in an editorial (Jan. 9) that the Federal government will have to step in and put an end to mob rule unless the states act immediately to end this type of savagery.

"It is discouraging that five Negroes were lynched in 1942," Dabney writes. And he adds "this is five too many. Although the lynching curve was downward until a few years ago, the number has oscillated between three and six annually since 1938. How long will it take to wipe out this blot entirely?"

Commenting further on the hard fight to wipe out mob law, the Editor says "we must cover those last few yards" (of the goal of completely wiping out lynching) "in the near future. We admit that State action will not wipe out lynchings, and that the Federal authority is needed to do the job. It is up to the States to decide whether they want that to happen."

"PROTECTION" ALIBI NO GOOD

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Dabney punctures the alleged cause for lynching with the statement that "actually, the offenses against Southern womanhood for which lynchings occur are few and far between. . . Consider, for example that in 1939, 1940 and 1941 when a total of 12 persons were done to death in this savage fashion, not one was so much as accused of a capital crime!"

MISSISSIPPI LYNCHINGS

The Editor thinks that the "ill-advised plan to run a Negro against Congressman Rankin in the November election, was largely responsible for the three lynchings in Mississippi last October.

After saying "there has been no perceptible improvement since the middle thirties" in the lynching record, Dabney warns "if this keeps up much longer, the Federal government is likely to step in and take matters over. What are the states where lynchings have been occuring almost year after year going to do about it?"

White Editor Writes About Equal Pay

FEB 11 1943

Columbia Record

By O. E. McRAINE

COLUMBIA, S. C. —(SNS)— The editor of the Columbia Record wrote in the issue of January 20:

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"He ignored, (the Governor) however, the existing inequalities in educational opportunities and salaries as between Negroes and whites, inequalities which cannot be ignored, except at the risk of undermining the whole state aid system. The Negro teachers have been patient. But there is a time when patience ceases to be a virtue and eventually a test case will be brought in the federal courts with the result that the state of South Carolina will be compelled to pay equal salaries to all teachers irrespective of race or color."

On February 5, the editor again editorializes on the same subject: "The ways and means committee when it came to consider the matter of school teachers' salaries voted a flat fifteen per cent increase in all teachers' salaries.

"Any increase based upon percentages, applicable to all teachers, however, simply aggravates the already existing inequalities in wage scales as between white and Negro teachers and thereby plays directly into the hands of those who have been arguing that the only way for the Negroes to get pay equalization or even an approximation of it, would be to carry a test case to the courts. The test case will be brought and it will be decided in the Negroes' favor. The supreme court of the United States has already acted on the issue and the circuit court of appeals for this territory has also considered the issue and handed down its decision in a Virginia case. There is only one sensible course for South Carolina to adopt. It should do as North Carolina has done, provide for the gradual equalization of basic pay over a set period; in North Carolina, it was four years. And this step should be taken this year.

"The whole state aid system for schools is being jeopardized by the legislature's evasion of this responsibility. The white school teachers of South Carolina in their own protection should insist upon something being done and speedily."

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Editor McCray of the Lighthouse, has repeatedly expressed the same thoughts. For many months this writer has been assuring the teachers that a suit for equal pay would most certainly be won. However, many old line South Carolina Negroes will not believe anything much unless "our white folks" say so. Perhaps now that "our white folks" have again spoken, we shall get more support. It is more than idle — foolish — to expect the present legislature to follow the advice of the Recorder for, had it been so inclined, it would have made provisions in the present budget. It is indeed hard to believe Mr. J. P. Burgess' promise of equalization in 1946 — or even in 1966, without court action for it is as reasonable to expect manna to fall from heaven as to expect anything like a voluntary square deal for Negroes in education from the present government of South Carolina. On his record, Governor Johnston is most certainly against equal pay for Negroes. Senator Sawyer has said that the state would not pay it even if the Supreme Court so decreed. The State Board of Education, through Mr.. Schiffley, threatens the Negroes with "disaster" if they dare even think about equalization through court action and at the same time leaves all consideration of the question out of its recommendations to the legislature. We sincerely sympathize with the white teachers for, with the recommended 15 per cent increase, they will be getting about what they got in 1930; last year they were paid $279,865 less than in 1930. We do and should make common cause with them.

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Court action is our ONLY hope for that is the only means which will GUARANTEE justice. The suit cannot be lost; no suit for equal pay has ever been lost. The Charleston News and Courier has said that we should have equal pay; Mr. E. R. Crow of the State Board of Education, Mr. Felton and Mr. Jesse T. Anderson all have spoken or written in favor of an immediate adjustment.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

White Editor Scores Racism In America

FEB 6 1943

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"The church teaches and preaches the universal fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man, and yet America has not been able to practice it as far as the Negro is concerned."

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By Albert Deutsch:

Race Tags Have No Valid Place in Crime News

PM
New York, N. Y.

An editorial in the New York *Herald Tribune* of Mar. 24 takes this column to task for criticizing the press handling of crime reports involving Negro suspects.

The editorial takes issue with the following paragraph, quoted from my column of Mar. 23:

"Mugging, as interpreted in some newspaper scareheads, has come to mean practically any crime of violence committed by a Negro. Attempted rapes, assaults, stabbings, boy gang fights all are bundled together in these news stories as 'muggings,' so long as the perpetrator bears a black skin. . . The term has lately become a smear word that incites to race prejudice."

"We do not believe," says the *Herald Tribune* editorial, "that any paper in New York, intentionally or otherwise, has incited to race prejudice by printing accounts of muggings. . . Nobody is smearing the Negro."

"The recent plague of muggings, generally confined to street attacks on pedestrians, broke out in a new spot yesterday when three Negro girls assaulted a Negro boy student in a Harlem school and stole a carton of crackers he was delivering to classrooms. . . ."

The *Herald Tribune* devoted two-thirds of a column to the harrowing details of how three kids stole a box of crackers from another, then ran accounts of other "muggings," real and fancied, for the rest of a full column.

I checked with the boy, George Carter, 13, who, according to this story, was "mugged" by three Negro girls.

"No, I wasn't mugged at all," says George. "The girls came up to me on the school stairway. They said they'd punch me in the mouth if I didn't hand over the three boxes of crackers I was carrying. They grabbed one box, and ran."

MAR 29 1943

No Mugging

"This case definitely was not a mugging in any sense," says Judge Anna M. Kross of of Magistrates' Court, who remanded the oldest of the three girls to Wayward Minors' Court.

Let the *Herald Tribune* editorial writer answer these questions:

¶ Why was it necessary to pin the Negro race-tag on the children involved? To stress the Harlem angle? To associate this minor incident—one of dozens that happen in New York daily—with the serious street holdups? To call the girls "muggers," when in fact the offense was no mugging at all?

Why is the race tag in crime reports attached only to suspects who happen to be Negroes or Puerto Ricans?

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PM
New York, N. Y.
By Albert Deutsch:

Race in Crime

Newsmen Tell How Race Bias Colors Reports

A new York *Herald-Tribune* editorial writer, in a highly emotional attack on this column's campaign to keep discriminatory race tags out of crime reporting, denies that there is any prejudicial or unfair stress on race identity in crime news involving Negroes. He denies that the treatment of the so-called "mugging wave" in some New York newspapers is biased against a particular race.

MAR 30 1943

I call in as witnesses, to substantiate my charges, the newspaper reporters of this town. They know, better than anybody else, what's going on. The Representative Assembly of the New York Newspaper Guild, whose membership comprises about two-thirds of all newspapermen in this city, recently adopted a resolution recommending:

"That a program, sponsored by the New York Guild's Committee on Education, be started at once to induce reporters, rewrite men, copyreaders, editors and publishers to eliminate the terms Negro, colored, Puerto Rican or any other designation based on race or color in reporting crimes; and that a statement be prepared by the Guild denouncing such treatment of news as discriminatory, a danger to our country and a threat to our unity."

Eye Opener

The current issue of the *Guildpaper*, official organ of the New York newsmen's union, carries an eye-opening and courageous editorial on this question:

"Any police reporter," it says, "equipped with one pencil, one pad of paper, and the facilities of one New York daily can start a crime wave.

"Many a reporter, police or other, has, in fact, on instructions of an up-and-at-'em City Desk, done it in the past. Currently it is being done on a city-wide scale. Result: the 'mugging' epidemic, a purely journalistic creation.

MAR 30 19

"The formula, of course, is simple. Play up any crime, large or small, which involves a Negro. Stress the color line in copy and heads. Build up every disorderly conduct case on the police blotter between Negro and non-Negro into a climax of a series of horrors . . .

"There is a true story of the man on rewrite who led off a 'mugging' story for his paper—using only police headquarters facts—with:

"'John Jones, 34, white, was held on a mugging charge by police . . .'

"You can guess what happened. 'White' was copyread out as irrelevant.

"Isn't it about time that 'Negro,' 'colored,' 'Puerto Rican,' 'Harlem' and the like were also edited, permanently, out of crime reports—as not only irrelevant but dangerously harmful and shamefully unfair?

"We think our better publishers might well, at this time, seriously consider whether they should not drop the journalistic lynching bee as a circulation getter once and for all."

MAR 30 19

This is straight from the shoulder talk from newspapermen who know the score. I commend its perusal to the *Herald-Tribune* editorial writer, who opines:

"The problem of race relations in New York is not going to be improved by imputing to the honest press of New York a carelessness, a callousness and an unfairness of which it is not guilty."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Crime Smear

APR

CURRENT press attempts to smear the Negro people hit a new low for viciousness and slander.

- 1943

The technique is twofold. First, every crime in which a Negro is allegedly involved, is displayed prominently, and labelled "mugging." Then, when "muggings" have been thoroughly identified with Negroes in the public mind, every crime of violence is called a "mugging" regardless of who commits it.

The police authorities have emphatically denied the existence of a Harlem crime wave. What, then, is behind the press smear campaign?

APR 1 - 1943

First, no doubt, there is the desire of real estate interests and others to keep the Negro people tied to the ghetto, and to maintain the grip of jim-crow upon them.

APR 1 - 1943

Second, in the case of the reactionary, obstructionist press, this is part of the fight of the unholy alliance of Southern tories and northern copperheads against a developing democracy that is spurred by war necessity.

What is to be done?

APR 1 - 1943

First, labor and democratic organizations of all kinds should explicitly condemn the press smear campaign, labelling it as such.

Second, Negro and white peoples' forces should unite to defeat the objectives of the press campaign by conducting more vigorous and sustained struggle for the elimination of all jim-crow practices, for full Negro rights in all aspects of American life and particularly in industry, and for abolition of the poll tax.

There is growing unity among the Negro people around this. It must be joined by all democratic white organizations in the struggle for application of the Four Freedoms here.

APR 1 - 1943

Finally, the Daily Worker has uncovered the fact that at least one of the reported "muggings" is a complete fraud, and there are suspicious circumstances surrounding some of the others. Every case should be investigated, and every attempt made to "frame" innocent Negroes must be exposed and fought by the people, white and Negro.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Rebukes N. Y. Times Anti-Negro Display

APR 5 19

A horrible mass rape of a white girl, 17, by 13 white youths in a Bronx movie theatre was "played down" by the great New York Times, in its issue of April 2, but the conviction of two Negro youths for robbing a victim of $8.75 in an alleged "mugging" was featured in the same issue, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged.

APR 5 1943

The Times carried both stories side by side. The rape story, a hideous crime carried in detail by other New York dailies, occupied even the names of eight of the youths who have been arrested for the crime. Five are still being sought by the police. A small, one-line headline was over the story.

On the other hand, the mugging story had a bold-faced italic two-line headline over it. It gave the names of the convicted men, said they were Negroes, told of testimony of witnesses, described the argument of the prosecuting attorney, and quotes the defense to a length of six inches.

APR 5 1943

In a letter to Edwin L. James, managing editor of The Times, who has denied that the paper is persecuting Negroes by the way it handles crime news, the NAACP pointed out that these two stories of April 2 prove that The Times is unfair and "has gone to fantastic lengths in an attempt to fasten a crime wave on the Negro community."

APR 5 1943

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Third Newspaper To Drop 'Negro'

MAR 3 1943

PHILADELPHIA — In the future the Philadelphia Daily News will not use the word Negro to identify a person in a news story except where it is absolutely essential to the meaning of the article, Lee Ellmaker, publisher, has porsimes in a letter to Raymond Pace Alexander, noted lawyer.

MAR 3 1943

The agreement to make this change came as the result of a staff conference between Daily News executives after Mr. Alexander had pointed out to the newspaper how unnecessary it was to use the racial designation in most instances.

MAR 3 1943

NEW YORK DISAPPOINTS US

The New York Times, along with other northern newspapers, constantly offers advice to the Southern States, especially upon the Negro question. It has, no doubt, an eye on the large Negro population of New York which probably buys newspapers.

However, The Times admits that while "there is no legal segregation of the races in New York city" it is "certainly true that the Negroes of Harlem are denied many opportunities open to their white fellow citizens."

This disappoints us. We have had the idea, largely from reading what the newspapers and politicians in New York have said, the justice reigned supreme in the metropolis and that its citizens were now busy trying to spread the seeds of righteousness to other benighted sections.

The Council' point out that in this way the papers "could make a substantial contribution to the war effort and to maintaining harmonious relations between all races and nationalities in this community".

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Coast Papers Urged to Drop Racial Tag

APR 5 1943

SAN FRANCISCO.—An appeal to the publishers of newspapers in this area to adopt immediately a policy of not using racial descriptions in reports of crime was made recently by the Bay Area Council Against Discrimination.

The Daily News action comes a few weeks after the Philadelphia Record, another local daily, announced a similar policy. The Marshall Field daily in New York PM, was the first to eliminate Negro in its routine stories.

48c-1943

'Daily's' Birthday Marks 19 Years of Vanguard Struggle

N.Y. Daily Worker

JAN 13 1943

By Louis F. Budenz

On a Saturday evening in mid-January, 1924, in the city of Chicago, the first issue of a new labor daily newspaper rolled off the press. It was dated the next morning, "Sunday, January 13, 1924," and was to usher in a new and unprecedented era in labor journalism.

Those who founded the Daily Worker, creating it out of the nickels and dimes of the working people, knew whereof they built. "Only the momentous developments of the not far future will reveal the great significance of this historic achievement," said its opening editorial statemen. "A giant is born! A new voice is raised, battling for the workers and farmers of America."

For 19 years since that eventful January night, the Daily Worker has appeared without interruption day after day. For the first time in American history, a daily paper in the English language and devoted to the labor movement has enjoyed so long an existence. This is an unusual, red-letter event.

From bringing forward industrial unionism and social insurance to the pioneering championship of unity of the free nations against the Axis —was voiced above all by the clear-visioned addresses and articles of Earl Browder, appearing in its pages—the Daily Worker has ever been in the vanguard of the tug-of-war for the welfare of America.

IN 1924 JAN 13 1943

Consider the period in which the Daily was born, and contrast its conditions and atmosphere with those prevailing in the nation today. Calvin Coolidge was then president, with all that false talk of "prosperity" which was to hurl America into the Hoover debacle. The Daily Worker took the lead in exposing this myth and in forewarning the people of its dangers, preparing the path for the battles for that social legislation which was to mark a milestone of progress in the country's history.

In that January, 1924, the American Federation of Labor had fallen in membership to 2,800,000 from the high peak of more than 4,000,000 in 1920. Organization of the unorganized was almost at a standstill. Company unionism was rampant in the big basic industries where were untouched by genuine trade unionism. From its very first issue the Daily Worker raised the banner of "Organizing the Unorganized." It brought into the labor scene the refreshing message that unions could be built.

JAN 13 1943

Wherever the workers responded to the call of the militants and progressives in fighting for union organization, the Daily Worker was there, bringing their story to the entire nation. In the nation-wide soft coal strike of 1927-28 it took the lead in campaigning for food for the evicted coal miners. It was a spearhead in the great textile battles against tyranny at Passaic, N. J., Elizabethtown, Tenn. and other company-ridden cities and towns in the period immediately following. The only labor daily in the English language threw a glowing spotlight into the darkness of the late Twenties, and helped to rally the workers to the mammoth union victories which lay ahead.

ALWAYS TRUE TO TRUST

JAN 13 1943

For more than 6,000 issues of its paper, the Daily has remained true to that trust—to forward the organization of the unoragnized—and has featured the trade union drive, day after day, "in season and out."

From its first issue, also, this paper urged the value of industrial unionism in the big basic industries —and in this respect has made a tremendous contribution to the strength of the labor movement. The pioneering efforts in this field of Trade Union Unity League, under the leadership of William Z. Foster, received its constant and wholehearted encouragement, and the birth of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was hailed and supported by this paper vigorously and without let-up.

When the Daily Worker came into existence, the American workers were totally unprotected in old age or in unemployment. On the front pages of the Daily, there was raised the battle-cry for social insurance. Those were hard days to get any official hearing on that subject, but the Daily persisted, aiding the Unemployed Councils and other like organizations. In the great battle for social insurance, during the dark days of Herbert Hoover, the headlines and front pages of this paper echoed both the efforts of the unemployed to win relief and insurance against the hazards of joblessness and old age. The paper served as a mobilizing center for the giant rallies of the unemployed throughout the nation in March, 1931, which made social insurance the major issue before the country.

JAN 13 1943

From its inception, the Daily has been in the van in forwarding the rights of minority groups—and particularly of the Negro people, the denial of full equality to whom constitutes one of the chief challenges to our democracy. Particularly was the paper's aid decisive in saving the nine Negro boys in Scottsboro, Ala., from death in the electric chair on a framed-up charge of rape. The editorial and news reinteration, "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die," was not only a protest against the framed-up system. It was also a battle-cry against the whole revolting Jim Crow system and lynch terror which mars the American scene. When the Negro people shall have won full equality—through the ending of all discrimination in employment, in the armed forces and throughout American life — the Daily Worker wil be recognized as having helped immeasurably toward this democratic attainment.

THE SPANISH STRUGGLE

JAN 13 1943

Under the banner of collective security, the Daily Worker sought to impress upon the nation the urgency of a united stand by all the free nations against the Axis, as the only means of safeguarding the world's peace. It did all in its power to bring about a united front of the non-fascist nations to save the countries that were bearing the initial brunt of the fascist attacks. It made the cause of the Chinese people its own, from its very first edition and emphasized that every assault on China would strike at America as well. It spoke out for the Ethiopian nation.

When Hitler and Mussoline struck at the Spanish Republic in 1936, the Daily Worker threw its whole strength into the fight to save Spain. Robert Minor and other correspondents flashed the news of the brave people's army from the battle lines at Teruel, the Ebro and Catalonia. The "Daily" warned America that the fall of the Spanish Republic would hasten the world war and would serve as a danger blow at the Unite States, as has proved to be the case.

FOUGHT MUNICH

JAN 13 1943

Alone among English-language dailies in America, the Daily Worker fought unceasingly against the Munich betrayal of September, 1938. It was then that Browder termed the Chamberlain - Daladier sell-out "the blackets and most open treason ever registered in modern history." He warned America that "through the betrayal of Czechoslovakia, world peace and democracy are to be betrayed." (Daily Worker, Sept. 22, 1938.) Such was the stand of the paper also in editorial after editorial.

Today the Daily Worker rejoices that the unity of the free nations which it sought to advance—between the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China — is now signalized by the Victory pact of the 26 nations, and by the Anglo - Soviet - American coalition. And today the "Daily" presses forward for such a unified war strategy as will bring about the crushing of the Axis.

JAN 13 1943

With the same energy which it has devoted to these other theme, the Daily has sought in the war period to advance national unity, to continue the development of unity in the labor movement, to forward the battle for production. Today it brings before the people a sharp indictment of the defeatists and champions of Darlanism who seek to harm the war effort. Outstanding among the dailies of America has been its current stand for a centralized war economy to achieve maximum production, total mobilization of manpower, democratic rationing and price control.

Thus there has sprung from American soil and American conditions this daily labor paper. It has been able to serve so well in the immediate struggles of the American people because it has seen the ultimate goal of America to be the attainment of Socialism. This has given it the strength to peer through the temporary clouds of periods of reaction and depression. It has ever sought to refresh itself at the springs of Marxism-Leninism, the science of history and society. And particularly has it borne in mind the injunction of Lenin in regard to the character of an advanced labor paper, to serve as the voice of the vanguard in the labor movement and to be always an organizer of the popular and labor movements.

JAN 13 1943

Such a record and purpose recommend the paper to every man and woman at the work-bench, since their interests are its interests and their welfare is its concern.

PM
New York, N. Y.

By Albert Deutsch:

Racial Bias

APR 14 1943

. . . In Crime Reports Due to Unconscious Prejudice

What makes race prejudice so dangerous is the fact that it blinds many fine and decent people to the truth, distorts their sense of fair play and justice and diverts them, all unknowing, into undemocratic pathways.

Prejudice clouds our reason. It permits us to accept as demonstrated facts many fictions and fallacies about other people that we would dismiss as childishly absurd if we only stopped to analyze them.

"Repeat a lie often enough," said Hitler, "and some of it is sure to stick." It worked amazingly well in Hitler's campaign of vilification against the Jews. The clever Nazi propagandists pounded association-words into German heads until great numbers accepted without question such smear-phrases as "criminal Jews," and "Jew Bolsheviks."

Respectable Race-Baiters

Negro burglar?" Nothing, perhaps, except that it conditions the reader's mind to an invidious association of ideas, whereby a whole race is indicted for the crimes of a

APR 14 1943

out bias. few members.

and yet When Bill Brown, white, commits a rape, you sin- his name is soon forgotton. His race or ght news. nationality has never impinged on the read- race-tag er's consciousness. 3ut when Bill Brown, ing—such Negro, does the same and his racial identi- ty is played up in headlines, his name, too,

You don't have to be a Nazi to disseminate racial or religious prejudice. You don't. You may be all these things, and even have to be a conscious race-baiter. You may be a decent, upstanding newspaper publisher or editor, an ornament in your community, respected for your general integrity, fiercely proud in the belief that you

present the news honestly and without pander to race prejudice when you cerely feel you are purveying straight n What's wrong with pinning the race as "Negro rapist," "Negro mugger," "hu

may soon be forgotten, but the fact that he is a Negro sticks in the reader's memory. Gradually there is built up in the public mind the idea that rape—or mugging—is a peculiarly Negro crime.

APR

No Conspiracy

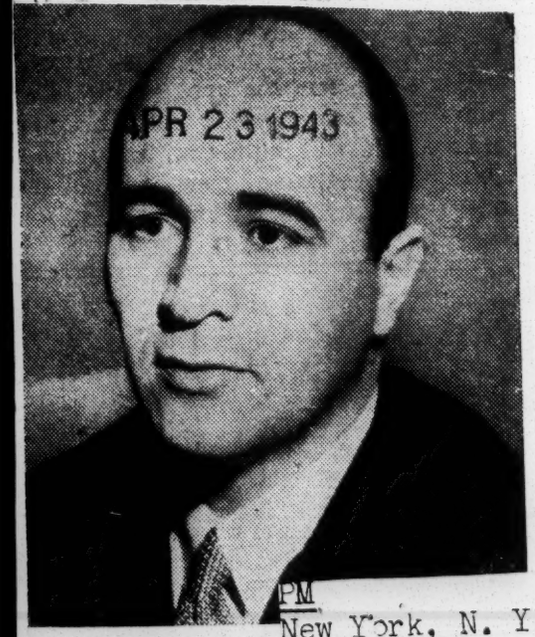
There's certainly no conspiracy of the press behind the use of the discriminatory race-tag in crime news. There's no conscious effort to injure the Negro people through this practice. The thing is done automatically by some publishers, editors and writers—and accepted as valid by most readers. That's what prejudice does. The sense of unfair discrimination is absent.

There's nothing self-righteous in this column's criticism, I trust. PM is not the only metropolitan daily that eliminates race-tags from its crime news; the New York *Post* does the same. Two Newark papers, and two in Philadelphia have also deleted the offending "Negro," "colored" and "Puerto Rican" tags—without loss either in circulation or readability.

APR 1 4 1943

Groups of prominent citizens, Negro and white, have been visiting New York newspaper editors, urging them to drop the discriminatory race-tag. The New York Newspaper Guild has sent a letter to all local editors with the same request. Here's hoping for favorable results.

APR 1 4 1943



PM
New York, N. Y.

Magistrate J. Roland Sala

APR 2 3 1943

Jurist Decries Use of 'Negro'

APR 2 3 1943

Magistrate J. Roland Sala of Bay Ridge Court wants legislation to prevent newspapers from tagging court defendants with labels of race, color or creed.

Last week, sitting on a robbery case in Brooklyn Felony Court, Sala announced he would bar from his courtroom any reporter responsible for arbitrary tagging of defendants with racial labels.

For that, he said today, he already has been threatened with reprisal by the city editor of one afternoon newspaper.

Benefit of the People

On the business of racial tags, the Magistrate has this to say:

APR 2 3 1943

"This is not only a question of journalistic ethics. We can implement it by means of legislation. Nor is it a question of the freedom of the press. If legislation is drafted prohibiting newspapers from identifying defendants in that way, it is based on the theory that the State has the police power to pass legislation for the peace, quiet and benefit of the people. So I think it would be constitutional, since it must be admitted by any bigot that when the race or the color or the creed of a defendant is accentuated, there are the elements which may incite a riot and which may interfere with the peace.

"Where the race, color or creed of a defendant has nothing to do with the crime charged, and the glare of publicity is focused or concentrated on the race or the color or the creed of that defendant, then it becomes nothing more nor less than a sinister, insidious, unforgivable method of creating racial prejudice, bigotry, and bias.

APR 2 3 1943

'Fire of Fanaticism'

"All New York newspapers, with the exception of PM and the *Post*, have been guilty of focusing the attention of their readers on the color of the defendant when he happens to be a Negro. Such a practice can create the fire of fanaticism, incide mob fury, and even give rise to lynch law. Such a practice on the part of the newspapers is filthy, foul, vile and pusillanimous."

Two weeks ago, Sala pointed out, nine white boys attacked a young Negro girl.

"No newspapers reported that," he said, "but imagine what would have happened if the cases had been reversed. This practice has got to be stopped. It's not a question of freedom of the press. I cannot allow my courtroom to be used as a springboard for Fascist or reactionary newspapers to conduct their campaign of vilification against the Negro race or to conduct their abominable campaign of anti-Semitism."

The Secret Is Out

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

By Ben Davis, Jr.

APR 4 1943

IF YOU thought that the reason Hitler hasn't been defeated is because there hasn't been a second front on the continent, then you are quite wrong. The real reason—the big secret—is now out.

The whole trouble has been "mugging." If we could immediately turn all our resources into ending this universal institution, all our problems would be solved. The second front would begin as a matter of course; there would be no more meat shortage; and all our production problems would disappear into thin air.

What is mugging? According to most informed people, it is when one person seizes another from behind, using the knee and the arm to strangle the victim into submission. But that, of course, is not the most modern definition.

The new meaning of the term is when a couple of little boys—one of them a Negro kid—fight over a piece of candy. It seems normal of course to find kids fighting over candy. But the moment a Negro kid is involved it becomes a mugging.

APR 4 1943

I did not get this new improved definition of a mugging from the Daily Worker, which naturally is prejudiced in favor of the people. I got it from the World-Telegram and the New York Times, which the other day headlined a fight between kids over 18 cents as the latest "mugging outrage." I am compelled therefore to draw the conclusion, according to the World-Telegram and the Times, that the formula for a nice juicy mugging wave is: two parts of defeatism plus one part of hatred for the Negro people.

APR 4 1943

Since the nation, through the initiative of the Communist Party, the International Labor Defense and the labor movement, now looks with considerable suspicion at every Scottsboro rape frame-up, the reactionaries have found in "mugging" a new term for slandering colored Americans. It is a mighty convenient little word too, since it can be used against Negro girls as well as Negro boys. Just the other day one of the newspapers played up an alleged mugging by a couple of Negro girls in their teens, who couldn't very well be covered by the rape label.

APR 4 1943

THAT notorious defeatist sheet, the Telegram, aided and abetted by other metropolitan newspapers, has hit upon a new paper-selling technique. Roy Howard, evidently bored by the war, and dismayed by repeated Red Army victories, not to mention the heroism of our boys on the North African front, must look for diverting thrills. Thus, regularly a "Harlem crime wave" is manufactured in the editorial rooms of strife-seeking, Negro-hating newspapers.

APR 4 1943

There is no crime wave in Harlem. There are long standing crimes against Harlem citizens—Negro and white—committed by profiteering muggers who would strangle the life and opportunities of the Negro people, in particular. The conditions under which Negroes are compelled to live—the disproportionately high rate of unemployment, the housing conditions, the lack of opportunities for Negro youth, poor school facilities—breed juvenile delinquency in any poverty-stricken community. In addition to these burdens upon Harlem, are jim-crow, discrimination, and the segregated ghetto. Negro youth, unable to obtain jobs in war industries, crowded into slums, and without pocket change, are tempted by petty crimes, and unfortunately many of them do not overcome the temptation. But this is only a small proportion of the patriotic, energetic young people in Harlem—and for even this small proportion, few of them suffer from anything that a job and an opportunity to serve their country as free and equal citizens would not cure.

APR 4 1943

The World-Telegram, and its willing helpers, are not interested in jobs for Negro youth—nor are they interested in headlining the matchless heroism of a Dorie Miller or a Joe Louis. In fact, the Telegram—like the poll taxers in Washington, the Martin Dies, and the native Hitlerites—are profoundly disturbed over the gains, limited though they are, being made for Negro rights. They are afraid that out of this people's war is coming a people's peace, which will knock jim-crow to blazes. Let us not disappoint them.

APR 4 1943

MEANTIME, for the real social problem, the real war problem, that faces Harlem, a constructive program must be found. Such a program was worked out by the Mayor's Harlem Commission following the March 19th, 1935, outbreak, but never really carried into effect. The Harlem community, the whole state and the war effort, are now suffering for this failure. The World-Telegram and the like are utilizing these social evils not to eradicate them but to intensify them, to divide Negro and white, to hang a criminal tag upon the whole Harlem community, to disrupt the solidarity of the Negro and labor—above all, to spread strife against the war effort.

A real war program for Harlem would include, jobs, state prosecution of war industries which discriminate against Negroes, Jews or Catholics; second, the utilization of school buildings for recreational activities for Negro youth; thirdly, a comprehensive program of youth civilian defense activities; fourth, improved housing and lower rents; fifth, an end to newspaper slandering of the community; sixth, an end to lawless police attacks upon and killing of Negro citizens; seventh, a program of rehabilitation of delinquent Negro youth; the ending of anti-Negro text-books in the school system; the ending of all jim-crow in the public places, housing facilities, and armed forces of the state. For such a program as this the Communist Party of Harlem fights and will join with all other forces in our city and state, of whatever class, color or creed, to realize in the interest of the war effort and of the betterment of the people.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negro Aviators Shown in Click Magazine

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Click magazine for September has a three-page picture story on the "Black Panthers," Negro fighter group, now [illegible] training at Ostosia, [illegible] men in this group finished their first training at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. The article declares the group is "tough, smart [illegible] to go," and declares the instructors of the squadron say the members fly and fight "intelligently, bravely and skillfully."

48c-1943

Elsa Maxwell "Amazed" that Riots Don't Occur More Often

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

AUG 21 19

Famous Hostess and Writer Wonders That Soldiers, Consistently Discriminated Against, Still Fight and Die for Country

NEW YORK. — With colored people being victims of race discrimination in the military and civilian life of the country, it is amazing that they have not done more rioting.

This was the frank assertion made by one of the nation's highest ranking women writers, Saturday.

In her "Week-end Round-up", column appearing in the New York Post, Elsa Maxwell wrote:

LaGuardia Praised

"I think our mayor (LaGuardia) did himself proud in his sensible unhysterical handling of the Harlem riots. I take back some of the harsh things I said about him in columns past.

"The riots were a tragic thing, but they were the fault of no one person, and no one group. We are all fortunate in that the situation was so well controlled that no intra-racial friction was allowed to come to the surface—as in Detroit and Mobile.

Cause Deep-rooted

"Nevertheless, we must face the cold fact that no hysterical reactions of any section of a population take place without a deep-rooted cause.

"Our Negro Americans, in direct defiance of the spirit and letter of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, are consistently discriminated against, segregated and exploited.

Die for What?

"Negro soldiers are being sent to combat zones to fight, to suffer, and to die. Fight and suffer and die for what?

"For the Poll Tax? For Jim Crow? For the right to be denied white-collar jobs? For the right to be excluded from hotels and restaurants? For the right to be confined to a ghetto?

"To me the amazing thing is not that we have riots, but that we have had so few. The fact that this is so in the face of such a bald and unabashed denial to one-tenth our population of the most elementary democratic rights is a stirring tribute to the patience and virtue of the Negro people."

Unfounded, Says Nat'l Magazine

Daily World AUG 30 1943

Racial Rumors Are Spiked By September Coronet

AUG 30

NEW YORK CITY —(SNS)— During the past year, the United States has been exposed to a host of Negro scare stories. And more recently, to riots between Negroes and whites. Frequently, the most of these riots may be traced directly to rumors, according to an article in September issue of Coronet magazine.

Investigators . . . reporters, local officials of F. B. I. agents. . . have invariably found rumors without any foundation whatsoever. There have been no concerted Negro attacks on whites . . . either planned or consummated. Or any organized white attacks on Negroes. Furthermore, says Coronet, this also applies to the nightmarish disturbances in Detroit, Beaumont, Texas, and Harlem.

Belief in such rumors makes you . . . and you and you . . . a sucker. "If you pass them along," declares the Coronet article, "you're playing ball with the Axis. They creates dangerous tension and terrors. They die down in one place, when nothing has happened . . . only to spring up, almost identical in another."

Who starts these rumors whose ugly pattern is so strikingly similiar, time after time, place after place? There are many shrewd conjectures, but nobody really knows. The farbication fit perfectly into the Axis scheme of setting race against race. But there is no evidence of Axis inspiration. Attacks on Mrs. Roosevelt via the so-called Eleanor Clubs indicate possible political skulduggery. Reactionary vested isterests or reactionary labor groups also are not without suspicion.

But no individual or group has ever been caught deliberately plotting or instituting a race rumor. Perhaps that happens. But more probably, declares Coronet, race rumors spring up from spontaneous combusition. Fear or the emotional tensions of wartime; the normal delight in gossip, in being in the know, in creating a sensation . . . do the rest.

Terror breeds terror! Don't contribute to it! Race rumors. . . time and time again deflated . . . would be fnny if they weren't so dangerous. Don't spread rumors of any kind. . . . the results MIGHT be tragic! concludes Coronet.

PM

New York, N. Y.

Negroes Praise Deutsch

Dear Editor

I wish to further "shock and infuriate" Mr. G. Locke of Woodmere, by stating that as a Negro, I believe that Albert Deutsch's reporting of how the Negro feels about this war is not only accurate but dispassionate.

What American [illegible] are more white men with Mr. Deutsch's ability and courage who will dare tell other white men how the Negroes feel about this war and the undemocratic treatment meted out to them.

New Haven WELLINGTON BEAL

* * *

G. Locke stated that Albert Deutsch, a white man, was not qualified to give the true Negro attitude toward the present war.

I am a Negro and I don't think any Negro, regardless of position or education, could have presented a more complete picture.

New York LLOYD JONES

* * *

As a Negro I especially want G. Locke to know that Mr. Deutsch couldn't have done a better job if he were one of the many mistreated soldiers of color in Georgia, Alabama or Mississippi camp, having to undergo the various types of humiliating treatment accorded all such in those parts.

W. EUGENE HOUSTON, JR.

Quogue, L. I.

PM

New York, N. Y.

From the Editor

War On Hate

The pledge that made up the declaration of war on hate mongers, which we first printed two weeks ago and have reprinted a dozen times since, has been given far wider circulation than our own paper claims to have. It has been picked up and used by many clergymen, it has been reprinted many times—as a sample, one private citizen in Columbus, Ohio, paid to have it reprinted as a page ad in the *Columbus Citizen*—it has been passed around by hand, speakers have used it on the platform, and many have broadcast it through the mails. It has been given the approval of many prominent people who are concerned in the fight to prevent the continued spread of fascist race hatred over here.

NOV 5 1943

Most recently, Mrs. Roosevelt, the wife of the President, wrote us to say:

"I think this pledge against race hating and the page that accompanied it, is a great affirmative step in this whole fight."

At the bottom of this page we are reprinting the pledge again today, which will be our last publication of it so far as we now plan. We are discontinuing the printing of the pledge, not because the job of fighting racism is won, or even more than hardly begun, but because we believe we have done as much as we can to bring its particular pledge to the attention of our readers. If the idea grows, it will be because our readers continue to take it on to those who are not reached by us directly.

NOV 5 1943

The pledge was originated in an effort to set in motion some immediate counter-action against the forces which, as fascism has gone on the defensive in the field, have taken the offensive in spreading the false teaching of fascism behind our lines at home.

In this fight, race hate—anti-Semitism—is evil beyond its own self-contained poison, for it represents the first step, the foot-in-the-door, for the corollary doctrines that make up full-blown fascism, oppression, slavery.

NOV 3 1943

This is only one front in the fight against racism, of course—a means of bringing people to think, to make a conscious decision on where they stand, and to create something of a psychological front against the fascist racists.

Beyond this, the fight must be carried through on many fronts—most important, probably, the economic. Not only the danger of racism, but most of the other dangers that face us would be wiped out if we knew right now that after the war our people would be as completely employed as they are today and that their produce would go for the use—not exploitation—instead of the destruction of men. For it is fear—fear based on economic causes, not immediate in the present case, but fear for the future—that has prepared the minds of many men for the phony creeds of our enemies, beginning with racism and ending with slavery and murder.

Beyond the fight for economic democracy, and so against fear, which is largely wrapped up in the Roosevelt New Deal, many other fronts must be explored. One, certainly, is the front of civil liberties—for it is in a denial or abridgement of civil liberties that racism bears its first fruit. This fight is going on constantly, piecemeal, sometimes successfully and sometimes not.

You have evidence of it in the fight to clean up the situation at Boston, in the Hillburn school case, in the private persecution of Jews and the destruction of their property in New York City.

Could this end of the fight be advanced if its elements were brought into focus at one time and through one agency? Could a Congressional committee do a job on it—sort of a Truman committee on human relations? A Dies committee, of course, would muddy, rather than clarify the oily waters, but couldn't a civil liberties investigation by a committee such as [illegible] Civil Liberties Committee headed by LaFollette and Thomas, make a contribution here? Maybe this is something to think about.—John P. L. Jr.

Edwin Codarre Case Reflects Flaw in State Judicial System

—By Albert Deutsch

PM

New York, N. Y.

An extraordinary fuss has been stirred up in England over the case of an 11-year-old boy sentenced to a public whipping for having "entered premises and committed malicious damage." The case, for a time, took precedence over important war news in the British press. Prime Minister Churchill referred to it in his radio address last week. The pressure of public opinion aroused by the "barbarism" of subjecting an 11-year-old child to a public whipping, finally resulted in a court appeal wherein the sentence against the boy was quashed.

Britain long ago enacted a law forbidding the death penalty to be imposed on any child or young

"Why show so much concern for the British public to be stirred over the whipping of a child the life of an admitted killer, even under in the midst of a devastat- if he's only 13, when so many mil- world war. Similarly, several lions of innocent peple are dying ers have called me "sentimen- in this war-torn world?" one reader and "soft-headed" for "wast- asks.

so much time and space on To these critics I would answer: case of Edwin Codarre, the 13- It is not I but you who are sen- old boy now on trial for his timental. You are letting your sym- year-old

pathy for the victim of Edwin Codarre's act run away with your reason. Your emotional reaction blinds you to essential facts that must be weighed in the scales of justice. To wreak vengeance blindly against the 13-year-old boy will not bring his victim, Elizabeth Voight, back to life. It will not deter others from perpetrating similar crimes. Capital punishment, as every clear-eyed penologist knows, has never served as a successful deterrent of crime.

The case of Edwin Codarre may appear insignificant in the face of the mass killings witnessed today. But the case does symbolize a deeply significant aspect of this war. It is being fought, in large measure, to insure the safety and well-being of our children. The level of civilization may be measured by the treatment society accords to kids.

It is indecent and savage for a great, modern state to deliberately set about killing a 13-year-old child. For generations we have been developing a judicial system that discriminates between the criminal responsibility of children and adults. Now, in trying Edwin Codarre for his life, New York State slides a long step backward toward medieval darkness.

That's what makes the case important.

Preece Echoes Voice Of Southern People

Defender
Chicago, Ill

I frequently get copies of the Chicago Defender in order to read the excellent contributions of Mr. Harold Preece in the "Living South" column. It is one of the few sources I have come across which echoes the voice of the people in the South and deals with their problems at this time. — Arthur V. Fitchman, Yonkers, N. Y.

Defender
Chicago, Ill

White Mississippian Likes Preece Column

I am a white professional man who must keep his name hidden for obvious reason. But I find your paper to be a ray of light in the thick darkness of the South. Harold Preece's column, "The Living South," has made me realize that there is a South whose captive peoples are as full of hope and promise as the captive peoples of Norway and Denmark. Some day I hope to shake his hand and thank him for the way he has enlightened me. — A Friend, Meridian, Miss.

ROSE LANE SAYS

Schuyler Is Wrong; Our Society Is Not Based on Moral Corruption

BY ROSE WILDER LANE

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

I TAKE ISSUE, flatly, with Mr. Schuyler's statement that "profit-taking is cheating," and that our whole society is based upon moral corruption. When one of America's most brilliant thinkers and writers makes such a statement, it is high time that duller Americans do some plain thinking about morals, and about capitalism.

Just as science is the accumulated knowledge of ages, about the material world, so morality is the distilled wisdom of countless generations, about human relationships. The Ten Commandments are as practical as the multiplication table. Both of them are essential to any kind of civilization.

Miss Lane

When you see a building standing, you know it stands on a foundation. Everything from cockroaches and sagging stairways to fallen plaster and broken windows may be wrong with the building, but if it stands at all, you know there's a foundation under it. You know that no building will stand unless it is built according to known facts about the nature of material things. Nobody can tell you that any skyscraper stands on rotten wood.

WHEN HUMAN beings live and work together in any way that can be called a civilization, common sense says that they are doing it according to known facts about the nature of human relationships. What are these known facts? Well, every one of us is human, and has relationships with other human beings. What is your own experience? Do you get along best with liars, crooks and thieves, or do you find it practical, in fact necessary, to deal with men who live by moral standards, men whom you can depend upon to tell the truth, to keep their promises, to pay their bills and their debts, and not to cheat, rob, or murder you?

If you have any sense at all, you know that other people have some standards, too, and that if you want to get anywhere with them, it isn't practical to be a liar, a crook, a thief or a murderer.

MAYBE IT LOOKS, for a minute, as if success, money, fame and power were the wages of sin. That isn't what Al Capone thought, but he was a fool. The fact is that a man's conscience knows best; morality is the best policy. Nothing sound and substantial in anyone's life, nor in any society, can be based upon anything but moral standards.

MOST LAWLESS YET LEAST IMMORAL

Americans take these moral standards so for granted, that they are almost unaware of them. Actually we are living in the most moral (or perhaps I should say, least immoral) society ever known.

OH YES, I hear you hoot derisively at that. I know as well as you do, or as Mr. Schuyler does, everything that's atrociously wrong here. I know all the crime-statistics that Europeans are always throwing at us. I know about all our violence, lock-outs and dynamiting and Ku Klux Klan and crooked politics and graft and gangsters and racketeering and lynching and riots. Sure, Americans are the most lawless people on earth.

But what do the Europeans who say that, and the Americans who echo them, mean by "law"? They mean police force; they mean regimentation; they mean a policeman constantly at everyone's elbow, keeping him from acting in any way that a bureaucrat has not decreed. If that is morality, or the basis of a moral society, then every man in jail is honest and innocent because he didn't rob a neighbor or get hold of a knife to kill a guard, and the ideal moral society is a penitentiary.

I am going right on with this next week.

Letters has not taken up the goodfired from the Los Angeles Daily fight nor has the sacrosanct Le Berthon, long time Daughters of the American Revo- and exceptionally popular columnlution. Democracy has been way- nist, told the Associated Negro ward in the cause of democracy, Press Sunday that had been and its cultural institutions are all friendly to Nazi.

[Reprint of her Tuesday's Column]

JIM CROW EAT CROW

By ELSA MAXWELL

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

The glamorous and great artists of the Negro race are gradually turning the whole problem—into faced with the beauty and charm of a Katherine Dunham or a Lena Horne, or netted by the magnificent talent and intellect of "prejudice" seems a matter of Paul Robeson, for con-never mind cern only in lunatic asylums. A short while ago, in New York, Katherine Dunham, who is a great anthropologist, as well as a great beauty and a startling dancer, was to be guest of honor at a dinner arranged by Tim Durant—the-time—and you, my dear, can't even producer.

A friend of mine, who is exceptionally wealthy and very sweet, where sweetness is of no matter, car." was invited. "Would you mind," said Tim, "stopping by your car and picking up Miss Dunham." No, this friend of mine doesn't get around much—in the where getting around counts. She had never heard of Katherine Dunham. She was aware neither of the fact that Miss Dunham was a celebrity, nor that her skin has a little more pigmentation to it than the skin of a run-of-the-mill starlet.

When her car stopped at the Dunham hotel, and when Katherine stepped in, as gay, delightful, and poised as a wood nymph, my friend was flabbergasted. She made what little conversation she could, then relapsed in stony silence.

My friend sat through the dinner like a frozen statue. Everyone there was uninhibited and relaxed—everyone but my pure little Nordic.

As soon as the coffee was served, Jimmy Noone, great clarinetist from securing a residence, although white musicians have no such

Friendly To Coast Writer Dropped

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — A mystery to readers who had been why he had

48c-1943

Thousands of NMU Pickets To Tell Off Pegler Today

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.
AUG 19 1943

Rain or shine every member of the National Maritime Union and hundreds of other maritime and shoreside workers will demonstrate against "Poison Pen" Westbrook Pegler in front of the World-Telegram building at Barclay and West Sts. today.

The seamen will parade from after 11 A.M. to dusk under the slogan: "We Deliver the Goods to Our Allies: Pegler Delivers to Hitler!"

Hundreds of members of Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, and other AFL and CIO unionists will take part.

The NMU considers the protest against Pegler to be so important said Joseph Stack, the union's port agent, that it is closing its shipping offices at 346 West 17th St. for the day at 11 A. M.

But shipping will go on. The NMU will ship men to necessary jobs direct from the picket line while they are demonstrating against the hate - monger, who Stack points out, **"is creating confusion and disunity at a time when unity is essential to winning the war."**

Many widows of torpedoed seamen will take part in the protest against the man, who slanders the memory of their husbands in almost every issue.

And scores of torpedoed survivors, said Stack, will voice their resentment at the man **"who sends torpedoes against seamen on shore, while Hitler torpedoes them at sea."**

Seamen enthusiastically elected a protest committee of ten to direct the demonstration at a crowded union meeting at NMU headquarters yesterday afternoon.

Every member on shore is expected to take part. Picket captains, working under the committee of ten, will stamp picket cards.

NEGROES TO PICKET

Many Negroes took part in the meeting. And many will march against Pegler tomorrow. Negro seamen expressed their bitterness yesterday against the man, who says in his column that the Negro people themselves were to blame for the mob attacks against them in Detroit and elsewhere.

None of Pegler's dozens of columns attacking the union that has given thousands of lives in the war struggle roused more hatred than his recent attempt to revive the Guadalcanal slander.

Admiral William S. Halsey, Major General Alexander Vandergrift, and other Navy and Army leaders had declared that the story that NMU seamen had refused to unload a ship at Guadalcanal was an invention. But Pegler revived it last week none the less.

PICKET LINE LEADERS

Women at yesterday's meeting applauded the election of Terry Riggs Penman, director of the Women's Auxiliary and sea veteran herself, to the protest committee often.

John Rogin, port committee chairman, [illegible] the committee. With him [illegible] Joseph Stack, Eddie Gordon, NMU patrolman; Stanley Postek, seaman, who fought in Spain; Vernon Price and others.

Barclay and West St., the World-Telegram's address, is near the Rector St. station of the Seventh Ave. IRT subway, and the Chambers St. station of the Eighth Ave. line.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

'TIME' MAG. GIVES INSIDE STORY OF 99TH

Says High Command Is 'Not Pleased With Work' Of Unit

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Outspoken "Time" magazine gives the lowdown on the actual position of the Negro in the war effort in its current issue.

Speaking of the 99th Pursuit squadron, the magazine avers that the high command of the air force is not pleased with the work of the squadron, regardless of glowing

honesty in children.

After viewing swiftly the war scene, he labelled Hitler, "the greatest race hater in history."

Graves grappled with the question of what will be in the victory for the Negro, and attempted to appraise the view that the promise to the Negro was not kept after World War I. He said that if the promise meant progress instead of setting right overnight every injustice against the Negro, it has been kept.

He cited incidents and figures to back up his reasoning. He went on to trace the discovery of the Negro by the United States Supreme court, the Democratic party, the New Deal and the businessman, although he thought that in some instances the New Deal, intending to help the Negro, had hurt him.

He nervously tipped around discussion of the problems of equal pay, equal political and economic opportunity affecting the Negro in Alabama, and was obviously discomfortable when Miss Ruby L. Jackson, president of the Jefferson County Teachers' association, later promised the teachers that "equalization of teachers' salaries was first" on the association's agenda.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georg

Horne And Scott Hair Pulling Is Termed A Phony

Winchell Refuses To Retract Item Carried In Column

By DON SEYMOUR

NEW YORK— (ANP)— Walter Winchell's report that Lena Horne, star of "Stormy Weather," and Hazel Scott, famous Cafe Society piano stylist, had had a "hair pulling" match at Cafe Society brought emphatic denials from all sides here last week.

Lena Horne is currently appearing at the Capitol theatre with Duke Ellington, his band and revue. Miss Scott is at Cafe Society Uptown. Ivan Black, press representative of Cafe Socieyt, immediately wrote a letter to Winchell demanding a retraction. However, it is said Winchell never retracts.

Truth of the matter was revealed when associates of Winchell said that the columnist often prints similar items from certain press agents who in return for the alleged favors, get things they want printed mentioned.

Miss Scott and Miss Horne are on friendly terms and certainly not inclined to fight each other, although two years ago when Lena was working at Cafe Society Downtown and Hazel was at the Uptown club, there was a incident due to jealousy in which some hot words were passed. That, however, has been smoothed over and they worked together in a Hollywood picture without incident and on Miss Horne's opening day at the Capitol Hazel Scott was an admiring visitor who wished her well.

Harlemites felt that the Winchell piece was particularly harmful, especially today when Negroes are moving forward on all fronts in the world of the theatre. It was said that only Winchell, who has an "attitude" toward Negroes, as some claim, would have allowed such a harmful story to get in a column.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Graves Tells Teachers To Go Slowly

BIRMINGHAM. — (ANP) — Progress of the Negro in the South will depend upon his resistance to outside agitators and his use of evolutionary, rather than revolutionary methods, Columnist John Temple Graves, erstwhile "liberal" on racial matters, told the Jefferson County teachers at their annual institute here Saturday held in Parker high school.

Conceding that the Negro along with all other groups was entitled to opportunity for advancement, Graves declared that the "fighting cue depends on the teachers" whose job it is to develop human excellence, character, intelligence and

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

White Writer Says AAF Proud Of Black Eagles

Men Are Showing Their Mettle, Says Knickerbocker

DEC 4 1943

CHICAGO—(ANP)—H. R. Knickerbocker, chief of the Chicago Sun foreign service, in a dispatch Monday records Capt. Charles B. Hall, 23, Brazil, Ind., third in command of the famous all-Negro fighter squadron, as citing as his "funniest experience," in his 25 combat missions, that incident when he strafed a line of German motorcyclists in Italy and saw them pop into the air like watermelon seeds.

"There is no thrill to equal coming down from 10,000 feet until you are actually buzzing the ground with your whole flight spread out so that when all your machine guns begin to fire at once they rake an area more than 100 yards wide," the flying officer is reported to have said.

DEFINITELY BELONG

Educators and religious leaders of other nations that definitely took a similar stand in democracy."

"These Negro officers belong," said the correspondent. In an open letter to Sep. O'Mahoney, "Combat pilot wings are great equalizers, and the record of this squadron is widely and favorably known through the force. They handled by congressional act that test of our good faith in the demto risk the comparatively longerocratic principles-which we affirm. process of amending the constitu-Abolition of the poll tax is one way tional amendment voided in prac-in which we may show not only tice by subterfuges." people at home but also the people that we do believe

Unwarranted Baiting.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

We have received the following well-vouched-for account of an incident which occurred recently on a Madison Ave. bus.

The bus was in charge of a Negro driver who seemed thoroughly experienced, competent and courteous. This driver was nevertheless subjected to a steady fire of criticism and abuse from a passenger, a white man, who also yelled repeated commands to "stop ruining those brakes!" Until the driver, goaded beyond endurance, stood up and declared that the passenger could know nothing about the bus mechanism or the condition thereof and that no such insults would be heaped on a white driver. The driver resumed his seat amid jibes from the passenger that he was "getting above himself."

This type of show-off white passenger is a plain public menace. By making a nuisance of himself and interfering with the driver of a public conveyance he endangers the safety of other passengers. Whenever he appears, he should be given in charge of the nearest policeman, taken to court and made an example and a warning.

The more so, since such utterly unwarranted baiting of a Negro worker who is competently doing his job is exactly the kind of thing that intensifies race feeling and makes the problem also one of dealing with provocative, bullying whites. It would be grossly unfair to ignore that side of it.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"And when he died he died literally loving a nation into peace."

* * *

Henry Grady could be living today and use all of his old speeches. He might have to touch them up a little on the tariff, study the freight rate situation harder than Ellis Arnall has, and add something on the labor question which had not become acute in the South of his day—but otherwise he could repeat himself and be perfectly in tune. Proving how much in advance of his times (or how long a current-maker) Georgia's evangel of "The New South" was. His words on the South's need of agricultural diversification, of balancing cotton and cobs with food and feed, are as good now as they were in his eighties. So is his favorite speech on the need of industry to absorb the excess products and populations of Southern farms to make more money in the South and keep more where it was made. So are both his speeches to the North—the one before the New England Society of New York in 1886, when he loved a nation towards peace, and the last one, before the Boston Merchants a few days before his death in 1889, when the centripetal force of regional circumstance had drawn him inward on the South as it drew Calhoun and he breathed the South's defiance against the "Force Bill."

* * *

Southern industrialists and business men of today, needing spokesmen who are for them but not fatuous or sold out and whose liberalism and independence give their words an authority no spokesman owned in fee simple can possess, would have loved Henry Grady. They loved him in the eighties, and they clung to his scheme, to his hope of Southern economic advance. Only through them, he knew, could the South increase the sum total of its wealth. And without an increase in the sum total there wasn't enough to go around, no matter how it was distributed.

* * *

Grady had a speech against statism, too, and with it one against private monopoly. He was against excessive centralization of government at Washington and equally against excessive centralization of business in private hands. He associated the two. Words from him on that subject would be most timely to this day.

* * *

Especially could Grady have used his speeches on the Negro question. Like liberal but common-sense Southerners now he was against both the Southern bigot and the Northern radical. He saw that the two races in the South must be separate in some respects and that the white must dominate. But he saw, too, that there must be ever more of justice and opportunity given the Southern black man, ever more of confidence, affection and cooperation between the races, and that the Southern white man who made a business of cheating, hating and fearing the Southern black man was an enemy to his own race and to the decencies of mankind.

* * *

All of which and a fascinating more are recalled in Raymond B. Nixon's "Henry W. Grady—Spokesman of the New South" which Alfred Knopf publishes this month. Mr. Nixon, an experienced and careful journalist, head of the journalism department of Emory University in Atlanta, is the first author to have had access to the private papers of Henry Grady. In addition he has made an exhaustive examination of all the public records, and of the Grady recollections of men living now. The result is a book which, in my experience, reads itself. It is so chock full of things that explain the South of today and make intimate the South of only yesterday, and all in the flavor of Grady's vitality, that no one with Southern roots can put it down.

* * *

It fills a big gap. Until now there has been no book about Henry Grady other than the "memorial volume" of 1890 edited by Joel Chandler Harris in more love than analysis. In his way, Mr. Nixon seems to love Grady as much as Harris did. His book presumes always the rightness and greatness of his man. But his method and style are those of the careful student and vivid narrator, with fact and story always first and conclusion left to challenge.

* * *

And simply on the record as Mr. Nixon so competently reports it, Henry Grady was indeed a great man. It is a pity Gerald Johnson had no opportunity to read this record before he made his slighting references to Grady in his lately-published "American Heroes and Hero-Worship." The nation outside the South has forgotten what a great man Grady was, although New York editors were nominating him for vice president and even president while he lived. The nation will profit from a reading of the Nixon book. He was great for the notes he sounded with an extraordinarily gifted tongue and pen at a time of critical direction-taking in the South and the nation. He was great for the national attention he won and what he did with it in directions of peace.

* * *

He, too, lived generously, and in great example to those beside him and those who remember.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"Thou madest man; he knows not why—
He thinks he was not made to die,
For Thou hast made him, Thou art just."

* * *

He was made [illegible] around half-dead with a nutritional deficiency disease either. He was not intended to be made useless for work in a world which needs his like mad. The one hundred cases of men restored to work which the Spies Clinic here has reported upon in The Journal of the American Medical Association represent for our scientists a hundred opportunities for study and research. But they represent for the rest of us, and especially for wartime industries in bitter need of all the manpower they can get, a hundred Americans put into war service. The 500 cases which Dr. Spies hopes to be in a position to report on similarly if his new budget is made possible will mean just so much more of research, just so much more of direct contribution to the work-a-day world of today and tomorrow, and just so much more of boon to human welfaring.

* * *

Quietly, for there are other things, the campaign for funds to meet next year's Spies Clinic budget has been in progress for the past week, under leadership of J. W. Porter, H. A. Berg, Tom Bragg, Thomas W. Martin, H. C. Stockham and Bob Wharton. The goal is $25,000, to be considerably more than matched by philanthropic parties up North. Generously, as heretofore, Alabama individuals and industrial organizations are making their contributions. Here's hoping the whole sum will be subscribed within the next few days and Birmingham's place in science and health confirmed once more. Contributions should be sent to J. W. Porter, Alabama By-Products Corporation.

* * *

Those of us who have Free Enterprise speeches that are getting a little frayed around the edges ought to be sure to hear Paul G. Hoffman when he speaks here Wednesday evening at the Tutwiler on the postwar planning program of the state and local chambers of commerce and the Associated Industries of Alabama. Organizer, chairman and bright light of the famous National Committee for Economic Development, Mr. Hoffman knows that a speech for Free Enterprise now is only half a speech. The other half is something about making sure that Free Enterprise is going to be enterprising as well as free. Specifically it is about making sure that our great and small business men are going to leave nothing undone to provide employment for the millions and multi-millions asking and demanding it after the war. The fine phenomenon of Mr. Hoffman is that he sees the sort of freedom all of us are asking and are going to get after this war as involving duties, obligations and a great test. He sees that individual and group excellence is coming to be as important as individual and group rights and advancements. His point applies to all business men seeking free enterprise. His point applies to all laboring people seeking more organization. His point applies to all colored people seeking advancement.

* * *

It was easy for me to believe that this need of more and more of individual and group excellance is going to be served among our Jefferson County colored people when I attended their Negro Teachers Institute at Parker High School Saturday morning and saw what an intelligent top-notch lot they are and how responsive they hold themselves to appeals for being worthy of advancements even as they seek advancement. We have some fine, sensible Negroes in this county. Idealists for their race and practical in the method of seeking their ideals, conscious of all their people need and conscious, too, of the amazing much their people have won the last 25 years and the enormous necessity of getting along with the other race on terms other than hate, suspicion and "behind the barn" talk. Supervisor E. [illegible] Jones, with a [illegible] degree just won from the University of Cincinnati, epitomizes in his manner, appearance, heart and point of view, I think, the attitude which can most advance his race at this time of new promise for everybody.

* * *

And County School Superintendent John Bryan, who made a moving and informative address at this meeting, himself epitomizes, best serve both races, it seemed to me. John Bryan is a man with grace in his head and common sense in his heart.

* * *

Through cycle and turn, ups and downs, actions and reactions, the human race is spiraling toward [illegible] be. The plain [illegible] indicated for us in the convolutions now is the rule of human excellence.

48c-1943

LETTERS From the Readers

A Letter to the President

Dear Editor: PM New York, N. Y.

I have today (Wednesday) sent this letter to the President of the United States:

Today the moon is down for 15,000,000 dark Americans. Yesterday, they were confused and bewildered. They were unhappy, but desperately clinging to their loyalties, determined to be patriotic and defensive to and for the last of their faith. They talked loud and sometimes said little. Today, they are silent. But that silence is pregnant with thought. They are beginning to know.

Negro mothers have not wailed their sorrows to the world. Their lips have opened most often to a song of faith and hope. They have bent their backs over washtubs, have scrubbed floors, have stood long hours over hot cook stoves. They have gone out early in the morning and tilled the soil, in the afternoon they have bathed the feet of white women and in the evening nursed white babies at their breasts. They have borne insult and curse and rape—covering their wounds with trembling hands and remaining silent, least their men should know and suffer even more in their defense. From Harriet Tubmann to Marian Anderson, they have sung of a better day. They have taught their sons to go forward, to endure and to be loyal.

I am a widow with two sons. Both of them have been called from college to the Army. For four generations my people have paid taxes in one of the central states. My grandfather was a freedman, owned his own farm in that state. We were proud to be Americans, proud to work hard to contribute something worthwhile to this land, to be good citizens. This is the heritage of my sons. And so, we never thought in terms of "sacrifice" when it came to their schooling. They had "board jobs" at college and were looking forward to the time when they could assume responsibility. They said I worked too hard. But that was only for a time. We knew the war would halt their education. When the draft age was lowered I knew they would be going. Their bodies are whole and fit; their minds clear and alert.

But I was only one more mother who, when her country calls, must give her sons

Today—I am not just one more mother. I am a Negro mother. I am different. My sons are different. We must face the facts. This country either does not want us at all or wants us only as slaves.

My sons and I will not be slaves!

They called out troops to quell the riot in Detroit—white troops. When Negro soldiers in the nearby camp tried to go to the defense of their families they were put in the guardhouse—will be tried for mutiny. Hundreds of Negroes were dragged from street cars and buses, were beaten, their shops destroyed, their homes fired. Yet the policemen of Detroit killed only Negroes. Of the arrests made, 90 per cent of those arrested were Negroes. The pattern of Beaumont, Mobile, Los Angeles, El Paso, is repeated in Newark and now in Detroit.

The time has come for Negro mothers to speak.

My grandfather's friend, Frederick Douglass, appealed to Abraham Lincoln. Mr. President, we appeal to you. There is no other way. As Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States you can issue another Emancipation Proclamation. More than the lives of 15,000,000 dark Americans lies in your hand. The world is watching you. The enemies of democracy are watching you—and all the people everywhere—white and brown, yellow and black—who believe in justice and freedom. You must give full and unqualified citizenship to all your people—NOW!

Or—

There shall be no peace until they have killed all of us. Not only 15,000,000, but all those many more whose drops of blood remember, too. Deep in those hearts is now resounding a mother's cry. Unmolested, they walk throughout the land—North and South, East and West. They are listening and watching.

Can anyone believe that the arrest of five soldiers at Fort Custer will extinguish the fire which today is raging in the bosom of every Negro soldier in the U. S. Army? Does anyone believe these men will forget? You may send them to Africa. Their bones may whiten on the sands of the desert or in the foxholes of Australia, but back here at home their women and their sons will see to it that they shall not have died in vain!

This is a dark day for America. I know your heart is bowed down with the heavy burden. Free us, Mr. President, and we will help you make the world free for all men—whatever their color, race or creed.

I call upon all mothers who want Peace to keep this promise.

New York SHIRLEY GRAHAM.

From the Editor

Facts PM New York, N. Y.

A few days ago I reported a conversation of one of our men with a Long Island newspaper editor who said that he was afraid to read PM because it tells the truth. After looking over yesterday's paper and talking to some of our readers about it—I found a couple of others who suffered from the same fear of the truth—I think I know what he meant.

He does not want to face facts if they are unpleasant. So if there is a race riot in Detroit he'd sooner forget the thing. If Americans are killed or have their heads bashed in by moronic hoodlums he'd prefer not to know too much about it. He's afraid to know that here is a growing disease in this country.

If we on PM had even a faint hope that the solution to racial disturbances, prejudice, and intolerance was suppression of the facts, notwithstanding the fact that our business is selling facts, I think we would go along and stick our heads in the sand. But that isn't the answer and we know it isn't.

Time and again it has been proved that the one sure way to aggravate this kind of trouble is to ignore it. Hitler couldn't have spread anti-Semitism as a plague in Europe if the decent people hadn't chosen to shove their heads in the sand. Detroit wouldn't admit there was a problem, and so did nothing about it, until the blood was running and then all that could be done was to call in the troops.

We have been sending men out for some time now picking up every fact we can find on the background of every one of the racial clashes that have been sweeping the country. Our men have found the same patterns and the same factors at work in the riots at Mobile, Los Angeles, Beaumont, Newark, at the Packard plant in Detroit, and now in Detroit city proper. We have given these stories headlines and exposed all the facts we could find, not because this kind of news sells newspapers, but because it is obvious to anyone who will think for half a minute that the situation is getting worse and that the head-in-the-sand idea, which has insulated too many of the decent people of this country from the facts, can only aggravate the situation.

There are some facts that have got to be faced, and if faced in time the situation can be saved.

If you have passed up our editorial and the citizen's pledge on Page 2, I urge you now to go back and read them and think about it and lend your services to bring some sense and reason into our approach to racial problems, and so stamp out the fuse to the powder keg.

Incidentally, if you want to know how the Negro people react to these things, I think the letter below gives the answer.

—JOHN P. LEWIS

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF RACE TROUBLE

"Speaking of trouble in restaurants, Secretary of Interior Ickes did a wonderful thing a little while ago.

"A delegation of southern women came to see him, told him colored and whites were eating together in the Interior Department's cafeteria and asked if he wouldn't stop it.

"Ickes said, 'No damn it,' and then went down to the cafeteria and ate with the blackest colored people he could find. When he'd finished he got up on the table and said this was a people's cafeteria, it didn't belong to the white, it didn't belong to the southerners, it didn't belong to the northerners, it didn't belong to anyone, and as long as he was head of the department colored and everybody else could eat there."

The foregoing was written for P. M. by a negro, Roi Ottiey. (Get that spelling.) Roi has also written a book which was reviewed in the New York Tribune by a person with a German name, who called Roi "Mr. Ottiey" sixteen times in the page review.

Through the adminisrtations of Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, negroes did not eat with the whites in Washington. The Roosevelts began the practice, and keep about them such clowns as Ickes to do the show stuff. Ickes crazy blabbing is eagerly played up by the negro press. Southern senators and congressmen know that such attitudes by administration leaders spell bitter trouble for the South. They should remember it. —The Easley Progress.

Birmingham, Herald October

About Reforms

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

There are many "socially-conscious" reformers and uplifters, some of them in Washington, who are deeply troubled by the injustice, unfairness and economic discriminations suffered by the colored people. In newspapers and magazines and by radio they picture the Negro's misery and chide our heartless people for their prejudice or indifference.

Now injustice and unfairness and callous abuse of power and cold indifference to the misery of others are evils that are not debatable. They are inherently wrong and we all know it.

But these reformers who weep for the colored people are guilty of an oversight that makes their big-hearted zeal for justice seem a little suspicious. What they do, or fail to do, speaks louder than what they say.

Those who truly hate injustice hate it wherever it appears. Those who truly pity the helpless victims of tyranny feel equal compassion for all such victims. It is the wrong that arouses them—not the race or color of the sufferers.

But these reformers who weep for the colored people have not spoken a word in behalf of the poor white men who are robbed and virtually enslaved by crooked labor bosses. The fact that free men are held in virtual peonage and forced to obey orders and pay tribute under threat of losing their right to work does not seem to disturb them at all. In fact, some of them defend the practice and profess to see no evil in it.

Niether have they spoken a word or made any effort to lessen the suffering of poor white people who work in our new war factories. Drawn from rural sections by the promise of big money and easy living, these people are herded into tent camps and trailer camps and denied everything that makes life bearable. They have little or no sanitation; they can't get doctors; they roast in Summer and freeze in Winter. They can't find enough food, and what they get is priced far above the lawful ceiling. They have no recreation, no school for their children, and the kids are abused, why are they silent concerning these "home front soldiers" whose plight disgraces our nation. They are people, too.

If the uplifters have any passion for justice, or any capacity for compassion, or any pity for the neglected and abused, why are they silent concerning these "home front soldiers" whose plight disgraces our nation. They are people, too.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal October 31, 1943

Women Of Church Council

The United Council of Church Women is one of 35 national organizations sponsoring the observance of Armistice Day, November 11, as World Community Day. Most of the country's leading denominations are urging their women to unite on that day in study of "The Price of an Enduring Peace."

The church women of Decatur will meet for that purpose from 10:30 to 12:30 on November 11 at Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, and the women of Atlanta will meet at the same hour in the First Methodist Church. Further details will be given later about these two rallies, and others which it is hoped will be held.

The Negro women of Atlanta, many of whom would be unable to meet on a weekday morning, are holding their rally this afternoon, October 31, at 3:30 o'clock at the West Mitchell C. M. E. Church on the West Hunter car line. They are using the same program and both white and Negro speakers will be heard. The public is invited.

The united study of the subject, "The Church and America's Peoples," which was held recently in the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, with Mrs. Carl Schanche as chairman, was one of the most successful classes yet held by the Atlanta Council. The teacher was Mrs. M. E. Tilly.

Several guest speakers added much to the interest and inspiration of the sessions, among them Frank Schulhofer, a refugee from Germany; Mrs. Harry Gershom, of the fact-finding committee; Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, who spoke on collective bargaining; President Benjamin E. Mays, of Morehouse College, speaking of the statement on the bases for race relations prepared last year by a group of Southern Negro leaders at a conference in Durham, N. C., and Mrs. Rollison, of the State Welfare Department. The attendance of the class for the four days was 644.

A set of findings was prepared by a committee composed of Mesdames E. D. Brewer, Jack Patterson, R. L. Turman and Chester Martin and mimeographed copies were distributed. Since more were needed to supply the demand, a new supply is being prepared and will be available at the First Methodist Church on Armistice Day.

The much-needed Training School for Delinquent Negro Girls in Macon will be opened November 2, it is announced. This school was toiled for and presented to the state five or six years ago by the Negro clubwomen of Georgia, and it is finally being put into service for rehabilitation of young offenders formerly placed with hardened criminals. The opening ceremonies will be attended by a group of leaders of the white women's organizations who have been working to get the school opened. Since funds allocated by the state are necessarily limited to bare esentials, donations of household linens, soap and other toilet articles, well-chosen library books, etc., will be most welcome. That unused piano that someone may be willing to part with would also be most useful in this school!

MRS. E. G. MACKAY,
Publicity Chairman.

The Changing Attitude Of The White Press

Decidedly encouraging is the trend of changing attitude of the white press with regard to the Negro people. In a recent issue of the New York Times the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., member of the New York City Council, in a letter, expressed very high praise of "the Metropolitan press" for its justice in the reporting and editorial comment upon the recent riots in Harlem, and, if Mr. Powell was satisfied, we add, the rest must have been good, indeed.

Star of Zion

The Philadelphia Inquirer, on the following day (August 13) strongly condemned a report of the Governor of Michgan's committee, which, after investigating the Detroit riot, placed the blame on Negro hoodlums, Negro newspapers and Negro leaders.

Charlotte, N. C.

These are but a few of the samples of frank and honest attitudes on the part of white newspapers with respect to Negroes. It is well known, of course, that there have been throughout the years instances of this kind, but in recent months, in fact since the beginning of the war, there have been many and flagrant instances of distortion of unfaborable news about Negroes and the suppressing of favorable news of them in the white papers of the country.

During the past winter months, the New York papers were severely condemned for playing up a supposedly crime wave among Negroes, while at the same time minimizing crime among and committed by whites.

We do not want any special treatment by the white press, we simply want justice, even when justice seems to be unfavorable. What to us has seemed so manifestly unfair is the fact that white newspapers have put forth very little effort to get news of worthwhile activities among Negroes, and have sometimes refused to publish such news when gathered for them by Negroes. For instance, judging from the average white newspaper, one would never know there are any Negroes in the fighting forces of the nation.

We, therefore, hail with general satisfaction any improvement in the attitude of the white press toward the Negro in the country. Negroes in every community read the white papers for the general news, and it is depressing, to say the least, to find in these papers so little that is favorable to the oppressed minority Negro group.

Change the World

BY MIKE GOLD

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Ben Davis Follows the Clear Star of Douglas

THAT was a wonderful demonstration of inter-racial unity made recently by Carl Brodsky. He withdrew, which all the civilized world knows, as candidate for the New York City Council in favor of Ben Davis, a Negro.

When did a white American, engaged in the rough game of politics, make a sacrifice for his Negro brother? The gesture is so rare that it causes Brodsky to shine in the pages of current history like a Second Avenue Joan of Arc or something.

For Brother Carl had a fairly good chance of fighting his own way into the municipal legislature. He is very popular among the natives of his own region. The East Side is his home and garden. A tree grew in Brooklyn and its name was Peter Cacchione. Another tree was planted by the waters this side of the East River and its name is Carl Brodsky.

This East Side tree has been growing like magic. Every time a landlord gouges an East Side tenant or a black marketeer makes another raid on the East Side home, Carl Brodsky is there with his fighting guerrillas to protect the people.

He would have pulled a heavy vote from the streets lying from the East River to Fifth Avenue. And he would have made, with his long years as a veteran campaigner in the people's cause, a valiant Councilman to stand up to the Tammany jackals who now sabotage democracy in the City Council. We need to purify the whole works. Cacchione was only a start toward civic sanitation. Brodsky could have helped, he had a chance to win.

* * *

But Councilman Adam Clayton Powell was not running for reelection. Sure there had to be a progressive Negro candidate in the field to replace him. Ben Davis was nominated by Negro and white civic groups of various political expressions.

Thus, there appeared the danger that Brodsky, if a candidate, might share with Davis many progressive votes. But in withdrawing, Brodsky could insure that the Negro people of New York would have as worthy a representative in the city government as the illustrious Adam Powell.

I have been told by various Negro friends that Harlem has been enchanted by this generous and fraternal gesture of Brodsky. The Negro people understand that it was meant to help them as a political group, and that among Communists such inter-racial justice is now common and almost casual.

Many Negro papers have commented on Brodsky's action. They will help in the election of Ben Davis because it means a widening of such solidarity. For the Negroes cannot win freedom by and for themselves in America and the world. They must have allies. They must, like the Jews, Chinese, Puerto Rican and other colonial and minority nationalities, join the great stream of proletarian and libertarian politics.

Just as the white worker of America cannot win his own full status as a free and equal citizen unless he has the Negro people, one-tenth of the nation, at his side.

Where the Negro is the most suppressed, as in the deep South, there one also finds white labor living in the worst social degradation. Negro freedom is the keystone of all American freedom—yes, one could also say of all world freedom. While our Negro citizens are kept in bondage, are not the principles of fascist hierarchy and race war still alive in the world?

It is a little tough for victims of lynchings, discrimination and all manners of shameful and persistent persecution to wax lyrical about the paper Four Freedoms.

An ounce of deed is worth a ton of beautiful promises, say the Negro Americans. Resentment is near the surface, and the awful segregation and Jim Crow prejudices shown against the Negro troops are certainly no good answer to the Nazi slanders against our democracy.

Yet the thoughtful Negro citizen rises above such superficial injustices of the moment. He sees, like Ben Davis, the larger historic implications of this world war against fascism.

The whole Nazi system is based on race hierarchy and the persecution and exploitation of minority and racial groups. If Hitler could win the world, the slavery of Negro would be intensified and established as principles of a new world state.

The victory of the Allied nations is, on the other hand, a step further along the road to freedom, not a step backward. It would wipe out the lynchers and race bigots in Europe; and could America be far behind? If the rat-nest in Berlin is destroyed, the rats of bigotry in Georgia, Alabama and Detroit, Michigan, will be homeless. The motors of race oppression are situated in Berlin; smash them, and the machine cannot travel so fast.

Ben Davis sees this as clearly as the great Douglass saw it in the Civil War. Douglass went all over the country recruiting black regiments to fight for the North, though Negro leaders opposed him because of the strong prejudice shown against the Negro soldier and citizen by Northern politicos. Ben Davis follows the same clear star as Douglass.

Teacher Praised By Time Magazine

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Cited this week in Time Magazine (June 21) is Mrs. Madeline Robinson Morgan, colored teacher at the Emerson school, for originating an unusually excellent program in Negro History and getting Chicago's Board of Education to okay it for use throughout the Chicago public school system.

Mrs. Morgan, according to Time Magazine, says she had her "fingers crossed all the time but most teachers are enthusiastic about the material and children take it as a matter of course." She hopes for a change in quality of attitudes but expects no miracles.

Mrs. Morgan is now directing a free evening course for adults at Bernard J. Sheil School of Social Studies, sponsored by His Excellency, Bishop Sheil, at the CYO Center, 31 E. Congress street.

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Comments

. . . . . . On Men and News

By Spectator,
Williston, S. C. Way
September 17, 1943

The good folk of Greenville are discussing Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, but as the lady whose social interests are said to have inspired the "ELEANOR CLUBS." Mrs. Roosevelt is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Some Greenville worthies don't like Madame Eleanor; at least they don't endorse or approve her activities.

It is a diversion in hot weather to have a lively topic for discussion. Mrs. Roosevelt is beyond all peradventure a lively topic, for she is lively, vivid, abounding with energy, zeal, enthusiasm, high purpose and noble endeavor.

Greenville folk—as we read in The Greenville News—think Mrs. Roosevelt should let up on her travels over and around and about the world. Madame Roosevelt will not be moved by this lack of appreciation of her cosmic urge and global impulse; she is the mistress of her fate and her gentle fingers on the pulse of the world may restrain the wild and riotous pulse-beats of upset humanity.

Mrs. Roosevelt is a Roosevelt, doubly a Roosevelt, for she was a Roosevelt and married a Roosevelt. So she both inherits and acquires the idea of being the Lord's Anointed, for the one trait common to all Roosevelts (or so it seems) is the assurance of superior vision and a mission of world uplift.

Mrs. Roosevelt travels anywhere, everywhere, today in England, tomorrow in New Zealand, the day after in Canada. Could you, or your daughter or your wife get around so easily? Try it.

Our Government belongs to the Roosevelts; they own it and they own us. Good people they are, the very salt of the earth; but they do take themselves seriously. Mrs. Roosevelt is a person of very active mind and restless spirit. She is bent on correcting all evil everywhere, especially in the South, though she does not confine her reforming to the South. One good thing: Mrs. Roosevelt refuses to sit "cooped up" in the White House she goes out. There is no reason why this nation should continue to impose on Mr. Roosevelt by requiring him to remain in The White House; he should be allowed to retire to the quiet and happy enjoyment of his large personal fortune and sumptuous palace on the Hudson River. Let Mr. Roosevelt know that so grateful is the Nation for all his great measures that a thankful people now beg him to retire to a life of splendid ease and luxury on his princely estate.

Cotton at 21 cents a pound is not in keeping with industrial wages at one dollar an hour. Nor can a farmer realize as much as ordinary labor can even if his cotton should sell for 25 cents a pound. Work it out for yourself: An average of two-thirds of a bale to the acre, at 25c a lb. means a gross return of $115 per acre for the year. Charge off taxes, interest, upkeep, stock, labor, feed, fertilizer, insurance—and see what net the farmer has, even if cotton were 25 cents, instead of 21c. A farmer certainly is entitled to the wages of a foreman of skilled labor. Management of a farm is certainly skilled work. The farmer is both a skilled worker himself and a foreman and manager. He also is an operator, using his capital or credit. If he could get $1.00 and hour for eight hours, then time and a half, or $1.50 an hour, for overtime, his soul would rejoice in fatness and he would feel that he had moved to Canaan or Goshen, in a land of Milk and honey. Just think of a farmer drawing thirty five hundred dollars a year, clear, net, for his year's work. Mark you, I'm not talking of his pay as a foreman or manager, with bonus and all that.

The farmer has all his expense, or cost, yet to come. When a man draws wages, that's clear; that's his money. He doesn't have to pay the cost of operating. His wages come as his profit.

I've been reading about the vast increase in the farmer's income last July. I wonder if agricultural commodities are counted as being in the farmer's hands all the time. **If cotton advances $10 a bale in January how many farmers will enjoy that. True enough that cotton is an agricultural commodity, but the farmer, as a class, gets little from cotton after December. It has long since been sold. Every time I read agricultural statistics, the part dealing with farm income, I wonder about reliability of the figures.**

You've heard of the time when 1 per cent. of the men in a camp married 50 per cent. of the woman there. There were 100 men and only 2 women. 1 man was 1 per cent. of the men and he married one woman out of two, so 1 per cent of the men married 50 per cent. of the women. Strictly true, but a wee bit misleading at the moment. I'm often reminded of that when I read the statements on farm income.

A Northern man, recently wrote some observations which I shall quote because they deal with conditions regarded as peculiar to the South:

"In two northern cities, Detroit and New York, 36 persons, nearly all negroes, have been killed in race riots, hundreds wounded, and millions of dollars of damage done to property. **The number killed exceeds all lynchings in 6 years. It is probable that in the number of persons injured and value of property wrecked these riots exceed all lynchings in 50 years.**

"It would seem that this sorry spectacle would quiet Northern "reformers" who constantly stigmatize the South.

"The South is making good progress in the solution of its problems and should be let alone. At the beginning of this century lynchings exceeded 100 a year. In the past 6 years they have never exceeded 9, down to 5 and 4. In the first half of '42 there was only one.

"Moreover in all lynchings since 1900, 28 per cent of the victims were white, showing that this is not wholly a race question, whereas the Detroit and New York riots appear to have been entirely so. The South's lynching record in the past is the worst, but Northern States have nothing of which to be proud. For example, Indiana has a total of 47 lynchings, Colorado 68, Kansas 54, Montana 84, Nebraska 57, and Ohio 26. There are only 6 states in the 48 with no lynching record, and these 6 are the New England States.

"Despite the fact that public opinion is reducing lynchings almost to zero, certain elements in the North will tear Congress and the country in two again by trying to make lynching a Federal crime. They care nothing about the Constitution which leaves local crime to State law. They want to play a pretty cheap kind of politics even though it keeps alive the wounds of the Civil War. The Communist papers like the Daily Worker, and its "Uptown Edition," P. M., will shout the loudest. They would probably be sorry if there were no lynchings. But they are not alone in stirring up sectional feeling. **Northern New Dealers and Republicans alike, go arm in arm on this question.**

"Do the American people want to make every offense a Federal crime? Do they want to reduce the States to administrative areas of the huge octopus on the Potomac?

"There is a real danger to liberty in this trend toward the center. Under Federal law, in case conspiracy is charged, men and women can be dragged across the continent to stand trial in some distant city where they have friends, no lawyers who grew up with them, no jurymen who know local circumstances, no families to console them. At the present time some 30 persons have been arrested for sedition and taken to the one city where they are most certain to find a hostile judge and jury,—Washington, D. C., our war-time capital. Some of them, unable to make bail, have been held in jail there for more than a year, although presumably innocent until convicted.

"It was one of the complaints in the Declaration of Independence that a British King had "transported us beyond Seas to be tried."

"These observations apply also to the poll tax agitation. For 150 years it has been left to each State to determine the qualifications for voters. There it should remain. Georgia the other day reduced the voting age to 18 from 21. This was her right. When the Republic was founded all States required voters to own some small amount of property. Now few do, except with respect to professional indigents who would rather vote themselves a living than work for it."

Pegler Attacks Prejudices; Also The Negro Press

Amsterdam Star-News

Columnist Strikes With Half-Truths, Truths And An Out-and-Out Falsehood

New York, N. Y.

By JAP J. AYE

The United States today stands indicted before the world as the exponent of racial and religious prejudices and intolerance, according to Westbrook Pegler, newspaper columnist and frequently called the "hatchet man" who in his column in the World-Telegram of June 29, wrote as follows:

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"Some of our masters talk great nonsense these days about the un-Americanism of racial and religious prejudices and intolerance as though these were imported evils, possibly smuggled ashore from a German submarine in the dark of the moon.

"For example, an arbitrator in a New York labor dispute denounced all such with the remark that is un-American, unfair and indecent to deprive a man of his job because of his color."

In the next paragraph, Pegler veers definitely from the course generally pursued by the average white writer or speaker when discussing such matters, for he quite forthrightly continues:

Not Un-American?

"It is unfair and indecent, but it is not un-American. On the contrary, racial and religious prejudice are common and characteristic among us. Although this well-known national trait does tempt the enemy to create incidents which might cause dangerous troubles, no credible report has come from Detroit, for example, to sustain the loose charge that the Nazis prepared the situation or touched off the riot. The same is true of the zoot-suit troubles in Los Angeles. These seem to have been typical American firecrackers."

Whatever might be said of Pegler it appears here, in many other instances that he has courageously expressed his opinion. In another part of the same column, however, in expressing an opinion he seems to have reached a conclusion without sufficient facts. He wrote:

"I have read all the guesses as to the cause of the Detroit trouble and have been impressed by the deliberate avoidance in every case of one provocation which undoubtedly contributed much to the disturbance. That is the popular Negro press of this country which for several years has recklessly, violently and persistently preached race-hatred."

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What FDR Says

A somewhat parallel situation may be found in the charges by the President that the daily press, including Pegler, is responsible for disunity and confusion, because the daily press, including Pegler, insist in printing the news as it finds it.

The Negro press, as it is called, does not preach race-hatred. It does report and comment upon the hatred and prejudices that are heaped upon Negroes by other groups. Admittedly, it is ugly reading, and even the perpetrators of these evils don't like to have their deeds exposed. But it is the truth, and Pegler knows it.

While he didn't call any name when he referred to a labor arbitrator, Pegler might have had reference to Samuel R. Zack, chairman of Labor Arbitration, a weekly radio program on Station WMCA. Mr. Zack never passes up an opportunity to denounce discrimination and segregation. This past Sunday at the conclusion of the first half of his program Mr. Zack said:

Asks Cooperation

"Tomorrow we will celebrate Independence Day, so tonight I would like to say a word to Management and Labor—The most important is that nothing must interfere with our war efforts.

"Industry and labor must cooperate, they must work hand in hand until the unconditional surrender of the Axis.

"Whether the post war will bring

prosperity or depression, depends, in my opinion, upon management and labor. If management and labor cooperate with each other, we will have prosperity. If they try to strangle each other, we will go into another depression.

"Working together, labor and management can destroy all subversive groups. Snakes adopting patriotic names, while through Fascist and Nazi methods, are trying to destroy our form of government.

"If management and labor begin to understand each others language, that will spell the death knell for the Ku Klux Klan and the many other subversive groups who do not believe in a Democracy.

"We must show our enemies that race riots have no place in our country. Decent thinking Americans do not discriminate because of race, creed, color, or origin of birth. We must remember that.

"Unless all are free, none are free."

Strange Country

Strange country, this America, with its Peglers—men who know what's wrong, and won't do anything about it, and its Jacks, men who are devoting their time and money toward making America what it seeks to convince the world it stands for.

Hats Off!

PM
New York, N. Y.
A. Philip Randolph

PM takes its hat off to A. Philip Randolph for his courage in stepping up before the lily-whites of the AFL every year to fight for the rights of the oppressed, Jim-Crowed minority. He does it, knowing that his only response will be personal vilification and abuse from the enemies of the Negro. But his tenacity and his willingness to undergo personal humiliation serve as an inspiration for those who believe that all Americans are equal. This paper has expressed its reservations about some of Randolph's ideas, but we have no reservations on his courage, on the justice of his cause, on the need for straight talk on the Negro question.

The Times Change

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

A modern miracle was achieved last week when the world's leading daily newspaper, The New York TIMES a pioneer in associating crime with colored people, carried a 10-inch news story on the murder of a colored Navy chef by several "muggers" who were reported to police by colored residents—and all without using the word Negro.

This is something new in American journalism, and having criticized the New York TIMES in the past for its policy in this connection, we hasten now to commend it and to express the hope that the rest of the American daily newspapers will follow its example.

This "mugging" murder in a Brooklyn, N. Y., colored district was like a hundred others that have occurred in scores of cities from Coast to Coast, except that in this case colored citizens (who are supposed to conceal and condone crime) gave police the information leading to the arrest of the murderers.

Ordinarily the New York TIMES and other metropolitan newspapers would have "gone to town" in peppering the news story with the word Negro and might have written a pious and solemn editorial or two about what should be done to stop the "crime wave."

This time the other New York dailies followed the usual custom but the New York TIMES broke precedent by writing the story as it would any other crime story without injecting "race" or color.

Here is a further vindication of the strategy of prolonged protest as a means of bringing about changes for public benefit.

The New York TIMES has been subjected to a barrage of criticism and condemnation by individuals and organizations because of its policy regarding Negroes and crime, culminating in face-to-face criticism of editorial officials by colored editors at the recent Council for Democracy conference on the Negro press.

It is now time for colored people in all other cities to use the same tactics and strategy that have succeeded in New York.

All American newspapers are not as powerful or as intellectually edited as the New York TIMES, but most of the editors and publishers of these papers are reasonable men who can be won over if sufficient pressure, economic and intellectual, is brought to bear.

Well-reasoned letters to these editors from individual readers, from clergymen, from union officials, from business men, from professionals, from clubs and associations will have a great deal of effect, and so will slumps in sales.

It is poor journalism and vicious practice to inject "race", color, religious or other group designations into news stories especially where no purpose is served except to hold the group up to ridicule, censure, shame and disrepute.

For this reason American dailies do not mention "Jewish" swindlers, "Italian" murderers, "Catholic" gangsters, and so forth; nor do they deem it necessary to refer to "the eminent Mormon soprano", "the distinguished Jewish financier", "the leading German-American novelist" or "the Baptist politician".

But as soon as they have a story about colored people, it bristles with so-called racial designations: i.e., Marian Anderson is a "Negro" soprano, Channing Tobias is a "Negro" member of some leading committee, Countee Cullen is a "Negro" poet, and so forth.

American newspapers are a powerful force shaping public opinion, and by changing their news and editorial policies as the New York TIMES has done they can vastly improve interracial relations.

Convict Youth In Rape Trial; 'Smear' Scored

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — Norman Smith, talented 17-year-old music student, was convicted here last week, on charges of attempted rape and second degree assault, in connection with an attack on Gladys Kaurin, white night club singer, on March 17.

The trial, coming as it did in the midst of the battle against this city's "hate-the-Negro" campaign, attracted widespread attention, especially in view of the numerous controversial situations that arose. Among these were the action of the complaining witness in hurling an epithet at the defendant, charges that the police "framed" the youth, assertions by defense counsel that an anti-Negro atmosphere was permitted and intimation that the court disregarded ethics in the conduct of the case.

Miss Kaurin, described by the dailies as a "Southern belle," created a minor sensation when she screamed from the witness chair:

"That's the dirty, filthy beast who attacked me. If I'd had a gun I would have killed him."

Blames Hatred Campaign

The charge of Smith's lawyer, Atty. Harrison Jackson, that police, motivated by the daily newspaper "hate-the-Negro" campaign, had snatched his client as "the first black man they came across."

The admission of the arresting officer, Patrolman Rossiter, that he had found Smith more than a block away from the scene of the crime and that he himself had doubted the guilt of the defendant.

The charge of Smith himself that he had been framed by detectives through the use of lipstick marks to "sew up" the case.

The action of presiding Judge John Freschi in permitting a prosecution witness to "bait" the defense attorney.

The outburst on the part of the night club singer came on Friday, opening day of the trial. Defense Attorney Jackson responded by asking her if she had ever "studied dramatics" and whether or not she was sure her rage hadn't been caused by a desire "to obtain publicity." The night club singer retaliated by angrily calling the attorney "a liar."

"Could Have Been Me"

Striking at the fact that the arresting officer had doubted the guilt of Smith, Jackson told the jury during summation:

"If there was doubt at that time there still is doubt. They gave Norman Smith the third degree. They persecuted him. Yet, he had the stamina to hold up and tell the truth. It is a frameup."

The attorney charged that a continual newspaper smear campaign against Harlem had caused Smith's arrest.

"The newspapers put presssure on Police Commissioner Valentine and Valentine put pressure on the police to arrest somebody," he added. "They were out to get a colored man. They would have arrested me if I had been there instead of him."

Sala Condemns Bias

At the same time that the trial of Smith was going on, still another local jurist took a definite stand on the race issue. Dealing a slap to the New York dailies, which have been accused of fomenting race feeling by emphasizing the Negro angle, Magistrate J. Roland Sala of Bay Ridge court, made the following statement in his court, Monday:

"Where the race, color or creed of a defendant has nothing at all to do with the crime charged, and the glare of publicity is focussed or concentrated on the race or the color or the creed of that defendant, then it becomes nothing more nor less than a sinister, insidious, unforgivable method of creating racial prejudice, bigotry and bias."

He said he would bar from his courtroom any reporter who, in the future, is responsible for arbitrary tagging of defendants with racial labels.

In this same connection, and as a result of the fire against daily papers which have been identifying defendants by race, the Post, PM, World-Telegram and the Worker dropped all racial references during the past week.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
November 16, 1943

FAIR ENOUGH

By WESTBROOK PEGLER.

Racial Disunity

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Mr. Biddle, the attorney general, made an address last week in which he deplored racial disunity and prejudice and proposed that local groups be formed across the nation to combat this sort of thing.

He should have gone into particulars regarding the sources of this dangerous agitation for he certainly is in a position to know that the trouble is dress their appeals to the Negro unity and confusion and, as even aggravated much less by the ordinary American who, undoubtedly, does have his prejudices, usually mild or dormant, than by the Communists, the Negro press and Marshall Field, all of whom exploit for their own purposes frictions between whites and Negroes and Jews, know-government through the weakness of the

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ROGERS SAYS:—

White Daily Press Changing Attitudes Toward Negroes; Cites Puffed-Up Stories

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

BY J. A. ROGERS

MANY of us will recall how nasty the white press generally was toward the Negro in the 1900's and 1910's. Crime committed by Negroes, and especially attacks and alleged attacks on white women by Negroes, were played up in a manner to obliterate Negro progress and general good behavior. During and after World War I, however, because of the devotion and heroism of the Negro, there came a great change in the white press, with the exception of one or two of the worst reactionaries, like the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Rogers

So remarkable was this, in my opinion, that in preparing the 1941 edition of "From Superman to Man," I had to change the severe indictment I had made against the white press in 1917, to one rather of praise. However, I said then that I hoped the white press would never shift back to its original attitude like the French press, which under the strain of Hitler changed from anti-Nazi to pro-Nazi.

TIMES FEATURES "CRIME WAVE"

Well, my fears have come true at least here in New York City where the white press, with the exception of PM and the Daily Worker, is again on an anti-Negro rampage.

Worst of them all seems to be the New York Times, supposedly the most sane and dignified American newspaper. For two weeks now it has been featuring a Harlem "crime wave" and it has gone to most ridiculous lengths to prove it.

PUFFED-UP STORIES

This great newspaper, with the world falling about the ears of all of us, colored and white, had space to report a hair-pulling contest between a white girl and Negro ones in the subway. According to the Times it was a mob of Negro girls. The World-Telegram, however, gave the number of Negro girls as two. The Negro girls had charged the white one with stepping on their toes. A very ordinary incident but it was puffed up in the Times, reminding one of what Schopanhauer said of a newspapermen, "Herein they are like little dogs; if anything stirs they immediately set up a shrill bark."

AGAIN, three Negro school girls pounced on a Negro pupil in a school house and took from him $1.50 worth of candy which his teacher had sent him to buy and then sold the candy. This piffle, this taking candy from a baby, was reported in the Times as part of the great Harlem crime wave.

SEES CAMPAIGN AGAINST RACE

Now, every line, every word that goes into a paper like the Times is scrutinized. It not only has a reputation to preserve but space costs money. Moreover so much big news comes into these great metropolitan dailies that much important matter has to be left out. Therefore when the great New York Times and other dailies devote space to such picayune stuff the management must have a very definite aim. That aim, I take it, as stealing candy from a child, is to stir up white people against Negroes. The campaign against the Negro press having failed, the Negro people are being attacked directly.

WRITE a letter of complaint to the Times and it would never be published. I speak from experience. However, let us suppose that you were able to see the editor in person, a conservation something like this would very likely take place:

THE EDITOR WOULD EVADE THE ISSUE

You say: "Mr. Editor, we do have Negro muggers in Harlem. And they must be given no quarter. They are a menace to white and black alike. But there are also white muggers in the rest of the city. However, when you report these you say nothing about color. That looks anti-Negro to me."

Editor: "We are not anti-Negro. Our slogan is to carry 'All the News That's Fit to print.'"

YOU reply: "Mr. Editor, you consider Negro crime news fit to print because many of your readers are anti-Negro. Knowing that you put in bad things about Negroes in order to sell your paper."

Editor: "Nothing of the sort. We merely print the news."

"Well, Mr. Editor, here's a parallel. Large numbers of your readers also do not like Jews. New York has a large Jewish population and the number of Jewish criminals is large. But you never mention Jews in the case of crime."

Editor: "A good reason why we don't. That would be anti-Semitic. Only Nazis newspapers do that, and we are not Nazis."

CATERS TO ANTI-NEGRO ELEMENT

"Then, Mr. Editor, I take it that you admit that when you specify 'Negro' in your crime news, you are anti-Negro."

Editor: "Nothing of the sort since we also carry favorable things about Negroes."

"BUT, sir, you also carry favorable things about Jews, who are too, a deprecated minority. You also know as well as I do that large numbers of your Gentile readers skip any favorable mention of Jews and look for the name, hoping to find some Jew involved in something bad. It is the same with the Negro. Those who do not like Negroes skip the good things you 'say and pounce on what is bad. One crime story will attract and satisfy more than the story of a dozen Carvers. Knowing this you cater to the anti-Negro element. You don't do it in the case of the Jew, because he is financially strong and can make it hot for you, even put you out of business. But you hit the Negro because he is weak and hasn't the money to fight back." (The Times is Jewish owned.)

DAILIES IGNORED STORIES ON WHITES

Editor (growing angry): Nothing of the sort. Your parallel is wrong. As I said, should we carry crime news about Jews that would be anti-Semitic? In the case of the Negro, however, we are merely living up to our noble, democratic policy of printing all the news that' fit to print. Good day, sir."

"Good day, Mr. Editor." You leave with another sample of that Nordic logic which has afflicted America since 1619.

THIS logic is all the more striking in this particular case because while the white dailies were carrying stories about the ATTEMPTED rape of a white woman by a 16-year-old Negro, five white men, three of whom were caught, were being held in Felony Court, Brooklyn, by Magistrate Sweeney for the grand jury for one of the most brutal, sadistic rapes on record against Dorothy Smith, a 16-year-old Negro girl. Not a single white daily carried this latter story though all carried the first. Heil Hitler!

'Boost' Given Negroes By Colliers Magazine

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala

The following extract from Colliers Magazine, April issue, is food for thought: ". . . We think, for one thing, that all sensible Americans should set their faces sternly against the extremists. We refer mainly of (1) the domestic communists who while claiming to be all out for an allied victory are not above making some home grown hay for themselves by spreading discontent among all the Negroes they can get to; and (2) the old-fashioned white Negro haters in north and south.

"Neither of these extremist groups has the workable answer to the colored question. What both American whites and American Negroes need are those sometimes dreary ,usually hard-to-achieve, but always useful virtures of tolerance, good nature, openedness.

"Whites need to realize that the American Negro is coming of age in saying which, we don't want to sound patronizing. The achievements of Marion Anderson, Joe Louis, Paul Robeson and inumberable colored artists, writers, athletes, lawyers, doctors and editors LETTER, President Callahan said: are worthy of anybody's respect and admiration.

"Negroes should be helped and encouraged in these activities . . and also in all parts of the country and fair show in politics. We should all get firmly fixed in mind the fact that a normal Negro, like a normal white or yellow or red man, is a good citizen in direct proportion to the strength of his belief that the society he lives in is giving him a fair deal.

"The colored people, on the other hand, would be well advised to remember the ancient truth that Rome was not built in a day.

"It gets you nowhere to blame your own troubles or short comings on the fact that your ancestors . . . cruelly and unjustly, it is true . . . were brought to th's continent 200 or 300 years against their wills."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
September 13, 1943

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

In Mobile one morning last week this writer was permitted to talk to the white school teachers of the city and county and then to the colored ones. It seemed to me that among both groups there was blessed recognition of what this school year means not just for its pupils but for this America and all we are winning the war for. Excellence and ever more excellence in human beings, excellence of mind and equal excellence of character, of self-control, taste, faith, loyalty, hope and good cheer. Upon these teachers and their pupils depends much of the decision whether an age of cynicism, vulgarity, corruption and then collapse is to follow this war as it followed the other.

* * *

It was pleasant in Mobile to become acquainted with Superintendent of Schools W. C. Griggs, once a leader in our own Birmingham school system, and to discover in him that finely familiar spirit of the gentle but implacable scholar.

Georgia-born Sociologist William Fielding Ogburn, of the University of Chicago, has a heart always for my native Rome, Georgia, whose Miss Ruben Reynolds he married in 1910. He writes me a story about Henry Grady there, when the latter was editor of The Rome Tribune: "Mr. Grady called upon Mr. George Rounsvalle for an advertisement and was told, rather gruffly, 'Nobody reads your little old paper.' Mr. Grady thought this over and next morning ran the following ad: Wanted: Cats. Mr. George Rounsvalle will pay liberally for live cats brought to his office Thursday.' The next morning people were waiting for Mr. Rounsvalle at his office with cats in bags with strings tied to them—brought by boys, Negroes, old people, and the cats continued to be delivered all day long. Mr. Rounsvalle finally called Mr. Grady up. 'Take that ad out of your paper and I'll put one in about my business — I've got enough cats to catch all the rats in Georgia.' After that Mr. Rounsvalle was a steady advertiser in the paper."

ROSE LANE SAYS:

Pegler Fights Courageously, But He Does Not Understand What He Is Fighting for

BY ROSE WILDER LANE

MY DEAR MR. PEGLER: No one can admire your courage, honesty, and patriotism more than I do. As an American who was out on strike while you slept in a baby-carriage, I am grateful for your fight to save the free and decent American labor union movement. As a writer, I say with unqualified enthusiasm that no other American writer equals your prose.

Because you are courageous, honest, patriotic and a great writer, you hold a position of strategic importance in the real war that convulses our times. I mean the war of ideas, of political - religious philosophy, which causes and underlies the military struggle of nations. But you do not understand this.

Miss Lane

You are putting up a magnificent fight, without knowing precisely where you stand, nor what you are fighting for. You fight instinctively, striking down injustice, crime and tyranny wherever you see them, simply because they outrage and infuriate your American instincts. So you do not see clearly. Some of your blows aimed at the oppressor crack down on the victim, and some raise welts on other Americans who are also fighting injustice and tyranny.

LISTEN, Mr. Pegler. You are fighting for the American revolutionary recognition of the fact that all men are born equal and endowed by the Creator with inalienable freedom. You are fighting to destroy oppression and tyranny. (I can prove this by your own writings.) You are fighting for the Novum Ordo Secularum, the New Order (Hitler stole the words) named on the Great Seal of these United States, the New Order of equality and freedom, which is pictured on the Great Seal as a building begun, not yet finished.

PEGLER'S HEART IN RIGHT PLACE

If you understand what you are fighting for, you will not say again that "race" riots are "not un-American." You will not say again that "race" prejudice has always been in us and always will be. (The first part of that sentence is not true historically, and the second part is not true if there is any hope whatever that this Republic will survive and the modern world continue to exist.) And you will not again attack the Negro press.

YOU attacked the Negro press once before; remember? Then you had the honesty to say, publicly, that if you were one of the Americans called Negroes you could not endure what they endure with their self-control and patience. Your heart is in the right place but, on this point, your head does not follow through. That's because you don't understand the principle that you're fighting for.

NOW IS THE TIME TO STAND FIRM

It's beside the point to blame the so-called Negroes for being somewhat emotional. They're being murdered. They are American citizens, treated atrociously every hour of their lives, for no reason other than a remote African ancestry which is shared by Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards and all brunette "Anglo - Saxon" Englishmen and Americans. They are resisting this senseless oppression, tyranny, and massacre, not with violence, but by exercising the American right of free (capitalist) press.

ARE you defending that right, Mr. Pegler? Are you fighting oppression, injustice, inequality, coercion, brutality? Do you stand for the equal rights and freedom

of all Americans, as equality and freedom are protected and guaranteed by our Constitutional law? You do. (Unless I've gone crazy and dreamed up your daily columns.) Then why don't you stand firm? Why does a chemical trace of melanin in an American's complexion throw you completely off balance?

Yours sincerely,
ROSE WILDER LANE.

JUL 3 1943

COMMENTS ON MEN AND THINGS

Manning, S. C. Times
October 13, 1943

By SPECTATOR

Do Amercans know what America stands for? I recall a group of French people who spoke to a group of Americans one day in the old French village of Beaune. The French remembered a shipment of flour from the United States and they thought of America as the land of plenty. It is the land of plenty, but it has been the great beacon to humanity as the land of liberty, the land of opportunity. Not all who came here as poor boys developed into great industrialists of vast fortune, as Andrew Carnegie, the Scot, did. But thousands came from Italy, Greece, Sicily, France, China and other countries in order to enjoy the opportunity to live without fear; to work and to enjoy the fruits of their toil.

We cannot overestimate the great privilege of being able to choose one's employment and to work at it with the confidence that hard work will be rewarded by fair payment and that a man and his family can enjoy what he earns. Men and women came from all the other countries of the world, willing to deny themselves for years and then to travel for several weeks in the utmost discomfort, even squalor, because they had a dream of America as a country where they and their children might live, a country in which their sons and daughters might rise from the humble station of all their ancestors and become outstanding citizens of the new world. Many of these men and women have become the most useful people, the finest spirits of all America. To us, America may be something which we take for granted, but to them the greatness and the glory of America is a precious reality which never loses its glamor or appeal.

I quote from something which has come to my desk, because America needs to be reborn in us and rebuilt by us:

"Keep America American"

"On July 3rd one of our great city newspapers sent out a reporter to ask the first five persons he met on the sidewalk "What is the meaning of the Fourth of July?" Not one gave even a fairly intelligent answer.

"Some months previously the New York Times reported a shocking ignorance as to fundamental facts of American history. About 25 per cent of 7,000 high school graduates believed George Washington was president during the Civil War. Stanford University, the American Legion, the American Bar Association, and various polls show that a large percentage of high school boys and girls do not know the names of their Senators, and the majority of adults (voters) do not know who their Congressman is.

"Yet we talk of educating the Germans and the Japs and expect to indoctrinate Malays, Hindus, Parsees and Hottentots in the great principles of democracy!

"We spend more billions of dollars per pupil, in teachers and buildings than any country in the world. We teach our children botany, zoology, cooking, shop mechanics, and later on they get a very good dose of Karl Marx. But what are science and technology worth if we do not learn to understand and practice the principles of a free society? The dictators have science and technology. "Of what avail is ship or sail, or life itself, if freedom fail"?

There is a world of information floating about us. Almost every week I meet some one who brings up something that seems to have a new "slant". All of us know that America has been—and is—a country on wheels; all of us know that each town, each village, is full of cars and trucks; and every farming community has trucks and trailers. But I heard a gentleman speak recently at the South Carolina Highway Users Conference and he brought in a great many figures and statements of fact beyond the knowledge or experience of most of us. I am hoping to get a copy of that talk.

I recently held a long conversation with one of my helpful friends, Mr. Frank E. Lawrence, Director of the State Planning Board, about the resources of the State. Mr. Lawrence told me that North Carolina had made a survey of the mineral wealth of its mountains and had discovered mineral wealth it had not thought of. The same mountains extend to South Carolina, into several of our counties, and may contain much the same mineral wealth.

In a Spectator letter and broadcast recently I spoke of our lack of exact and complete knowledge of even our resources of water for industrial use; and I advocated then that we make a survey of the resources of the State.

In Charleston some weeks ago I heard two insurance men in a discussion. One man, a successful executive and builder of a successful Southern company, said this: "I have known for some time that our people would not buy insurance from a southern company, just because it is a southern company; and so from the first day we built our company on a program of meeting the sharpest competition with any and all companies. We have never sold a dollar of insurance to anybody on the ground that our's is a southern company; we sell insurance on the basis of value, in competition with the world." That is exactly what we must do in presenting the advantages of South Carolina to industrialists. Nobody will invest a dollar in South Carolina merely because it is South Carolina. Not only may we not hope for that, but the truth is that our own people do not seem disposed to invest their money in South Carolina. The same sales talk, meaning the same preparation of positive advantages might not only attract outside capital, but it might attract our own people to invest. But I am emphasizing an elementary principle that men invest money in order to make a profit. They do not invest because of mere ballyhoo, or local patriotism. It is possible that we do not know enough about what is under the ground of South Carolina to awaken an interest in our own people; how, then, may we hope to attract outsiders? Industrial engineers tell us what big industrial plants need and want. We must understand what we have to sell in order to sell it.

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Much of that is being said about preparedness for peace seems to me to be more or less like space-fillers. That is, that somebody is writing or talking because it is a topic of general interest. Obviously, if the Germans were to surrender suddenly—as they did in 1918—there would be a somewhat abrupt cessation of war production. Let us agree that some foresight, even preparation, is desirable. Perhaps we are overworking the words "plan" and "planning", just as we've strained over "co-ordinate" and "coordination". Well, everybody is planning; at least we have something to talk about. Our Highway Department may be able to build a thousand miles of road and repair fifty thousand miles in a year. I do not know; those figures are just to illustrate the point. If the money is available, or if the money will be available, it is probable that the Highway Department is ready with plans and specifications. Commissioner Williamson and Chief Engineer McMillan are looking ahead, of course. And they could probably call for bids next week so far as the funds may be available. But even that takes time. Regardless of the money, or the urgency, there must be bids invited and studied; and contractors must get their forces lined up. So, instead of so much talk, let us look about to see how the workers can be restored to productive employment.

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Some of the colored newspapers are writing every week in such a fashion as to stir up and even inflame their readers against the white people. Just the merest commonsense should teach them that they cannot win the white man of the South by inflammatory talk or writings; and it is the white man of the South who is most concerned about the whole racial problem. Any one who knows mankind has seen that in every land there is racial segregation. It may differ in degree, but the segregation is a fact.

I quote a recent article to illustrate how a colored editor talks to his people. The Afro-American, of June ,5 1943, has this to say:

"The Only way to bring this about (passage of Anti-Poll Tax laws) is for the Northern colored voter to use their power to elect a President willing to send some of the 500,000 colored troops now fighting for democracy abroad, down south to protect the home front as General Grant did after the Civil War."

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The Negro is being taken into the CIO and I quote from Collier's of September 18, 1943:

"The Negro in war industry is joining his labor unions and waging successful battle against Jim Crow locals. The CIO, in its determination to fill the membership vacancies created by the withdrawal of the United Mine Workers, is not only accepting him on complete equality with the white worker but has set up a Negro bureau within its own supreme council. And when John L. Lewis is accepted back into the A. F. of L., the Negro expects fully that Lewis will move to liberalize that elder labor organization's Negro policies."

The colored people have advanced remarkably in seventy-eight years—SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS; but some people would try to do even more IN ONE YEAR; and they think it can be done by law, by force. Foolish, foolish people. What the colored people have accomplished they have accomplished with the cooperation of most white people.

The politicians have done nothing for the negro since 1863. And even that was a mere act of military strategy, though no one would wish to undo it today.

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"If a farmer can afford to build up only ten acres, or five acres, or even one acre, with soil-building crops, then he should build up that amount. But he should go the whole way with that acreage. There is no such thing as half-way stopping erosion. You either stop it or you don't. The farmer who builds up a few acres at a time, and does it right, will soon have a prosperous farm." — Cason Callaway, Blue Springs, Hamilton, Georgia.

The Surest Means of Inciting Racial Conflict Is False Propaganda

onstitution
OCT
1943
tlanta, Georgia

By ROBERT QUILLEN.

This may seem much ado about nothing, but it isn't. It is the
ory of a picture—a photograph of a white man attacking a Negro
uring the Detroit riots.

Collier's used the picture to help illustrate an article by Walter
avenport, entitled "Race Riots Coming." It is a remarkable
ction picture"—the kind news photographers pray for but seldom
. It has been distributed all over the world.

A tall middle-aged, very erect Negro with strong Roman features
walking in the middle of the street between two policemen. In
background and at one side appear ten white men and two
ite women, evidently part of a crowd, walking to keep up with
excitement.

The policeman on the Negro's left, though walking forward, has
ned slightly toward the Negro in order to look behind him at
crowd. He has reached over with his left hand and placed it
lightly on the Negro's upper arm. The fingers are not closed. His right arm, the one nearest the Negro, is hanging down.

The policeman walking at the Negro's right is not touching him at all. His hands, with palms forward, are lifted in the act of warding off an assailant.

This assailant, a white man whose class is obvious, is not attacking the policeman. He has darted from the crowd to attack the Negro. The camera caught him in the act, just as his open hand struck the Negro's jaw.

The Negro's hands and arms are free. Given a moment more, he could have warded off the blow. In fact, he is raising his left hand, apparently for that purpose.

The policemen are not holding him while he is being struck." They are quite obviously getting him away from the crowd. Whether it was an arrest or a rescue, they are clearly trying to protect the Negro.

The Collier's interpretation of the picture is untrue and unfair. And that kind of reporting is responsible for much of the bitterness that causes race riots.

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CONGRESSMEN STAGE A RIOT

The House's mob violence on O.W.I. and O.P.A. is linked to the hatred that has flamed in Detroit

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

By SAMUEL GRAFTON.

New York.

THE House of Representatives was not voting against the Office of War Information at all when it voted to cut off all domestic activities by that agency. It was voting its accumulated rages against the entire executive branch. It was voting against regulation of any kind, against administration of all kinds. The House merely happened to find the O.W.I. walking by itself on a dark street and made it the token victim for all the agencies.

It put a long pin into the O.W.I. by way of hexing the agency idea and all the other agencies.

For, quite obviously, the House did not have the remotest idea of what it was doing. It carefully preserved the overseas activities of O.W.I. while cutting off the domestic branch. But (snatch at your thumbs, here comes madness) the domestic branch accumulates the news which the overseas branch peddles abroad. Did the House know this? If not, someone ought to ask to see its license, and find out if this boastful surgeon really knows how to do an appendectomy.

The House has been furious at the great flood of press agentry indulged in (often stupidly) by hundreds of government bureaus. And so it killed the domestic branch of O.W.I., as a blow at government press agentry. But did it know that this branch has as one of its chief functions precisely this duty of cutting down on government press agentry? It has in many places reduced the flood to a trickle. This is the co-ordinator of publicity which the House was demanding six months ago, and now it has killed it! Why, doctor, you pulled the wrong tooth!

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THAT is why I say this is a token attack on all agencies; one agency has been selected at random, as service men in Los Angeles not so long ago selected zoot suit victims; and it has been stripped of its clothes as a sign to men that passion rules the day.

The House then swept on, to snatch 20 per cent of the budget from the Office of Price Administration. This, on the same afternoon. It is the true mark of a riot that it always gathers momentum in this fashion, and sweeps on to the next corner, to see what it can do there. Why did the members take 20 per cent, or an even $35,000,000, from O.P.A.? Why not 29 per cent, or 41 per cent, or 72 per cent, or only 3.029 per cent? But the House was not in a three-decimal-places mood. It was in a snatch-the-pants-off-him mood.

I ask you to think about these hot angry eyes, these jerky gestures. The House was not reforming the Office of Price Administration. It was skinning it alive. It was not trying to improve it. It was trying to kill it.

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THE whole picture is shot through with signs of deterioration of order. This is not debate, it is hullabaloo; it is not voting, it is the stomping of boots. It is not only disorder in itself, it is a kind of flushed challenge to more disorder. For to cut the funds for price control, and to order an end to price roll-backs, at the very moment when the coal miners were walking out on a price-wage issue, showed an eager, almost suicidal will for the crash of head against head.

If I find this to be not unlinked with the disorders which have been breaking out in some American cities, that is because those have a political base, too. Who will deny that a politically-inspired whispering about non-existent administration plans to bring millions of Chinese here, and to form "Eleanor" clubs of Negroes, has played its part in starting these riots? And who will say that the flaming hate which generates these whispers is not very different from the hate which has just overflowed on the floor of the House?

This Congress must regroup its lines. The cooler heads must take over. This is a crisis of order. It transcends party politics. Senator Taft, for one, seems already to have sensed this. Though he is an anti-administration leader, he is a responsible one; he has already dissociated himself from the House riot on price control. Let us hope there will be more such men. The republic needs them. If the genius which has watched over us so far is still alive, there must, today or tomorrow, be a Henry Clay to rise up in one House or the other.

PRESS BOX

By C. E. Dexter

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

IT'S ALL IN SPORT—

Bob Trout, of CBS, got good and [illegible] the other evening. He'd just spent 19 months in Britain, and here he was in the United States. And fascists were race-rioting in half a dozen cities, the newspapers were firing broadsides at "That Man," Congress was passing anti-strike laws, anti-subsidy laws, any old anti-law which would serve to mess up domestic affairs. . . . "Wendell Willkie should write a sequel to 'One World'," said Trout. "He should call it 'Two Worlds,' the world of Europe, war-torn, hungry, willing to sacrifice anything to victory, and the world of America, a world of ice-cream, beef steaks, and complaints about shortages of gasoline, nylon stockings; and politics-as-usual. . ."

The world of America—the little store-keeper who chisels on bulk ice cream. . . the two Coughlinites who sip beer and mutter: "John L. Lewis is showing him up to the whole world. . ." Tommy Manville planning his seventh marriage. . . and the girls who tear Frank Sinatra's coat from his back after his Friday night broadcasts. . . The baseball man who says: "They ought to tone down on that N----- stuff in baseball, why, out my way in Indianapolis there's already been trouble. . ." Mrs. Luce, using her husband's trained brains to evolve new, slick phrases which will catch the public ear and eye, phrases intended to defeat Roosevelt. . .The Berlin shortwave broadcaster who whispers via DBN: "Roosevelt promised you peace; he gave you war. . ."

The world of America—Black headlines when one spy is caught, story on P. 32: "Soviets Promise Vengeance on Nazi Despoilers. . ." "Leg Show," the new liquid stocking. . . the minster in Connecticut who defied the OPA. . . . Four 'teen-aged girls from York, Pa., in home made hats and dresses riding the subway at Times Square. . . The 72nd Street and Fifth Avenue rendezvous for service men and their sweeties. . . . The Negro soldier walking beside his wife, carrying ther baby in hs arms, as she looks up at him adoringly. . . The owner of Benrus Watch Company, white-haired Oscar Lazarus, grinning as he writes checks to pay for the costs of the $200,000,000 war bond drive in baseball. . . . The 13 New York City Congressmen who stayed home so that they would not have to vote for or against the anti-strike bill. . .

The world of America—Joseph E. Davies, thin and ageing, wearing himself out in the cause of world unity. . . Walter Winchell, casting discretion and his boss Hearst to the winds, as he daringly broadcasts that the KKK and Gerald L. K. Smith roused Detroit's storm troopers to slay Negroes. . . The honor student at NYU, now a private in the Engineers, teaching bridge building to Officers Corps candidates at Fort Benning, Ga. . . The officer at Camp Edison who lectured southern soldiers who refused to eat at the same mess as their Negro comrades, and who told them to eat there or go hungry. . . The slim, youg Negro girl, motorman's cap on her head, manipulating throttle, brakes, doors of a Franklin Avenue trolley in Brooklyn. . . The Rochester, N. Y., woman reporter who told a quiz program "professor" that she considered it insulting to be asked whether women could report as well as men. . .

America—The Guadalcanal officers who stop to pick up non-commissioned hitch-hikers. . .. The officers on Santa Espiritu, who have never been under fire, who refuse to pick up non-commissioned hitch-hikers. . . Paul Robeson's "Hello, friends," at the Negro Victory Rally at Madison Square Garden. . . and the cheers which greeted Barney Ross as he threaded his way through an aisle at Yankee Stadium. . . and the silence which greeted King Peter of Yugoslavia as he threaded his way through an aisle at Yankee Stadium. . .

America—Billy Southworth, Jr., guiding a Flying Fortress over Cologne. . . . Sidat-Singh, Negro football star, dying as his training plane crashes over the lakes. . . . Bobby Feller, manning an anti-submarine gun, on an Atlantic Ocean destroyer. . . . America—millions of young men drilling, peeling potatoes, scrubbing floors, learning how to take down a Garand rifle, peering into a Norden bomb sight, testing planes, catapulting through the air in dive-bombers, riding on a wing and a prayer out of hell. . . . America—at work. In fields, cutting beets, watching over wheat, feeding cattle, thumbing cotton bolls, digging, seeding, harvesting. . . .

America—on bench, on scaffold, on conveyor line, tooling, oiling, caressing metal with sensitive finger tips, like a lover caressing the satin skin of beauty. . . . Here is security, and victory, which no defeatist conspiracy can destroy . . . ears acheing, listening to news broadcasts each morning: "Has the second front been opened yet?"

To the sweet sound of planes, friendly planes in the skies over New York:

**IT'S ALL IN SPORT—
OR IS IT?**

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

White Daily Spanks Reader Who Demands Jim Crow in Iowa

DES MOINES, Ia.—Accepting the challenge of a reader who dared it to publish his letter to the editor deploring the lack of a jim crow law in Iowa, the Des Moines Tribune published it the following day but handed the author a verbal spanking.

The missive, which declared that "The wearing of a uniform by a colored person does not change his color" and that Jefferson in writing the Declaration of Independence never meant that colored persons be included, was published with the following editor's note appended:

"We are not afraid, but we are ashamed to publish it. Incidentally, Jefferson was ashamed of slavery as were most of the Founding Fathers."

AN EDITORIAL

The Enemy Attacks In Detroit!

EVERY true American must be filled with shame and alarm today.

Shame over the brutalities to which the Negro people of Detroit have been subjected—alarm over the sinister meaning of the riots with regard to our victory drive.

Does America fully realize what has been taking place in Detroit during the last 48 hours? If we understood it fully, we would never have permitted it to happen.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

In Detroit we are witnessing an organized effort to disrupt our home front by the enemies of our nation.

In Detroit we are seeing semi-military actions of the same kind that the Axis organized in the Sudetenland before the fall of Czechoslovakia and in France before the fall of that unfortunate country.

It is true that many whites are involved in the Detroit outrage who would strongly deny any lack of patriotism. But their backward prejudices, from which they have not yet freed themselves, have made them the tools of a carefully organized attack upon our country.

JUN 22 1943

Let no one be surprised at what has happened in Detroit. Did we not have fair warning in the open activities there by the KKK, by Coughlin's associate storm trooper Gerald L. K. Smith, by the anti-Semitic, pro-fascist National Workers League?

None but the blind or smugly complacent could have failed to see that these subversive forces were preparing the ground for the Hitler-Goebbels program of disrupting our war effort behind the lines.

JUN 23 1943

Every concession that has been made to these Hitlerite agents and to the prejudices which they cultivated, has only served to strengthen them. Every weakness and vacillation in dealing with them, has only played into their hands.

JUN 23 1943

This is insurrection in the city that is our most important arsenal for war. It is a part of a pincer movement with Lewis' strike forming the other half of the pincer. Meanwhile the riots staged on the floor of Congress against the President's stabilization program help the general chaos.

If anyone doubts the plan behind the Detroit outbreak, let him think of the anti-Negro riots in Mobile, Alabama; Beaumont, Texas; St. Louis, Newark and Corona, Long Island. Let him recall the recent attacks upon Mexican youths in Los Angeles and upon Jews in Utica, New York. Let him read the open calls for lynching by newspapers right here in the New York area; for example, the rope-and-faggot editorial against the Negroes by the Nassau (Long Island) Daily Review-Star which writes: "Preferably we shall lock them up, but if it is necessary to string them up in order to make our homes secure, there will be no priorities on rope."

Add them all up and what do we get—a Joseph Goebbels himself!

* * *

THE Federal government has already taken some counter-measures in the reorganizing of the FEPC, the equal wages ruling of the War Labor Board and the sending of troops into the Detroit area. But these measures are far from enough.

JUN 23 1943

All evidences of jim-crow must be outlawed everywhere. All manifestations of brutality against Negroes must be severely punished. (The reported violent treatment of the Negroes by the police during the Detroit riots, shows that when any such act of brutality is tolerated anywhere, it eventually grows into something still bigger and more dangerous.)

Every patriotic white person and especially every member of organized labor has a heavy responsibility to fulfill. He must fight hard to overcome every form of prejudice within the ranks of the white people. He must help educate his neighbors and fellow workers. He must start today to build up cooperative spirit of Negro and white in every community as America has not yet seen.

In addition—

Make every discriminatory practice a criminal offense. Let the President take special steps to win immediate passage of the anti-lynching bill, the anti-poll tax bill, and all pending measures against anti-Semitism.

Wipe out all discrimination against Negroes on the economic front, especially in jobs and in housing.

Let labor become the spearhead in the fight for the national unity of all groups and of all races.

Crush the Fifth Column, the defeatists and their press and punish by law the publication of race-incitements.

JUN 23 1943

Our boys are fighting and dying to defeat the Axis on the battlefront. Let us make sure meanwhile that the enemy does not win an easy victory here behind the lines. Let the bravery of our soldiers abroad be matched by our vigilance at home!

SECOND THOUGHTS

By S. I. HAYAKAWA

"South Today"

Chicago, Ill. Defender

THERE IS a gleam of light coming from the white South — a gleam of clean and dazzling light. And it comes from Clayton, Ga. — which to me is certainly an unlikely sounding place for a gleam of light to be coming from.

It is a magazine called "South Today," edited by Lillian E. Smith and Paula Snelling, and it contains the hardest hitting, most intelligent, and most courageous discussion of the problems of the South that I had ever seen.

S. I. Hayakawa

The leading article in the current issue is written by Lillian E. Smith. It asks the fundamental question, "What's wrong with us white Southerners?" Her answer is bold and devastating. "We are trying," she says, "to buy a new world with Confederate bills." What she calls "Confederate bills" are "the myth of white supremacy," the loyalty to outmoded economic practices that will no longer work, "our burning desire to be 'Southern gentlemen'," a whole social structure based on discrimination and race hatred, and the basic hypocrisy of preaching democracy and Christianity while steadfastly refusing even to begin the practice of either.

Liberal-minded white Southerners are hard to find. Liberal-minded white Southerners who are willing to talk are even harder to find. But hardest of all to find are those who are not only liberal, but are willing to shout their liberalism from the house-tops in clear, plain, and unvarnished language. Lillian E. Smith is the real goods.

The Propaganda of Action

"MEN FROM END to end of the earth," Miss Smith writes, "are searching today for a democracy that works. A democracy they can believe in. Whether the Anglo-Saxon peoples are going to share in renewing mankind's faith in the democratic way of life depends upon what the Anglo-Saxon people do. If we want to talk democracy and make the world believe our talk we must talk it in a language the whole world understands. And that language isn't pidgin English. It is **the democratic act** — a sign language that every man on earth knows."

But, people say, this is not the time to upset the Southern way of life. Miss Smith has no patience with that kind of stalling. She, like the Negroes, is tired of the old run-around, sick to death of the old answers given by the old demagogues — answers that serve not only to perpetuate race-hatreds, but all the economic injustices, the misery, and the ignorance that whites as well as Negroes suffer from because of their social system.

JUN 12 1943

"To Intelligent White Southerners"

I WISH every one could read Miss Smith's article, "Addressed to Intelligent White Southerners — There Are Things To Do." All Negroes, as well as a considerable majority of Northern whites, will whoop with delight at Miss Smith's list of instructions to Southerners on how to improve their racial behavior. Everything that white Southerners need to be told, she tells them! She tells them gracefully, tactfully, but without ever pulling her punches.

JUN 12 1943

The address of "South Today" is Clayton, Ga. The subscription price is $1 a year. Everyone should subscribe, not only for himself, but for a selected list of his white friends and acquaintances, especially in the South. "South Today" is the sweetest charge of intellectual dynamite for the smallest amount of money that you can hope to buy in the entire current literature on race relations.

Magazine Devotes Page To Lena Horne

Daily World
Atlanta. Georgia

The June 26 issue of Collier's magazine will give a full page to Lena Horne who starred with Ethel Waters and "Rochester" in "Cabin in the Sky."

Half of the page carries Lena's picture, all done up in color. The other half of the page contains a story of the glittering star by Kyle Crichton.

Ignored by Dailies

New York, N. Y.—Secretary Henry L. Stimson of the War Department was told this week by the NAACP that news of Negro combat troops on the battle zones was being neglected by American daily papers.

Citing the fact that Secretary Stimson had asserted in his press conference that American troops abroad included Negro combat units, no daily papers in the United States had carried any news of the activity of these troops.

Ollie Stewart, an accredited war correspondent of the Afro American Newspapers, had sent through dispatches telling of Negro tank troops in Tunisia operating against Rommel and asked why such information had not been made available to the daily papers.

The letter asserted that news of white troops is frequently carried in the daily papers and frequent citations of awards for bravery are mentioned, yet no mention is made of the work of Negro troops overseas, and few indeed have been the medals awarded to them.

The Cincinnati Union
Negro Troops

48c-1943

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Age-Herald

OCT 2 1943

"Representative: One who stands for another."

Birmingham, Ala

The Chicago Defender, leading Negro paper, has asked me to say what I think about having a Negro on the American delegation to the Peace Commission. I believe in writing to The Defender and its huge Negro circulation whenever I get a chance. I know that I, too, have the interests of Negro people at heart. I have written it that we Southerners who believe in segregation could hardly object to a separate representation at the Peace Conference if the delegation is large enough. If there should be 10, it might be a good thing to have one of them a Negro. The Negro is about one-tenth of our population.

* * *

But he should be a Southern Negro, I said. He should come from the part of the United States where Negroes and whites have to get along together in greatest number and proximity. Someone like President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee. Or James E. Shepard, of the North Carolina College for Negroes. Or Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University; Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk; J. R. E. Lee, of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College; Ben Mays, of Morehouse College; C. C. Spaulding, of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; or F. L. Atkins, of Winston-Salem Teachers College.

* * *

The race problem in the Southern states, where 10,000,000 Negroes live alongside 30,000,000 whites, is not like the one in the rest of the nation where 3,000,000 are scattered among 100,000,000 whites. Many of us in the South think we could solve the problem satisfactorily for all parties if we lived where the Negro percentage was only 3, as it is outside the South, rather than 33, as in the South. Even in the great Northern centers of Negro population—Detroit, Chicago, Harlem, etc.—the situation is not like the Southern one. And our Southern Negro leaders, even though they differ among themselves about some of the problems of their race, know what is possible and what is not possible.

* * *

If the race is represented, the representative should come from the South. The fact that such a representative would in likelihood be less belligerent and demanding than one from outside the South argues to the same end. The racial bitterness that has come about in this land in the war's course may have been necessary or inescapable but it certainly must not be taken to the peace table.

* * *

If, as when the Peace of Versailles was being made, the American delegation is composed of only three or four men with real voices, I think no effort should be made by our Negroes to have one of their race included. The fact is that the race may be better served at the conference without a representative than with one. Leaders of both political parties—Roosevelt and Willkie—are famously friends to the Negro and his ambitions. A Negro on the delegation—if it is small—would be conspicuous in ways that would handicap him badly. Whatever he said would be suspect, looked on as special pleading for one group rather than world-minded consideration of delicately interrelated world problems involving all groups.

* * *

The Negro is promised so much in years to come and has already achieved so much that his two ideals should be (1) not to let the fine evolution be interrupted by revolutionary agitators, and (2) to qualify himself constantly in character, taste and self-control for the better things coming.

* * *

Something all of us have got to be if we hope to advance, or hold advances made, or to have our democracy and machinery work—is better human beings. That applies to free enterprisers, farmers, Southern labor and colored people. Editor Robert Durr, of The Weekly Review (for Negroes), has a fine piece in the current issue agreeing with me that his race "must strive to grow excellence as human beings as we make demands for greater opportunities for advancement." It doesn't suffice to say that colored people could be better human beings if they had more opportunities. That is true but only half the truth. The other half is that they could have more opportunities and advancement if they were better human beings. Negro leaders and newspapers serve their race best when they give at least as much attention to racial self-improvement as to increased rights and advancements.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
November 10, 1943

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"And when he died he was literally loving a nation into peace."

* * *

Henry Grady could be living today and use all of his old speeches. He might have to touch them up a little on the tariff, study the freight rate situation harder than Ellis Arnall has, and add something on the labor question which had not become acute in the South of his day—but otherwise he could repeat himself and be perfectly in tune. Proving how much in advance of his times (or how long a current-maker) Georgia's evangel of "The New South" was. His words on the South's need of agricultural diversification, of balancing cotton and tobacco with food and feed, are as good now as they were in his eighties. So is his favorite speech on the need of industry to absorb the excess products and populations of Southern farms to make more money in the South and keep more where it was made. So are both his speeches to the North—the one before the New England Society of New York in 1886, when he loved a nation towards peace, and the last one, before the Boston Merchants a few days before his death in 1889, when the centripetal force of regional circumstance had drawn him inward on the South as it drew Calhoun and he breathed the South's defiance against the "Force Bill."

* * *

Southern industrialists and business men of today, needing spokesmen who are for them but not fatuous or sold out and whose liberalism and independence give their words an authority no spokesman owned in fee simple can possess, would have loved Henry Grady. They loved him in the eighties, and they belonged to his scheme, to his hope of Southern economic advance. Only through them, he knew, could the South increase the sum total of its wealth. And without an increase in the sum total there wasn't enough to go around, no matter how it was distributed.

* * *

Grady had a speech against statism, too, and with it one against private monopoly. He was against excessive centralization of government at Washington and equally against excessive centralization of business in private hands. He associated the two. Words from him on that subject would be most timely to this day.

* * *

Especially could Grady have used his speeches on the Negro question. Like liberal but common-sense Southerners now he was against both the Southern bigot and the Northern radical. He saw that the two races in the South must be separate in some respects and that the white must dominate. But he saw, too, that there must be ever more of justice and opportunity given the Southern black man, ever more of confidence, affection and cooperation between the races, and that the Southern white man who made a business of cheating, hating and fearing the Southern black man was an enemy to his own race and to the decencies of mankind.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
November 14, 1943

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Proudly Sen. William Langer, whose dishonest and hateful injection of the race issue beat the federal aid to education bill, puts into the Congressional Record an editorial from The Charleston News and Courier praising him to the skies. But that is because the senator doesn't know Editor W. B. Ball, of that paper. "Uncle Billy" Ball is not like anybody Sen. Langer ever knew. He has his own way of looking at things, and it is a way the senator cannot hope to comprehend. A competent interpreter of the editorial in question would tell the senator that Uncle Billy is far, far from the admiration the senator supposes. Uncle Billy, being against the education bill and almost everything else federal, was simply expressing in his own inimitable way his pleasure at the bill's defeat.

* * *

Sen. Langer has had other praise from the South but it should hardly please him. William Tate, of Asheville, has written him and sent a copy to me. Mr. Tate is enthusiastic over the defeat of the education bill. He thinks educated men rarely amount to anything. He is a great admirer of Eugene Talmadge. Wallace R. Cheves, of Newberry, Fla., is another who has praise for Langer's action. But that is because Mr. Cheves thinks the education bill was a trick to force racial equality on the South, and he believes the Langer amendment made it say what it meant.

* * *

Tom Martin's speech to the Kiwanis Club Tuesday was realism plus, in my opinion. Realism plus optimism and idealism. The three can go together, and he proved it. Realism told him the South is still poor and still beset with problems. Realism told him the South must look to itself most of all for the answer to its problems and the realization of its chances. But realism did not keep him from having a faith that our Southern business men and all the rest of us will have the vision, stamina and intelligence to carry through. And realism did not keep him from knowing that the chance for which we must and can carry through is a shining one.

* * *

Even those of us who believe dancing is a proper and beautiful affair understand that dancing—in Birmingham at least—is not what it used to be before some of those who object to it began describing it so publicly in its lowest and most common denominators. Certainly it is a sin for people who have thoughts like that about it to dance.

Sylacauga, Ala., News
October 28, 1943

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

United States Senator William Langer, of South Dakota, who killed the federal aid to education bill, has made trouble for school people before. He did it when he was governor of his state. Well educated himself, at the University of North Dakota and Columbia, he seems to rank education low nevertheless, or is it that he ranks the Southern States low? Hatefully low? Certainly the method he employed to defeat a bill which would have meant precious millions for Southern education was hateful.

If it shocks him to know that he behaved exactly like Georgia's Eugene Talmadge, let him stand up and be shocked. For that's the way he behaved. Like Talmadge, he raised the banner of race hate dishonestly and for a political purpose. Like Talmadge he meddled with the educational need of the South.

worked like a charm.

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committee). Once ad been offer- and Western ot for political gainst it. And ent was voted, s could not in ion accept the any other region is going to be

All Senator spreading over America—including was introduce North Dakota—to an extent

The rest was that should make the Senator as clever. It

Langers stop and think.

Senator Langer alone is re- and, then, the defeat of the bill automatic. It was

The Southern States where purchasing power is lowest and where, by that token, the greatest new market available to American business can be had if it is lifted to national levels. The Southern states where education is the source at once of the taste to want, the talent to get, and the character to keep, a better standard of living, a bigger purchasing power for the use of this nation.

New York spends five times as much on education of each of its children as Mississippi is able to spend. If Mississippi used its whole state income for education, it would still not be able to spend on each of its children what New York spends. That is the statistic that tells the bitter tale.

The Senator cannot conceivably pretend to have served the Negro with his dishonest amendment against race discrimination. For he knew that the amendment would defeat the bill and rob the Southern Negro of proportionately even more than it takes from the Southern white child. He knew that National Negro leaders were very much against the amendment because it would defeat the bill. For once even Secretary White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was willing to sacrifice agitation of things that can't be had to make sure of things that could.

The education bill will live to be fought for another day, even though it is defeated now. In the meanwhile, something of good may have been accomplished if the honest people of America are made to see how dishonestly and destructively the race question can be raised against the South, white and black.

"Thou madest man; he knows not why—
He thinks he was not made to die . . ."

Birmingham, Ala., Ag[illegible]ald

White citizens of Minetr and Selma have organized to raise $50,000 for Emmanuel Brown's Street Manual Training School for Negroes. This is the school to whose fund for replacing a building destroyed by fire our Birmingham people contributed $5,000 last Summer. In course of the campaign for that fund the needs and worth of the school were advertised so widely that destiny is pointing it now to the truly substantial and well-equipped future it well deserves. One thing of which we can all be sure at this complicated moment is that there must be excellent and ever more excellent human beings if our democracy is to work and our machine age run. Excellence among the ones calling for free enterprise, among those seeking better lots as working men, among Southerners weary of being a colony—and among Negroes seeking the advancement of their race. Emmanuel Brown is giving his fine life and faith and intelligence to making better human beings of the colored boys and girls he teaches at Minter, better in character, taste, responsibility and discipline even as they learn the arts with which they are to make a living. He leaves to others the questions of racial rights and group progressions. For him it is enough to make better and better Negroes with material and rights at hand. For that is a bargain at $50,000.

* * *

Former Administrator C. B. Baldwin, of the Farm Security Administration, who resigned last Summer and was given a place with the State Department as area director of economic operations in Italy, has left that position now to become chairman of political activity for the CIO. Why shouldn't the Farm Security Administration be examined now for a possible new lease of life? If the Tugwellian influence is abolished, or can be, and the agency is directed henceforth strictly at successful and independent individual farming, why shouldn't it be carried into our postwar America as one of the beneficial and truly American results of the New Deal? The Perpetual New Dealers who defended it blindly and wouldn't have it touched have done it much harm. But their folly should not blind the country to the fact that the ideal of the agency is as American as Yankee Doodle.

* * *

When is a "tired liberal" not a "tired liberal," since the Perpetual New Dealers are so bitterly calling the New-Deal-is-Dealters that? He is not tired, it seems to me, when he has energy to go on to the next thing in lieu of the worn-out party line. The next thing is liberty. It was also the first thing. It needs much youth, faith, dream and fight these days, and many vitamins, to see the New Deal and raise it double by asking for freedom as well as bread—and believing both can be had.

* * *

Hungrily our Perpetual New Dealers ate up the words of Jonathan Daniels here last Friday and had nourishment in his report that human misery is not yet abolished from this land. Wistfully they saw themselves in his picture of crusader who never stop or grow weary or turn too old to dream. Eagerly they accepted the implication that there are only two things in all the political scene now, themselves and Dark Reaction.

* * *

Of course misery and injustice have not been abolished from the South, or anywhere else. The South is not out of the woods yet by a long shot. Illusions of economic grandeur that have come with the war are sure of their cold gray dawn. The struggle for human betterment is perpetual, here and everywhere. The need of men in office who care for that human betterment does not cease. It is as tragic as ever for men to lose their faith or deny their youth. But none of this calls on our Perpetual New Dealers to go on doing their stuff. It calls, rather, for them to take thought of fine and sufficient things already dealt, and help them to shine in use. It calls for them to see how the limits of economic control have been reached and how those who seek to go farther now not only endanger the distance won but threaten liberties and individualities which make success worth while.

* * *

There are hundreds of things that can and should be done for the South and for economic insufficiency everywhere without seeking more laws from Washington about it or enduring the bureaucratic-socialistic spirit that has most certainly possessed some of the law administrators. With the laws we have, and opportunities we have, and natural resources we have, a magnificent increase in the sum total of Southern well-being is now possible.

* * *

In the strange lexicon of some people a man who takes bicarbonate of soda for his indigestion but doesn't propose to go on taking it day after day forever—is a "tired liberal," sans youth, faith or fight. In the weird rule of some revolutionists a man is a Dark Reactionary if he doesn't want to storm the Bastille every day and cut off Marie Antoinette's head again each evening at eight.

Editor Dabney Asks Equality In Segregation

PM New York, N. Y.
DEC 3 1943

Richmond Paper Now Indorses Equal, But Separate, Opportunities

Special Correspondence

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3.—Following the proposal made earlier this month by Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, that Virginia's race segregation laws as they apply to street cars and buses be abolished, it was inevitable that some critic would ask, "Why stop at that point?"

DEC 3 1943

Last week, among the letters to the editor which still pour in Dabney's suggestion and still show the letter writers nearly 3 to 1 in favor of his plan, came a letter which posed the question: "Is it not just as logical to contend that segregation should not obtain in schools and restaurants? Can the bars be let down on a street car or bus and not in other places?"

Ignored by Press

The *Times-Dispatch's* proposal, which startled many Southerners and still is being ignored by the press below the Mason-Dixon line, may have been misconstrued by a few white Southerners and possibly many wishful-thinking Negroes. There have been indications that a few of the latter viewed the anti-streetcar-segregation move as an entering wedge, threatening the whole structure of race segregation in the South. Some of the latter apparently have hoped this was true.

DEC 3 1943

In answer to the question, Dabney, in an editorial entitled *Why Only Cars and Buses?* said:

"We should say, leaving the matter of street cars and buses out of account, that perhaps 98 per cent of all Southerners favor the general system of race segregation. As long as public opinion leans so strongly in one direction, there is no chance that laws which conform to that opinion will be repealed.

'Equal Facilities'

DEC 3 1943

"Certainly the *Times-Dispatch* is not advocating the repeal of any of these laws, except those covering urban street cars and buses. This newspaper has expressed itself in the past as favoring equal, but separate, accommodations, facilities and opportunities for our colored citizens, and it reiterates that position. We must bear in mind, however, that there can be no conceivable moral or legal justification for our dual system, under a democratic government, unless *absolutely equal facilities are provided for both races*, something which is not now being done."

DEC 3 1943

The question was answered, but those who have felt that the *Times-Dispatch* was "stirring up friction" by its proposal, instead of seeking to decrease it, remained convinced the plan was "radical."

PAPER ASKS WILL SOUTH "PERMIT" FAIR PAY SUITS

AUG 13 1943
Nashville, Tenn.

Charleston, S. C. Daily Has Weird Idea About Authority of Federal Courts

Globe and Independent

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug 12 (ANP)—Typical of its fascist preachments, the Charleston News and Courier, a daily paper published here, on Tuesday printed an editorial posing the question whether the white [illegible] of this South are willing to "permit law suits that "compel the payment of salaries to Negro teachers in public schools equal to those paid white teachers. The News and Courier one of the most reactionary newspapers in the country took occasion to sow the seed of discontent and race hate with the announcement of a suit filed in Georgia for equal pay for Negro and white teachers. There are suits on file here demanding the same equalization.

AUG 13 1943

Suggesting that whites provide private schools for their children to escape the burden of paying for the education of Negroes, and hinting that it would be "a blessing to the south" to have Negroes migrate to other sections in wholesale numbers, the paper stated:

AUG 13 1943

"The white taxpayers can establish and maintain private grammar and high schools for their children and thereby escape the staggering load of educating Negroes in the higher grades.

"Abolition of free tuition in the schools of higher grade would probably accelerate migration of Negroes. The greater the number of Negroes leaving the South the greater will be the number of white settlers coming into it."

The editorial declared that provided these lawsuits are successful the "white taxpayers may begin to think about the load they will be expected to support in the education of 9,500,000 Negroes."

NURSES

49-1943

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
January 17, 1943

Tuskegee Trains 5 Negro Nurses

Five negro public health nurses, three from Alabama and two from Arkansas, will be graduated Jan. 15 from the Tuskegee Institute School for Training Nurses in Midwifery, Dr. B. F. Austin, State health officer, announced Saturday. The school, the first institution of its kind to be established especially for the training of negro nurse-midwives, is sponsored by the State Department of Health and the Macon County Health Department.

"Nurse midwives taking the six months' course are usually selected by State health departments and paid whatever sums those departments may consider necessary for travel and living expenses," Dr. Austin said. "There is no charge for tuition or textbooks."

Dr. Austin explained that, while the Lobenstein School of Midwifery in New York and the midwifey school maintained by the Frontier Nursing Service at Hyden, Ky., have been in operation for some time, these are for the training of white nurses exclusively. Since the establishment of the Tuskegee school, he added, a second institution for the training of negroes in midwifery has been established in New Orleans.

The five nurses who will be graduated Jan. 15 are Girtha Ree Wilkerson and Winifred Lucile Ellis, both of whom are sponsored by the Alabama State Department of Health and will work after their graduation with the Macon County Health Department, Mamie Odessa Hale and Alice Juanita Battle, who are sponsored by the Arkansas State Department of Health and will work in that State, and Marie McKnight, a member of the nursing staff of the John Andrew Memorial Hospital, in Tuskegee, who will remain there after her graduation.

Mobile, Ala., Register
January 15, 1943

Plans Made For Colored Nurses' Training Course

Plans are being made to organize a nurses' aide class for qualified colored women, the local Red Cross nurses' aide committee announced.

Women, to be qualified to take this training designed to help replace nurses leaving for duty with the armed services, must be between the ages of 18 and 50 and be high school graduates. Those interested may apply at the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, 107 St. Francis Street.

ALABAMA

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

FOUR NURSES were recently assigned to the Station Hospital of the Tuskegee Army Flying School. They are, left to right: Second Lieutenant Louise Virginia Lomax of Mottoway, Va., recently graduated from the St. Phillips Hospital at Richmond, Va.; Second Lieutenant Alice M. Dunkley of New York City, formerly an operating room staff nurse at the Harlem Hospital, and a former student of New York university; Second Lieutenant Alice P. Binford of Irwin, Virginia, who received her commission from the 3rd Service Command at Baltimore, Maryland, and Second Lieutenant Mary E. Richards of Mount Vernon, New York, who prior to her assignment, was head nurse at the Harlem Hospital and attended Hunter College of New York and Teachers College of Columbia university.

MAY 2 1943

Nurses, Hospital Unit in Australia

Baltimore, Md,
Afro-American

AUSTRALIA—(ANP) — Four colored American nurses appeared on the streets here as part of a hospital unit and held up traffic.

DEC 4 - 19

15 Nurses

The entire group of fifteen nurses, under their head nurse, Birdie E. Brown, New York, consists of the following:

Second Lieutenants Beulah L. Baldwin, Cleveland; Dorothy O. Branker, Nashville; Prudence L. Burns, Mounds, Ill.; Geneva H. Culpepper, Waddale, Ala.; Bessie P. Evans, St. Louis; Louise Miller, 1990 Seventh Avenue, New York City; Alberta L. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.;

Thelma L. Fisher, 31 Catawba Street, Rocksbury, Mass.; Jean L. Hamilton, Kansas City; Inez E. Holmes, 2325 Reservoir Street, Norfolk, Va.; Elnora P. Jones, RFD 2, Box 82-O, Rahway, N.J.; Claudia E. Matthews, Dallas; Marjorie S. Mayers, 74 E. 121st Street, New York; Elena A. Townsend, 113 Glen Cove Avenue, Long Island, N.Y.

13 Physicians

The thirteen physicians attached to the hospital staff are:

Capts. Kenneth E. Fletcher, Rotan Lee, Joseph H. Mitchell, Arthur H. Thomas; First Lieutenants Jacob A. Frye, William S. Hendricks, Charles R. Joseph, Robert P. Randolph, William C. Rogers, John W. Skinner, Edward C. Booker and Lowell H. Burrell.

49-1943

D. C.

Many Vacancies for Negroes Says Gallinger Hospital Head

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Edgar A. Bocock, superintendent of Gallinger Municipal Hospital which has been under a Congressional investigation, stated this week in a letter to Mrs. Sadie M. Franklin, secretary of the Citizens' Committee, that the hospital would gladly welcome Negro nurses and at the present time several vacancies are open.

Dr. Bocock said:

"I am delighted to have your letter of September 4 inquiring about the utilization of colored graduate nurses at Gallinger Municipal Hospital. It is gratifying to me to learn that your very representative committee is interested in this subject, particularly since the matter of the availability of graduate nurses is such a pressing one in the period through which we are all passing at this time.

"To respond to the rather specific inquiries propounded in your letter I may say that this institution has in recent years, employed a fairly sizeable number of graduate colored registered nurses. This practice continues to prevail at present, and we are even in position to hire additional colored nurses as rapidly as unoccupied qualified ones come to our attention either via the U.S. Civil Service Commission or otherwise. In fact, a number of vacancies now exist for which we would be extremely pleased to locate capable candidates, since the hospital's staff is short on account of the large number of professional women who have withdrawn to enter the military services.

"In the past we have found it expedient to confine the utilization of our colored nurses to one service of the hospital, or the Tuberculosis Division. This fact has been due to the limited number of colored nurses available and since it was believed that the group could be used more advantageously, all things considered, in one building and location than could be accomplished by having them assigned to various stations throughout our many departments. Should the number of colored nurses in the future become sufficiently large, we would probably follow the identical plan now in effect and staff other services with this group of trained personnel.

"I am very glad indeed to hear from you in this connection and would be pleased if your committee in carrying on its activities, can assist the hospital by recommending to us qualified graduate nurses who are available for employment."

Negro Nurses have been employed on the staff at the Gallinger Municipal Hospital and have been assigned on the Tuberculosis Division exclusively except for a short period of time when a limited number were employed under the W.P.A. who were not permitted assignment on this division under the regulations of the W.P.A.

In view of the fact that an extreme shortage of graduate nurses for hospital services exists at Gallenger in this dire emergency, there are possible at present forty Negro nurses who might be interested in employment in the Gallinger Institution if other services than the tuberculosis division open to them. Likewise there are graduated from 20 to 30 Negro nurses each year in the District of Columbia and centainly these nurses who are available and qualified for hospital service would serve as a pool or reservoir from which the personnel in the nursing department could be increased and thus step up the shortage of nursing service.

The Citizens' Committee to the Local Graduate Nurses Association and to the Freedmen's Nurses Alumnae Association are extremely interested in opportunities for the Negro nurses as well as for health of the community at large.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Made Consultant For Negro Nurses

OCT 16 1943

WASHINGTON—Miss Rita Miller has been appointed Consultant on Negro Nurse Education in the Division of Nurse Education, U S. Public Health Service, it was announced this week by Miss Lucile Petry, Director of the Division. Miss Miller is on loan from Dillard University, New Orleans, where she is Chairman of the Division of Nursing.

OCT 16 1943

In connection with her work for the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps, Miss Miller will assist Negro schools in applying for participation in the program. She will be charged with helping the schools to qualify for the Corps and in general, to facilitate the inclusion of more Negro students in the program.

Miss Miller's Background

Miss Miller, a native of Boston, Mass., was graduated from the Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work in 1927 and has studied at Simmons College and the University of Pennsylvania. She received her Bachelor of Science degree in Public Health Nursing in 1932 and her Master of Arts degree in Nursing Education in 1941, both from Teachers College, Columbia University. She is registered with the State Boards of Nurse Examiners in Louisiana, Pennsylvania and New York.

Ask End of Job Bars at Gallinger Hospital

Afro-America
OCT 16 1943
Baltimore, Md.

Hospital-wide Use of Colored Nurses Urged at Senate Probe of Conditions

WASHINGTON

Hospital-wide use of colored nurses at Gallinger Hospital was urged last week before a Senate District Subcommittee by representatives of the D.C. Graduate Nurses' Association and the Freedmen's Nurses Alumnae Association during an investigation of conditions at the hospital.

Mrs. Bertha Lomack, president of the Citizens' Committee and spokesman for the two groups, pointed out that colored nurses employed at the hospital are assigned to the tuberculosis division exclusively save for a brief period when a limited number were given other assignments under WPA.

Citing the current nursing shortage at Gallinger, she said there are about forty colored nurses in Washington who might be interested in employment there if services other than the tuberculosis ward were open to them.

30 Graduate Each Year

"Likewise," she said, "there the Civil Service or otherwise.

He stated also that if a sufficient number of colored nurses are available, they may be assigned to duties in services other than the tuberculosis division.

are graduated from twenty to thirty colored nurses each year in the District who are available and qualified for hospital service who would serve to ease the shortage of nursing service.

Dr. Edgar A. Bocok, superintendent of Gallinger indicated that the hospital is now in a position to employ additional colored nurses as rapidly qualified ones are sent to the hospital through the Civil Service or otherwise.

He stated also that if a sufficient number of colored nurses are available, they may be assigned to duties in services other than the tuberculosis division.

OCT 16 1943

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Miss Rita Miller New Negro Nurse Consultant

See (Magazine Section,

Miss Rita Miller has been appointed consultant on Negro nurse education in the Division of Nurse Education, U.S. Public Health service, it was announced this week by Miss Lucile Petry, director of the division. Miss Miller is on loan from Dillard university, New Orleans, where she is chairman of the Division of Nursing.

"Great gains for the Negro nursing program should be realized through Miss Miller's work," Miss Petry declared. "There are broad opportunities for advancement in Negro nursing. The division's new consultant will explore every such possibility."

In connection with her work for the U.S. Cadet Nurse corps, Miss Miller will assist Negro schools in applying for participation in the program. She will be charged with helping the schools to qualify for the corps and, in general, to facilitate the inclusion of more Negro students in the program.

Miss Miller, a native of Boston, Mass., was graduated from the Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work in 1927 and has studied at Simmons college and the University of Pennsylvania. She received her bachelor of science degree in public health nursing in [illegible] and her master of arts degree in nursing education in 1941, both from Teachers college, Columbia university. She is registered with the state boards of nurse examiners in Louisiana, Pennsylvania and New York.

Chicago, Ill

Miss Miller was an associate professor in nursing at Dillard university's Division of Nursing before becoming its chairman. From 1932 to 1942 she served as assistant director of nursing at Mercy school, Philadelphia.

A member of the National League of Nursing Education, Miss Miller has acted as regional director for the league's northeastern area and was secretary for the Philadelphia area and the American Nurses' association and the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

Co-operating with Miss Miller in her work for the Ad Council will be Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, well-known Negro nursing consultant on nursing, National Nursing Council for War Service. Mrs. Riddle is concerned with general recruitment while Miss Miller is on loan from Dillard university.

A graduate of Teachers College, Columbia University, with the degree of Master of Arts in Nursing Education, she began her career as an educator in Texas and later was associated with the Julius Rosenwald Foundation. She served as instructor of nurses in the Central School for Nurses, Kansas City, Mo.; Harlem and Lincoln Schools, New York; and Freedman's Hospitals, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Riddle is associated with the National Nursing Council for War Service as consultant and regional director, to the Advisory Committee of Nurse Education, with the Division of Nurse Education, U. S. Public Health Service, and Federal Security Administrator.

Special programs. The appointment of an advisory committee representing the nursing profession, hospitals and accredited nurse education institutions, was made by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

Mrs. Riddle is associated with the Ad-nursing programs. Act, and Federal aid in advanced

Nurse Given High Honor

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

ton, D.C. Before assuming her present duties with the National Nursing Council for War Service in January, 1943, Mrs Riddle was Director of Nursing and the School of Nursing at the Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL LEAST HIT BY NURSE SHORTAGE

Free
Chicago, Ill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. (ANP)—Freedmen's hospital, with a shortage of only 6 graduate nurses, was the lowest on the scale of hospitals in the district suffering an acute problem in nurse shortages.

Totaling more than 25 per cent shortage in nursing personnel, with but three graduate nurses to fill each four vacancies, its fairly good situation was revealed in a survey on the national outlook.

Conditions at present are more appalling than they were a year ago in the capital when it was reported that "American hospitals would be unable to maintain even normal standards of service because of the lack of nurses."

"The shortage of nurses is compelling some hospitals to turn away many people in need of medical attention whenever possible," it was announced last week. The total of 12,545,000 persons handled by the hospitals of the country last year, represents a million more than 1942 and almost two million more than 1940.

It is estimated that a year from now 359,000 nurses will be needed, in addition to those already in the service.

Of these, 66,000 will be needed for the armed forces and 293,000 for civilian services. About 65,000 are to be trained within the next year, but the nation will still be short about 35,000 nurses.

A training program was approved a week ago by Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Under auspices of the U. S. Cadet Nurse corps approved by Congress during the last session, $836,46[illegible] has been allotted for training schools at Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Aberdeen, S. C., Bridgeport, Conn., and Oakland, Calif.

Although the number of Negro nurses throughout the country shows a demand for an unusually heavy increase in the number of trained practitioners in this field.

49-1943

New Nurses' Training Bill Has No Jimcro

People's Voice New York N.Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Bolton Bill, which provides millions in Federal funds for nurses' training passed both houses of Congress without a hitch last week. The fact that it passed with an anti-discrimination amendment added is a feather in the cap of the National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

The amendment was introduced Monday, June 4, by Senator Warren Barbour, (Rep. NJ). Thomasina Walker Johnson, lobbyist for the Council, did such a thorough job of button-holing senators that the amendment went through without a dissenting vote.

Then Mrs. Johnson turned her attention to the House of Representatives, where she succeeded in getting the amendment accepted in full.

Passage of the bill assures student nurses in federally approved hospitals of tuition free training, uniforms, insignia, and maintenance. Students will receive not less than $15 per month for the first nine months of study; $20 for the following fifteen to twenty-one months of combined study and practice.

The bill, planned to increase the number of nurses available, contains a clause stipulating that at the end of her training, the nurse must be available for military or other governmental or essential civilian services for the duration of the war.

The funds will be administered by the US Public Health Service. The Bill ceases to be in effect upon the ending of the present war.

The fact that AKA's Non-Partisan Council was able to add an amendment preventing discrimination in the administration of the bill means that girls of all races will share equally in its provisions.

Chicago Defender
Chicago. Illinois

No Negroes On Nurse Corps Unit

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Though the Bolton Nurses Act, which recently became law, providing for the training of much-needed nurses with federal aid, carries a non-discrimination clause which was inserted at the urgent insistence of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Non-Partisan council, Paul V. McNutt, has completely ignored the clause in the appointment of an advisory committee which will assist in formulating rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of the act.

McNutt, as chairman of the Federal Security Agency, under which the program has been placed, has named a committee of nine persons. None is a Negro.

New Nurses Bill Bars Race Bias

Chicago Ill. Def.

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON.—An amendment to the bill to provide training of nurses for the armed forces, governmental and civilian hospitals and war industries was passed by the senate last week making it unlawful to discriminate on account of race, creed or color in the administration of the benefits and appropriations made in the bill. The amendment was introduced by Senator W. Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey.

The bill was originally introduced by Rep. Frances P. Bolton (R) of Ohio, long a friend of nurses, and particularly of Negro nurses. The bill was passed almost unanimously by the House several weeks ago.

The amended bill now has to go to conference between the House and Senate unless the House votes to accept the Senate amendments without a conference.

Speculation has been raised as to whether the army may continue its quota system of accepting Negro nurses in the armed services, and whether the navy may continue to

General

exclude Negro women from the Navy Nurse Corps should this bill become law with Sen. Barbour's amendment a part.

The army is still crying for thousands of nurses, but refusing to take any more Negro nurses, saying the quota for Negroes has been filled.

Chicago Defender
Chicago. Illinois

NEED 30,000 BUT DECREE 'WHITE ONLY'

War Department Officials Say Negro Nurses Must Await Openings

(See Story On Page 6)

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The army is critically short of nurses. It has on an intensive campaign for the enlistment of nurses. Some 30,000 nurses are needed and wanted. But they must be white.

Releases are pouring out of the War Department public relations division urging upon registered nurses their patirotic duty to serve in the armed forces. Wounded and dying men are in need of the professional services of nurses in army hospitals and on the battlefields. But these services must be rendered by white nurses.

This is not the request of the wounded and dying men—it is the order of the War Department. The men would, undoubtedly, welcome any hands—no matter what their color—to cauterize their wounds, ease their pain, administer anesthetics.

But the army brass hats say "colored nurses are assigned to care for colored troops."

Quota Filled

At the War Department press conference last week, this correspondent asked Undersecretary Patterson whether the intention of the army to take in 100 Negro physicians would make for additional opportunities for Negro nurses to serve their country in the armed forces.

"For the time being, the quota of Negro nurses has been filled. I know of no immediate prospect for increasing it," he replied.

While releases telling of the "crying need" for 30,000 nurses are being sent out, Negro nurses who offer to enlist are written somewhat as follows:

"Colored nurses are assigned to care for colored troops. At present the quota is full...Your interest in the army nurse corps is greatly appreciated, and we regret being unable to admit you at this time. However, your name is on file, and should the need arise for additional colored nurses, you will be considered with others for assignment."

Discrimination's Creating False Shortages Of Nurses

Amsterdam Star-News
New York. N. Y.

Some time in the near future, according to a statement released this week by the Citizens Committee affiliated with the New York Local Association of Colord Graduate Nurses, a patient in the ward of some private or city hospital will cry, "Nurse! Nurse!" and it is very possible no one will answer.

The immaculately uniformed nurses who formerly thronged the corridors of hospitals have left in large numbers to serve in army camps in the USA and to go abroad to serve on far flung battle fronts. As a result there are not enough trained nurses to ge around.

Jim Crow Enters

Racial discrimination is making the situation worse.

At the present time there is not a single voluntary hospital in the city of New York which accepts Negro applicants for training as nurses. A few private hospitals, including Montefiore, Lebanon and Bronx Hospitals are known to the Citizens' Committee as employing Negro graduate nurses.

According to the Committee, qualified candidates for nurse training are refused admission to all nurse training schools in the State with the exception of those schools connected with the New York City Department of Hospitals and the Buffalo City Hospital.

Slight Progrees

That the picture is brighter in city hospitals in New York is due largely to the persistent and little known work of this Citizens' Committee. Through its efforts Negro nurses are now employed in almost every city hospital and Negro applicants for nurses' training are no longer denied admission to the schools of nursing connected with city hospitals.

It has eliminated segregated seating in hospital dining rooms; and interceded to see that Social Security Scholarships are available to Negro nurses.

It succeeded in getting Negro members on the Advisory Committee on Nursing of the New York City Department of Health. . . . .

Committee Members

These changes have been brought about by a Committee which is composed of a handful of women who banded themselves together eight years ago in order to further the interests of nurses. Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts has been chairman of the Committee since its inception.

Other officers include: Mrs. T. Arnold Hill, vice-chairman; Mary B. Hubert, financial secretary; Ann Tanneyhill, secretary; Adele Colson, treasurer; and Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary. Mrs. Staupers is also executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

The Committee's work has done on a budget which has never exceeded one hundred and eighty-five dollars per year. Its result getting technique is based on personal contacts and small conferences rather than huge public drives. Sub-committees on legislation, vocational guidance and education meet at frequent intervals whereas the entire membership meets only four times a year.

Despite the present dangerous shortage of trained nurses the Committee's files are filled with documentary proof of the deliberate exclusion of qualified nurses from jobs solely because of race.

Ultimate Goal

At present the Committee is working to get legislation which will prevent hospitals that receive public funds from discriminating against Negro nurses in employment and applicants in their training schools. It wants to see a larger number of qualified Negro students in city hospital schools of nursing; and it is desirous of getting graduate nurses into the post-graduate courses offered at the State Psychiatric Institute.

PM
New York. N. Y

Negro Nurses

Dear Editor:

I was shocked and sick at heart when I read in PM that 2000 nurses, who are qualified to serve with either the Army or Navy, have been refused the privilege of serving their country, because they are Negroes.

Coloring of skin is a superficial characteristic and has no correlation with nursing ability. A wounded man is not so much interested in who is nursing him, as in the comfort and relief the nurse is giving him.

I sincerely hope that some action will be taken by the War Dept. so requirements for Army and Navy nurses will be based solely on their ability as nurses.

Bronx NATALIE F. JACOBSON

Ban Against Negro Nurses in Army and Navy Services Scored

Washington. D. C.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Calling for a "more democratic quota of Negro nurses than is now being allowed," Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, consultant with the National Nursing Council for War Services, scored the present quota system which allows only 160 Negro nurses in the Army Nurse Corps and excludes the participation of Negro nurses in the Navy and the Red Cross.

Mrs. Riddle, speaking before the National Executive Board of the National Negro Congress in Cleveland, recently, told of the discrimination practiced against Negro nurses in face of what she characterized as "a desperate need for nursing srevices" and urged that the Congress and other organizations press for the inclusion of Negro nurses in the Navy and the Red Cross, and expansion of the present quota in the Army.

Shortage Of Nurses In Hospitals A Real Problem Although There Are Plenty Of Negroes Available

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

JUL 24 1943

Some time in the near future, according to a statement released this week by the Citizens Committee affiliated with the New York Local Association of Colored Graduate Nurses ,a patient in the ward of some private or city hospital will cry, "Nurse! Nurse!" and it is very possible no one will answer.

The immaculately uniformed nurses, who formerly thronged the corridors of hospitals, have left in large numbers to serve in army camps in the USA and to go abroad to serve on far flung battle fronts. As a result, there are not enough trained nurses to go around.

Racial discrimination is making the situation worse.

At the present time there is not a single voluntary hospital in the city of New York, which accepts Negro applicants for training as nurses. A few private hospitals, including Montefiore, Lebanon and Bronx Hospitals are known to the Citizens' Committee as employing Negro graduate nurses.

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That the picture is brighter in city hospitals in New York is due largely to the persistent and little known work of this Citizen's Committee. Through its efforts, Negro nurses are now employed in almost every city hospital, and Negro applicants for nurses training are no longer denied admission to the schools for nursing connected with city hospitals.

JUL 24 1943

It has eliminated segregated seating in hospital dining rooms; and interceded to see that Social Security Scholarships are available to Negro nurses.

JUL 24 1943

It succeeded in getting Negro members on the Board of the nursing schools at Harlem and Lincoln Hospital; and on the Advisory Committee On Nursing of the New York City Department of Health.

Headed By Mrs. Roberts

These changes have been brought about by a Committee which is composed of a handful of women who banded themselves together eight years ago in order to further the interests of nurses. Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts has been chairman of the Committee since its inception.

JUL 24 1943

Other officers include: Mrs. T. Arnold Hill, vice-chairman; Mary B. Hubert, financial secretary; Ann Tanneyhill, secretary; Adele Colson, treasurer; and Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary. Mrs. Staupers is also executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

The Committee's work has been done on a budget which has never exceeded $185 per year. Its result getting technique is based on personal contacts and small conferences rather than huge public drives. Sub-committees on legislation, vocational guidance and education meet at frequent intervals whereas the entire membership meets only four times a year.

Despite the present dangerous shortage of trained nurses, the Committee's files are filled with documentary proof of the deliberate exclusion of qualified nurses from jobs solely because of race.

At present the Committee is working to get legislation which will prevent hospitals that receive public funds from discriminating against Negro nurses in employment and applicants in their training schools. It wants to see a larger number of qualified Negro students in city hospital schools of nursing; and it is desirous of getting graduate nurses into the post-graduate courses offered at the State Psychiatric Institute.

These goals have been set by the Committee as a means of assuring there being a trained nurse to answer the patients' cry of "Nurse, Nurse!"

Estelle Riddle Scores Nursing Service Bias

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

OCT 16 1943

NEW YORK. — Calling for a "more democratic quota of colored nurses than is now being allowed," Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, consultant with the National Nursing Council for War Services, scored the present quota system which allows only 160 colored nurses in the Army Nurse Corps and excludes the participation of colored nurses in the navy and the Red Cross, last week.

Mrs. Riddle speaking before the national executive board of the National Negro Congress in Cleveland, recently, told of the discrimination practiced against colored nurses in face of what she characterized as "a desperate need for nursing services" and urged that the congress and other organizations press for the inclusion of colored nurses in the navy and the Red Cross, and expansion of the present quota in the army.

Freedmen's First Student Nurse Joins Cadet Corps

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

SEP 4 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Miss Minnie Tettis of Aliquippa, Pa., has the distinction of being the first student nurse at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., to enroll with the new U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps.

Miss Tettis, a graduate of Aliquippa High School, and a student nurse at Freedmen's since June, was immediately followed by nine fellow students who signed up with Miss Rheva Speaks, director of nurses at the hospital. Twenty-seven girls at Freedmen's are joining the newly created corps and will complete their training in an accelerated 30-month course.

NURSING SHORTAGE

The U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps is the government's answer to the critical nursing shortage resulting from demands on essential civilian and military services. Under the program, administered by the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency, qualified candidates receive all expense scholarships covering the cost of tuition, fees and maintenance.

Cadet nurses will be paid monthly allowances of from $15 to at least $30 depending on grade. Street uniforms will be issued to all members of the corps, the wearing of which is optional.

The nationwide appeal is for 65,000 new student nurses to join the corps. Women between the ages of 18 and 35, who are high school graduates with satisfactory grades, and in good health may qualify for scholarship.

More Badly Needed Here And Abroad

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

DEC 1 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS)— As an important step in the mobilization of America's nurses for wartime needs, a nationwide registration of all graduate nurses will be conducted during the second week of February, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission Chairman, announced today.

Every graduate nurse throughout the nation is asked to register at a local hospital or health center during National Nurses Mobilization Week, commencing February 7. The appeal is being made to graduate nurses of all ages, no matter where they live or how long they have been away from active practice.

NURSES NEEDED BADLY

DEC 1 1943

Nurses are desperately needed, according to Mr. McNutt. The shortage of nurses, both on the home and fighting front, has created a serious situation that might easily become acute to the extent of interfering with the war program. It is estimated that this country has close to 400,000 graduate nurses, but only about half of them are now in active practice—with 40,000 in the armed forces and 170,000 in civilian nursing. The remainder, approximately 200,000, have given up nursing.

Under the new and approved technique for handling casualities, the number of nurses needed at the front is rapidly increasing and, as the theater of war expands, more and more nurses will be demanded by the armed forces. Since it requires approximamtely 2½ years before a trainee is ready for active duty, no immediate relief can be expected from the U. S. Nurse Cadet Corps.

Mr. McNutt stressed the importance of utilizing in professional nursing activities those graduate nurses now inactive. He said that all graduate nurses who register during Nurses Mobilization Week will help importantly toward the attainment of this goal. Mr. McNutt expressed the hope that every nurse in the country will appreciate the need for her services and will offer them voluntarily for either military or essential home duty.

The registration is being held by the Procurement and Assignment Service of the War Manpower Commission to obtain an up-to-date inventory of nurses in the country. The 25,000 members of the Women Auxiliary of the American Medical Association have volunteered to act as registrars.

To Federal Advisory Post

Nurse Educator Appointed

Amsterdam News

New York, N. Y.

DEC 4 1943

MRS. ESTELLE MASSEY RIDDLE

The appointment of Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, well known nurse educator, to the advisory committee of the Division of Nurse Education has been announced by Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency. The appointment was made by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

The division of Nurse Education of the Public Health Service administers the Nurse Training Act, and also Federal aid in advanced nursing programs. Special provision in the act provides for the appointment of an advisory committee representing the nursing profession, hospitals and nurse education institutions.

The purpose of the committee is to assist the Surgeon General in determining rules, regulations and policies governing the administration of the act.

Mrs. Riddle is associated with the National Nursing Council for War Service as consultant and resource executive in relation to Negro nursing and the war effort.

Mrs. Riddle was graduated in January, 1943, from the school of nursing at Homer Phillips Hospital in St. Louis.

Schools in this city; and in Freedmen's Hospital in Washington. Before assuming her present duties with the National Nursing Council

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

Army Begs For Nurses, But Must Be White

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Despite the fact that the army and navy need 60,000 nurses they still stick to the color line. This undemocratic attitude was vividly portrayed when Miss Carolyn E. Dillon applied to the War Department for enrollment in the Army Corps.

Under the direction of the Surgeon General, Ida W. Danielson, Lt. Colonel Army Nurse Corps, responded in part as follows to the application of Miss Dillon: "I am directed by the Surgeon General to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 5 October and to inform you that your application for enrollment in the Army Nurse Corps cannot be given favorable consideration at this time because the quota for colored nurses required by the Corps has been filled."

The quota for the army is only 160 Negro nurses. The navy has not a single Negro nurse in its service.

Nurses Train At 26 Schools For Cadet Corps Unit

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

NOV 6 1943

NEW YORK.—Negro student nurses who have enlisted in the U. S. Cadet Nurse corps, are being trained at twenty-nine schools of nursing in all parts of the country.

Sixteen of the schools are all-Negro institutions and thirteen of them are white schools which admit Negro women, Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, consultant in Negro nursing for the National Nursing Council for War Service, announced here this week.

Women between the ages of 18 and 35 who have completed their high school training are eligible to enlist in the corps and will receive free professional training with pay.

Mrs. Riddle recently appealed to the War department to reconsider its segregation policy of limiting the quota of Negro nurses to 160 for service in the armed forces, while the nation-wide quota for this year has been set at 60,000 women.

The War department spokesman declared that the army is following traditional patterns of civilian life in restricting and segregating Negro nursing enlistments.

However Mrs. Riddle pointed out that "The pattern of civilian life indicates thousands of instances where Negro and white nurses work in close cooperation. . . . Negro and white nurses work side by side at Harlem and Lincoln hospitals, at Bronx and Montifiori in New York and in dozens of small private hospitals."

Tells Of Chance

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

AUG 4 - 1943

MRS. ESTELLE MASSEY RIDDLE

Estelle Massey Riddle, consultant in Negro Nursing for the National Nursing Council for War Service urges colored girls to take advantage of the opportunities in the United States Cadet Nurse corps, created by the Bolton bill. Girls can now learn nursing with tuition paid, uniforms furnished and an allowance paid. (ANP)

Seek College Women For Nursing Field

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(ANP)—The National Council of War Service took an initiative step toward answering the government's call for 65,000 student nurses, needed to balance the year's quota, when it entertained as guest of honor, Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, representative in Congress from Ohio, and sponsor of the bill creating the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps, at a luncheon at one of the visiting nurses' center here.

The luncheon was a highlight of the first day of a two-day institute, attended by 70 educators and nurses.

Delegates decided that 30 specially qualified "nurse recruiters" should visit colleges and junior colleges throughout the country this fall and winter to advise college women concerning present-day opportunities in the field of nursing.

Lucille Petry, director of the nurse education division, U. S. Public Health Service, which administers the corps, spoke on Friday morning and Mrs. Eugenie K. Spaulding, assistant director, and Jean Henderson, public relations chief, were the speakers on Saturday.

HAMPTON DEAN ATTENDS

Other educators who [illegible] into the discussion [illegible] Miss Alice C. Lloyd, dean of women, University of Michigan, and former president of the Association of Deans of Women, Mrs. Marjory P. Nield, Smith College; Dr. Fiemmie Kittrell, dean of women, Hampton Institute and president of the Association of Deans of Women in Negro Colleges; Mrs. Ordway Tead, president, Briarcliff Junior College; Miss Lorna McGuire, adviser of freshmen, Barnard College; Dr. Walter C. Eells, Washington, executive secretary, American Association of Junior Colleges; and Dr. Jessie P. Bogue, president of Green Mountain Junior College, Poultney, Vt.

WANT INFORMATION

Fully 400 colleges, in response to a recent letter from Dr. Thomas S. Parran, surgeon general, U. S. Public Health Service, have requested a field representative to visit their institutions, according to Eleanor Lee, director of the college field program, and a number of recruiters will begin their tour of duty immediately.

Each representative will be prepared to give full information about the cadet nurse corps, which provides a free education with pay, to young women who wish to combine a college course with nursing.

SAID COLORED NURSES FAILED FALSE RUMORS

Weekly Review

Propaganda is Diagnosed To Raise Bogey Social Equality

Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON — Roger Shields, white, of the Office of Technical Information, Nurses Corps, lost his position as a result of a report that the first colored unit of nurses sent abroad to Liberia was being brought home for social equality reasons.

The War Department denied the report stating that colored nurses had been commended for their work in Liberia, that a new unit just arrived last week in the Southwest Pacific as reported in the AFRO, and that other units are to go abroad later.

Only Few Inducted

Restrictions on the use of colored women as army nurses with colored units have been going on for a long time. Only a few have been inducted, despite the fact that the army has 60,000 vacancies it has been unable to fill.

Efforts to secure full mobilization of all citizens in the war have been under way for some time. The false rumor, it was said, was one means designed to prevent any.

Mr. Shields stated that he had no comment to make on the matter.

"Although I have said nothing to anyone about the matter," he stated, "I have a letter on my desk stating that I have put out such information. I think it better that you lay off the matter."

For several weks this false story of the return of colored nurses to this country has been buzzing busily on the wires of the underground telegraph.

Amsterdam News
Wanted! 60,000 WHITE Nurses:

New York, N. Y.

Despite the fact that the army and navy need 60,000 nurses they will stick to the color line. This undemocratic attitude was vividly portrayed when Miss Carolyn E. Dillon applied to the War Department for enrolment in the Army Corps.

Under the direction of the Surgeon General, Ida W. Danielson, Lt. Colonel, Army Nurse Corps, responded in part as follows to the application of Miss Dillon: "I am directed by the Surgeon General to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 5 October and to inform you that your application for enrollment in the Army Nurse Corps cannot be given favorable consideration at this time because the quota for colored nurses required by the Corps has been filled."

The quota for the army is only 160 Negro nurses. The navy has not a single Negro nurse in its service.

Shortage Of Nurses Becomes More Acute

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—Freedmen's Hospital with a shortage of only 6 graduate nurses, was the lowest on the scale of hospitals in the district suffering an acute problem in nurse shortages.

Totaling more than 20 per cent shortage in nursing personnel, with but three graduate nurses to fill each four vacancies, its fairly good situation was revealed in a survey on the national outlook.

Present Conditions

Conditions at present are most appalling than they were a year ago in the capital when it was reported that "American hospitals would be unable to maintain even normal standards of service because of the lack of nurses."

"The shortage of nurses is compelling some hospitals to turn away many people in need of medical attention whenever possible," it was announced last week. The total of 12,545,000 persons handled by the hospitals of the country last year, represents a million more than 1942 and almost two million more than 1940.

It is estimated that a year from now 359,000 nurses will be needed, in addition to those already in the service.

Army Needs

Of these, 66,000 will be needed for the armed forces and 293,000 for civilian services. About 65,000 are to be trained within the next year, but the nation will still be short about 35,000 nurses.

A training program was approved a week ago by Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Training Centers

Under auspices of the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps approved by Congress during the last session, $836,461 has been alloted for training schools at Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Aberdeen, S. C., Bridgeport, Conn., and Oakland, California.

Although the number of Negro nurses throughout the country shows a demand for an unusually heavy increase in the number of trained practicioners in this field.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

The Home And National
Journal and Guide
Defense
Norfolk, Virginia

By FLEMMIE P. KITTRELL

WOMEN AND THE NURSING PROFESSION—A GREAT CHALLENGE TODAY

The great field of NURSING had its beginning in a great War. Florence Nightingale lit a torch many years ago that is now shining around the whole world. Once again War is bringing nursing into the foreground, and women are making a vital contribution to a world program. It is rather unfortunate that it takes the dramatics of a war to open our eyes and mind to the great importance of nursing. Can we not keep up our enthusiasm after the conflict is over? We cannot afford to let it lag.

DR. KITTRELL

I am safe in saying that if the nursing arts are given sufficient help in times of peace, we could do away with war to a large extent. Why? Because, good physical health is the basis on which a good and happy life is built.

The nursing arts promote this way of life. They put a high value on individual worth and give human beings dignity adequate to help stand under the troubles and sorrow of this world.

It is gratifying to know that so many capable and fine women are going into the field of nursing. It is in this field that they make a unique contribution. While there are large numbers entering from the high schools, the number is still not enough.

GOVERNMENT HELPS

The United States Government in cooperation with local communities is anxious to have at least 65,000 nurses recruited before the year is over. Some of these nurses should come from the college field to help give additional leadership so needed at this time and in the post war world. The care of the immediate sick, the control of disease, and a positive approach to healthful living is the task of the graduate nurse today.

Then there will be the great need of the nurse in the post war world. The care of the immediate sick, the control of disease, and a positive approach to healthful living is the task of the graduate nurse today.

Then there will be the great need of the nurse in the post war world to heal the wounded, both mental and physical — in large numbers. The rehabilitation of community life and the care and protection of peoples everywhere will be a part of her work. Jobs in schools of all kinds, industry, business, public and private duty will claim her attention.

The high schools and colleges in their counselling programs would do well to call to the attention of alert and keen young women who love people and who have a feeling for helping to rebuild the world, the great opportunity that lies in the field of nursing.

High school and college students who are interested in knowing more about the national program concerning nursing should seek for information in their local hospital or write to the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., or to the National Nursing Council for War Service, 1790 Broadway, N. Y.

ETTA MOTEN TO SERVE ON NURSING BD.

Bee (Magazine Section

Miss Etta Moten, who plays the role of "Bess" in "Porgy and Bess," now on tour of eastern cities after a Broadway engagement, has accepted the invitation of Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, consultant in Negro Nursing for the National Nursing Council for War Service, to serve on the council's Co-ordinating Committee on Negro Nursing. Chicago, Ill

"I am greatly interested in doing anything I can to build up the nation's facilities for maintaining health both during the war and after it," said Miss Moten, in accepting the committee post.

"Studying professional nursing is, I believe, one of the very best ways a young woman can find to further the well-being of people about her. Nursing is an avenue to vital participation in the war effort. I see in the new U.S. Cadet Nurse corps an opportunity for qualified young Negro women to render a war service that will give lasting benefit, and as well to receive absolutely free a professional training that will be useful to the students themselves throughout their lives.

"Because I feel it is extremely important for Negro girls to join the corps, I am very happy to do what I can to promote the work of the council's Co-ordinating Committee on Negro Nursing at this time."

Miss Moten hopes to have opportunity to tell about the work of the National Nursing Council for War Service in the different cities through New England and the East where her tour with "Porgy and Bess" will take her.

Born in a small Texas town, Miss Moten began singing at the age of 9 in the church of which her father, the Rev. F. F. Moten, was pastor. She studied at Western university in Kansas City and later at the University of Kansas. She went back to secure her master's degree at the latter after the birth of her three daughters, all of whom are now planning professional careers of their own in different fields. Miss Moten is married to Claude Barnett, founder and head of the Associated Negro Press.

Besides her starring role in "Porgy and Bess," Miss Moten has had Broadway engagements in "Fast and Furious," "Sugar Hill" and "Zombie." She has done a great deal of concert work over the country, and spent some time in Hollywood making pictures.

OPPORTUNITY-UNITED STATES CADET NURSE CORPS

High school graduates of good character without regard to creed or color are offered opportunity for training by government-free-tution—uniforms and maintenance—Apply any grade A hospital

Hits Negro Nurse Ban

Calling for a "more democratic quota of Negro nurses than is now being allowed," Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, consultant with the National Council for War Services, scored the present quota system which allows only 160 Negro nurses in the Army Nurse Corps and excludes the participation of Negro nurses in the Navy and Red Cross.

Mrs. Riddle, speaking before the National Executive Board of the National Negro Congress in Cleveland, recently told of the discrimination practiced against Negro nurses in face of what she characterized as "a desperate need for nursing services" and urged that the Congress and other organizations press for the inclusion of Negro nurses in the Navy and the Red Cross, and expansion of the present quota in the Army.

Nurses Vote to Support Chinese Blood Bank

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

A unanimous vote to support the Chinese Blood Bank was passed at the first fall meeting of the Citizens' Committee affiliated with the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses (NACGN).

Members of the Committee agreed at a meeting held last week at the YWCA to announce their decision publicly in the hope that wide public support for this project would be obtained.

The blood bank which is sponsored by Medical Aid to China at 154 Nassau st. is non-discriminatory. The Committee's action was not only based on this but also on the warm bond of friendship which has existed between it and the Chinese people for a number of years.

For the past three years the Committee has donated funds to China Relief. Though the amount has never been large it has been sufficient to educate a Chinese nurse each year.

During the meeting, Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, chairman of the Committee, announced the gains made in the admission of student nurses to city hospital schools of nursing which have formerly refused them. There are five Negro student nurses at Bellevue; two at Cumberland; two at Fordham and three at Kings County.

These gains are the result of the persistent work of the Committee and the added impetus given to that work by the war. At present the Department of Hospitals employs 1,640 Negro nurses.

In order to interest graduate nurses in the rapidly expanding fields of psychiatry and occupational therapy, it was revealed at the meeting that the Fall and Winter program of the Committee will include a drive to get Negro nurses accepted by schools offering such specialized courses.

The Committee is aware that the demand for nurses trained in these fields is growing faster than the supply. However, schools offering such courses have been reluctant to accept Negro nurses. The Committee anticipates changing this attitude by its campaign.

Nurses Needed, But Colored Need Not Apply

Journal and Guide

APPLICATIONS for enrollment in the Army Nurse Corps "cannot be given favorable consideration at this time because the quota of colored nurses required by the corps has been filled."

That is the official answer to applications given by Lt. Col. Ida W. Danielson, assistant superintendent of the corps, by authority of the U. S. surgeon general.

On the other hand the Army and Navy need and are desperately seeking 60,000 nurses this year. Last month only half of the quota was recruited.

The quota for Negro nurses is 160, because the government's policy is to assign Negro nurses "only to those stations where colored troops predominate" (official reason).

Norfolk, Virginia

We have no Wacs overseas. We have no Negro nurses overseas, except in Liberia and possibly in North Africa.

We have no women in the Waves (Navy), Spars (Coast Guard), Women's Reserve of the Marine Corps, or Wafs (Women's Auxiliary Flying Service).

In New York City alone there are 2,000 qualified Negro nurses. They are colored and hence unacceptable. Throughout the country are others willing, able, and qualified.

"The present discriminatory system gives comfort to the enemy and is a gamble with the lives of fighting men," says Mrs. Alvenia Feaster of the Joint Committee of Nurses in New York City. She is right.

The Red Cross, which selects and allocates nurses to the armed services, and the Army and Navy say they "follow the traditional patterns of civilian life."

But, nurses of the two races often work together in civilian life. White men are nursed by Negroes in civilian life. A wounded soldier wants to live first, whether at the hands of a white or black nurse or doctor he doesn't care a whoop.

It is a sorry picture. It is a discouraging picture. But civilians must hold to the same courage and fortitude as do our men on the fighting fronts. Interested nurses and other civilians are continuing their efforts to get justice and democracy for nurses. The civilian public must not give up hope, and must help them in every possible way.

Need 65,000 New Student Nurses To Balance Cadet Corps Quota

Call Kansas City, Mo

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The National Council for War service took an initiative step toward answering the government's call for 65,000 student nurses needed to balance the Cadet Nurse quota, when it entertained as guests of honor Friday. Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, representative in congress from Ohio and sponsor of the bill creating the U. S. Cadet Nurse corps, at a luncheon at one of the visiting nurses centers here.

The luncheon was a highlight of the first day of a two-day institute, attended by 70 educators and nurses. Delegates decided that 30 specially qualified "nurse recruiters" should visit colleges and junior colleges throughout the country this fall and winter to advise college women concerning present-day opportunities in the field of nurses.

Lucile Petry, director of the Nurse Education division, U. S. Public Health service, where administers the corps, spoke on Friday morning and Mrs. Eugenia K. Spaulding, assistant director, Jean Henderson, public relations chief, were the speakers on Saturday.

Other educators that entered into the general discussions during the various sessions were Miss Alice C. Lloyd, dean of women, University of Michigan, and former president of the Association of Deans of Women; Mrs. Marjory P. Nield, chief of the vocation, Smith college; Mrs. Flemmie Kittrell, dean of women, Hampton institute and president of the Association of Deans of Women in Negro colleges; Mrs. Ordway Tead, president, Braircliff Junior college, Miss Lorna McGuire, advisor of freshmen.

Bernard college; Dr. Walter C. Eells, Washington, executive secretary, American Association of Junior colleges; Dr. Jessie P. Bogue, president of Green Mountain Junior college, Poultney, Vt.

Fully 400 colleges, in response to a recent letter from Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general, U.S. Public Health service, have already requested a field representative to visit their institutions, according to Eleanor Lee, director of the college field program, and a number of recruiters will begin their tour of duty immediately.

Each representative will be prepared to give full information about the cadet nurse corps.

49-1943
Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
September 4, 1943

All 17 Schools In State Eligible In Nurse Drive

Seventeen schools of nursing in Georgia are accredited and eligible to receive funds from the United States Public Health Service, Carrie M. Spurgeon, state educational supervisor of Georgia schools of nursing, said yesterday.

Miss Spurgeon said she wished to correct the impression given by a Washington story that only a few would receive funds for helping students in the drive to teach more nurses. She said it was only a matter of time until all 17 schools received funds and emphasized the fact that Georgia is high among the states in developing the United States Cadet Nurses Corps program.

The schools, as listed by Miss Spurgeon, follow:

Crawford Long, Georgia Baptist, Grady (white and ~~Negro~~), Emory University hospital, Piedmont and St. Joseph's, in Atlanta; University hospital (white and Negro), in Augusta; City hospital (white and Negro), in Columbus; Macon hospital, Middle Georgia hospital and Oglethorpe infirmary, in Macon; State hospital, in Milledgeville; St. Joseph's and Warren A. Candler, in Savananh.

Army Nurses Have Tough Schooling

DEC 18 1943
Houston Texas

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Army nursing is no bed of roses. Digging foxholes, marching with full packs, and learning the approved army technique for crawling over battle terrain are part of the training given army nurses in four-week basic training courses after their entry into the army nurse corps, the war department announced last week.

"Army nurses must know not only how to care for others, but also how to take care of themselves," Col Florence Blanchfield, superintendent of the corps, declared in emphasizing the importance of the corps' basic training program.

DEC 18 1943

Selfprotection from enemy shelling and bombardment is essential, particularly to the Army nurse serving overseas near front lines or in rear or evacuation areas. The basic training program, given at nurse training centers in each of the army's nine service commands in the United States, includes training in individual defense against chemical attack and against air, parachute and mechanized attack.

49-1943

Illinois

Chicago Colored Office Holders Are Not Afraid To Talk Or Act!

Read This "Hot Stuff" That Sneed, the Colored Representative, Hands to the Candidate For Mayor, Geo. B. McKibbin

MAR 23 1943

In an open letter to the Bee this week, County Commissioner Edward M. Sneed, committeeman of the Third Ward, calls Republican Mayoralty Candidate George B. McKibbin to task for his lack of interest in the plight of the Negro nurses while he was president of the Nurses Home from 1928 to 1938. Mr. Sneed's letter follows:

An open letter to the Chicago Bee:

"What was Mr. McKibbin doing while he was president of the Nurses' Home from 1929 to 1938? Nothing for the Negro nurses. I was elected county commissioner in 1939 and went to work investigating conditions as they applied to Negro nurses.

"In 1939 while certain bills were being passed I refused to vote for the Nurses' Home budget until equal privileges were granted. Negro nurses at county hospital, such as eating in the same dining room, sleeping in the nurses' home.

"After these privileges were granted the superintendent of the Nurses' home, Mr. Overbeck, invited me to inspect the quarters chosen for the Negro nurses. He showed me two back rooms to which I objected, and I then asked to be shown the rest of the building. I then selected two rooms on the second floor with an adjoining bath which would accommodate four girls. When this request was granted I voted for the budget with the understanding that more accommodations would be granted Negro nurses.

"Now Mr. McKibbin is making a statement that he is responsible for Negro nurses living in the Nurses' Home, but he didn't tell that he gave his permission because he could not obtain the $2,100,000 which was allotted the Nurses' Home unless I voted for this bill.

"The five Republicans on the board refused to vote for any part of the budget which made my vote absolutely necessary in order to pass. I voted for everything but the Nurses' Home because of McKibbin's anti-Negro attitude.

"At the present time there are 16 Negro nurses sleeping at the Nurses' Home, but not because of the efforts of Mr. McKibbin. I defy Mr. McKibbin to meet me on public platform and claim such merits.

"Don't be fooled by Republican propaganda that they have always put out. It seems funny to me that he is just now interested himself in the colored people. He was never interested before.

"(Signed) EDWARD M. SNEED, County Commissioner." — Chicago Bee.

NO PLACE FOR NEGRO NURSES, QUOTA FILLED ARMY REVEALS

MAR 14 1943

Bee MAR 14 1943
Chicago, Ill.

Pointing to the recent war department order which bars the enlistment of Negro Nurses because of the quota system which assigns colored nurses to colored troops only, Negro nurses meeting here at Provident hospital this week renewed their request to the National Nursing Council for War Work to remove this barrier and call them into the Army Nurse corps.

Although the army needs 30,000 nurses now, and patriotic campaigns are on urging registered nurses to enlist for service, there is no opening for Negro nurses.

Undersecretary of War Patterson in a Press conference this week revealed the war department policy in regards to Negro nurses with the addition of 100 Negro physicians in the following statement:

No Place for Them

"For the time being, the quota of Negro nurses has been filled. I know of no immediate prospect for increasing it."

The Chicago meeting of leaders was one of two institutes on the Negro Nurse and the War. It was held at Provident hospital Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and followed a meeting in New York on Feb. 25 and 26. The New York nurses institute was attended by directors of nursing schools in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia.

Chicago Confab Delegates

Mabel A. Staupers, executive secretary, National Association of Graduate Nurses directed the eastern institute.

The Chicago institute was attended by school directors and secretaries of State Nursing Councils for War Service in Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Georgia, and Florida.

Speakers included Mrs. Staupers, Lucile Petry, senior nursing consultant, U. S. Public Health service; Nellie K. Hawkinson, professor of nursing education, University of Chicago, and Rita Miller, director of nursing, Dillard university.

Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, consultant on Negro nursing to the National Nursing Council for War Service, presided.

The institute urged the acceptance of Negro nurses into army hospitals in those sections of the country where these nurses are now accepted by white physicians and staff. The council was also requested to bring to the attention of employers of Negro nurses wage differentials or other personnel practices that may be hindering the adequate staffing of civilian hospitals during the war period.

It asked that better Negro students of nursing be sought for existing schools and that educational facilities be expanded and new facilities created.

49-1943

Indiana

First Two Nurses at Hospital

Kansas City Call

APR 16 1943

Indianapolis Has First Negroes To Complete Course

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.— (ANP) —Miss Oneida Miller and Frances Bell recently became the first Negro graduates of the Indianapolis City hospital School of Nursing, 63-year-old institution.

Both young women have resumed duties as members of the hospital's general nursing staff, along with three other colored graduate nurses.

APR 16 1943

According to Dr. Charles W. Meyers, superintendent of the hospital. "We are proud of the splendid record colored nurses are making at our institution. They exemplify the oft repeated adage that colored people can do anythink well if given the opportunity.

APR 16 1943

"We at City hospital are proud to have been instrumental in giving colored girls desirous of following the nursing profession the opportunity of doing so. I hope that they will continue and make good nurses, thereby carrying on the proud tradition of the hospital."

APR 16 1943

49-1943

Louisiana

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

Miss Rita Miller

NEW ORLEANS, ANI
—Miss Rita E. Miller, chair
man, division of nursing a
Dillard University has been
appointed as part-time con-
consultant to the division of
Nurse Education, United
States Public Health Service
Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon
general of the United States
Public Health Service, in ask-
ing Dillard to release Miss
Miller for part time work em-
phasized his interest in having
as many Negro nursing
schools as possible meet the
requirements for certification
in the United States Nurse
Cadet Corps.

Miss Miller will be assigned
to study selected nursing
schools in an attempt to help
them meet the requirements of
the Public Health Service.

Provident Hospital's Eleven Nurse Grads

Members of the June graduating class of Provident Hospital Training School for Nurses, Baltimore, who received diplomas at commencement exercises held Wednesday at Enon Baptist Church. Left to right: Misses Helen E. Hynson, Margaret N. Wilson, Mary V. Northan, Amy E. Maynard, Gwendolyn V. Gates, Mary L. Pitts, Credella H. Finney, Carrie Dunlap, Elsie A. Worthington, Clyie L. Wright and Rosie M. White.

Provident Nurses' School Graduates 11

Lanier Tells Nurses They Must Be Missionaries in Three Fields

BALTIMORE

The eleven graduates of Provident Hospital Nurses Training School were urged by Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier Wednesday to assume the role of missionaries and not to measure their rewards in dollars and cents.

He said their reward would be in direct proportion to their service to humanity.

This advice was given by the acting president of Hampton Institute at the school's graduation exercises held at Enon Baptist Church, Edmondson Avenue and Schroeder Street.

Missionaries Needed

"There will always be a need for philanthropy in America; a need for missionaries," the Hampton official added. "You have an opportunity to do great work in the missionary field.

"You must become missionaries of interracial goodwill, missionaries of the gospel of public health, and missionaries for expanding socialized hospitalization."

Dr. Lanier told the graduates that they must assume the responsibility for preaching protection, sanitation, and hygiene in order that the venereal disease rate among colored persons will be reduced.

Hepbron Gives Diplomas

James M. Hepbron, white, director, Baltimore Community Fund, who presented diplomas to the graduates, said that theirs was the opportunity to change the lives of those whom they will serve.

"You nurses come into a new privilege through hard work," Mr. Hepbron stated, "but you should recognize that the privilege brings with it corresponding obligations."

Awards Presented

The Hospital Guild awards to class leaders were made by Mrs. W. Emerson Brown, guild president. Recipient of the $10 award for first honors was Miss Rosie M. White, of Newark, N.J. Second place awards of $5 each were given Misses Credella H. Finney of Baltimore and Mary L. Pitt of Port Deposit, Md.

Other awards announced by Mrs. Ethel Y. Rice, Provident educational director, was a $10 prize given by Mrs. Bettye J. Phillips, superintendent, to Miss Finney, adjudged most co-operative nurse during the three-year training period.

Miss Hilda Jones, a first-year student, was given an obstetrical text-book by Mrs. G. B. Madden, obstetrics head, for outstanding work.

Miss Theda Rogers, second-year student, received a subscription to the Public Health Nursing Journal, the gift of Dr. Maceo Williams, director, Druid Health Center.

Graduates

Other graduates are:

Misses Carrie M. Dunlap, Leckrone, Pa.; Gwendolyn V. Gates, Springfield, Mass.; Helen H. Hynson, Jericho, N.J.; Amy E. Maynard, Lanham, Md.; Margaret A. Nelson, Fairmont, W.Va.;

Misses Mary V. Northan, Onancock, Va.; Elsie A. Worthington, Catonsville, and Clydie N. Wright, Hackensack, N.J

City Makes No Decision on Nurses

BALTIMORE — The advisory board of the Department of Public Welfare did not discuss the question of using colored Baltimore women to relieve the nurse shortage at City Hospitals when it held its regular meeting Friday.

This is the same board which proposed to bring in Japinese girls from U.S. internment camps but abandoned the plan after protests from Dr. Ralph Young, a member of the board, and citizens' groups that colored women were not being utilized.

Citizens in letters to Mayor McKeldin and the AFRO in communications with board members urged that the question of using colored women be discussed at the Friday meeting.

Under Consideration

Board members in replies to the AFRO said the whole matter is still under consideration and promised to help solve the situation.

Sometime ago when Dr. Young proposed using colored women, the idea was vetoed on the grounds that colored and white nurses could not train together. When the move to train colored Jap nurses with whites was set forth, Dr. Young charged that the earlier action was an attempt to bar colored women only.

At present only 12 colored nurses are employed by the hospitals and they are all assigned to the tuberculosis ward for colored patients.

At least 12 colored registered nurses are being sought now and they will be assigned to the medical and surgical wards, according to P. J. McKeldin, white, superintendent.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Ten Fail In Class Superintendent Speaks

JAN 1 - 1943

Returns to Work Pending Conference With Citizen's Committee

About 50 student nurses at the Homer G. Phillips hospital walked out the wards Wednesday morning after it was announced by the Superintendent of Nurses that ten of the class had failed in their examinations.

After a brief conference with a Citizens Commiteet composed of Rev. Russell Brown, Rev. Fred A. Hughes and Arnold Walker with Mrs. Blossom, head of the Municipal Nurses Board; Mrs. Mary Porter Scott, Mrs. Farrar and three student nurses the matter was still unsettled, but it was thought no further trouble would follow as the nurses agreed to continue their work.

Dr. W. B. Christian, Supt. of the Homer G. Phillips hospital, stated no injustice had been done any student, and Mrs. Farrar said a certain standard must be adhered to if the school is to maintain its standing.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAN 9 1943

Forty Student Nurses Strike Following Dismissal Of Ten

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 7—Approximately 40 students nurses at Homer G. Phillips Hospital stopped work Wednesday morning following an announcement by the superintendent of nurses that 10 classmates had been notified that they were being dropped for scholastic deficiencies.

Dr. W. B. Christian, hospital superintendent said the students were excited when it became known that a fifth of the second-year class, an unusually high percentage, received dismissal notices Tuesday following mid-term examinations.

After a brief conference with a citizens' committee composed of Rev. Russell Brown, Rev. Fred A. Hughes and Mr. Arnold B. Walker of the Urban League, and Mrs. Mary Porter Scott, Mrs. Henrietta Farrar, superintendent of nurses, and three student nurses, the matter was still unsettled, though the nurses returned to work.

No disciplinary action is contemplated, Dr. Christian said.

1943 Class of Homer G. Phillips Hospital School of Nursing

St. Louis, Mo. Argus

JUN 18 1943

49

Nurses Diplomas were awarded to the graduates of the Homer G. Phillips Hospital School of Nursing at the commencement exercises last Monday in Mrs. Estlle Massey Riddle, former Superintendent of the nurses, now Nursing Consultant for the National nursing Council delivered the ddress.

1st row left to right: Paurzine Espy, Dorothy [illegible] Jones, Mozell Jones, Sara Banks, Viola Terrell, Berth Griffin, Ruth Balthrop, Frances Mack. 2nd. row, Wilma Bowles, Doris Stephens, Alpha Mathews, Mary Louise Williams, Esther Williams, Ruth Cecil, Shirley Berry, Willa More, Charlotte Batey.

3rd. row; Minnie Talley, Alice White, Florence Edmondson, Mildred Joyce, Marion Wynn, Katie Boyd, Luberta Johnson, and Audrey McClendon.

—PHOTO BY MITCHELL

D.C

528-1942

"The Worker," New York, N.Y.

'We're on the March', Say Negro Nurses

JAN 31 1943

By ANN RIVINGTON

America needs more Negro nurses to help win the war—and also to help win the peace—speakers agreed at the Freedman's Nurses Club's annual banquet in the auditorium of the Harlem YWCA on Jan. 16.

The Freedman's Club is the alumni organization of Freedman's Hospital Nursing School, which is now a part of Howard University, in Washington, D. C.

Dr. John W. Lawler, director of Freedman's Hospital and Dean of the Medical College at Howard, in the main address, urged a program of expansion to cope with the present shortage of Negro nurses and physicians in particular and all nurses and physicians in general.

Freedman's Hospital, he said, is "hard pressed for nurses, especially in supervisory positions."

"Leaders in the nursing profession," he went on, "must know what Negro nurses are doing, and what their problems are, or the war effort will suffer."

The situation, he urged, "is a challenge, not for wartime alone," but for the future.

Mrs. Mabel Staupers, President of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, told the nearly 200 nurses at the gathering, **"Ours is an inter-racial educational job—to win the war."**

She reported that New York City is making progress in the home-front battle to end discrimination against Negro nurses. Two Negro women are now on the Board of Directors of the Lincoln Hospital School of Nurses, she pointed out, and Negro girls are now accepted in all nursing schools under the direction of the New York City Department of Hospitals.

JAN 31 1943

Dr. Arthur Logan, white representative of the Manhattan Central Medical Society, told the group in a fighting speech that freedom from discrimination must become the permanent policy of the Department of Hospitals. **"We are with you," he said, "in all your battles for complete integration of Negro nurses in the profession."**

JAN 31 1943

Miss Mary Ellen Manley called on Negro nurses' groups to stimulate retired nurses to return to the profession and encourage qualified applicants to study nursing. In addition, she emphasized, it is their duty, if they are not leaving for the armed forces, to themselves volunteer for protective duties on the home front through the Civilian Defense setup, and to get more Negro women to volunteer as Red Cross Nurses' Aides.

Mrs. Mabel Staupers, President of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, and graduate of Freedman's Hospital School of Nursing, who said at the banquet in the Harlem YWCA, "Ours is an inter-racial educational job—to win the war."

JAN 31 1943

Men's City Club: "It isn't a matter of giving Negroes a chance but of serving humanity."

FEB 17 1943

She said the Army, notwithstanding its need for nurses, still accepted Negro nurses on a quota basis, and that the 200 who were serving the Army had been assigned on a segregated basis, all with Negro units. No Negro nurse has been admitted to the Navy, she declared.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO NURSES SEE BIAS

Private Hospitals Are Criticized for Not Using Them

FEB 17 1943

The private hospitals of this city were criticized yesterday by Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, for refusing to accept Negro nurses in spite of the critical need for trained nurses.

Explaining that only the city-operated hospitals admitted Negro nurses, Mrs. Staupers told the committee on public health of the Wo-

49-1943

New York

Estelle Riddle Joins Nat'l Nursing Council

JAN 30 1943 Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—(ANP)—The National Nursing Council for War Service announces the appointment to its staff of Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, well known nursing educator, formerly director of nursing and of the school of nursing at the 800-bed Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis. Mrs. Riddle began her work at council headquarters, 1790 Broadway, New York City, on January 11.

The National Nursing Council for War Service co-ordinates the war activities of the various national nursing organizations. It represents the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, the American Nurses' association the National League of Nursing Education, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing, the American Red Cross and the federal nursing services.

Mrs. Riddle is serving as consultant and resource executive in relation to Negro nursing and the war effort. Included in her duties will be the recruitment of student nurses for schools of nursing, assistance to schools in securing and using federal funds for nursing education, and the recruitment of graduate nurses for military and civilian services.

A varied and interesting experience in social welfare as well as nursing and education has prepared Mrs. Biddle for her present post. She began her carer as a public school teacher in Texas and later became a social explorer with the Julius Rosenwald foundation. She has served as instructor of nurses in the Central School for Nurses, Kansas City, Mo.; Harlem and Lincoln schools, New York; Freedmen's hospital, Washington. She is a graduate of Columbia university with the degree of master of arts in nursing education.

JAN 30 1943
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. Riddle Appointed By Nurses

JAN 30 1943

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Named To Nurse Post-War Group

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia 8 1943

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Mrs. Frances F. Gaines, R. N., president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, announces the appointment of Mrs. Henrietta Farrar, R. N., director of nursing, Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis, as the representative of the NACGN on the domestic post-war planning committee of the National Nursing Council for War Service.

Mrs. Farrar will coordinate post-war planning in relation to Negro nurses. Because of the importance of post-war planning at this time, the association has also appointed a committee within the association to work with Mrs. Farrar.

The objectives of this committee are the full integration of Negro nurses into all fields of professional nursing in the post-war period and the interpretation of the needs of the Negro nurse in relation post-war planning.

49-1943
Charlotte, N. C., Observer
June 9, 1943

NEGRO NURSES FINISH FRIDAY

Dr. Heninburg to Address Graduates Of Good Samaritan Training School.

Plans are completed for the graduating exercises of the Good Samaritan Hospital Training school for Nurses which will take place at St. Michael's Episcopal church on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The address to the class will be delivered by Dr. Alphonze Heninburg, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham. Dr. Willis G. Clark, D. D., rector of St. Peter's Episcopal church, will offer the prayers. Dr. Edson E. Blackman will present the Diplomas, and Mrs E. C. Marshall, president of the board of managers, will present the pins. Reverend J. H. Herritage, D. D. chaplain, will present the Bibles, and Rev. W. H. Wheeler, rector of the Church of the Holy Comforter, will pronounce the benediction. Special music will be rendered by the choir under the direction of Mrs. Rose Graham Love, with Oscar J. Jackson as soloist. Members of the graduating class are: Lillian Glenn, Charlotte, Elease Lovette Hickson, Lilesville, Thelma Jacquelin Inman, Lumberton, Lela Mae Kearns, Mooresville, Mable Kirkpatrick, Charlotte, Lorraine Virginia Pearson, Gastonia, Elma Pearl Richmond, Milton, Prudence Winton Smith, Lockhart, S. C., Geneva Torrence, Mooresville, Alice Tucker, Charlotte, Ruby Beatrice Tucker, Carlisle, S. C., Julia Grasster Williamson, Yanceyville, Wandra Juanita Lightner, Charlotte.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
June 12, 1943

NEGRO NURSES GET DIPLOMAS

Class Of 13, Largest In History Of Good Samaritan Hospital, Finishes Courses.

The nursing school of the Good Samaritan hospital graduated the largest class of its history last night when 13 nurses received their diplomas at St. Michael's Episcopal church.

Guest speaker at the graduation was Dr. A. Heningburg of North Carolina State college in Durham. The diplomas were presented by Dr. Edson Blackman and the pins by Mrs. E. C. Marshall. The invocation was offered by the Rev. J. W. Herritage and the benediction by the Rev. W. H. Wheeler.

Awards were given to three outstanding students, Maybelle Claypatrick of the graduating class, Lillian Jameson of the junior class, and Rose McCauley of the freshman class. A reception was held for the graduates in the nursing home of the hospital following the exercises.

Seven Nurses Take Pledge At Sanitarium

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
JUN 1

SANATORIUM, N. C.—At the graduating exercises of the North Carolina Sanatorium School of Nursing on May 21, seven trainees received their diplomas. In an impressive candlelight ceremony the graduates were administered the Florence Nightingale pledge by Nurse Nannette Blue Fletcher.

The Rev. W. C. Jones, pastor of the colored Presbyterian Church of Raeford, addressed the group. The topic was, appropriately, "Building Life."

Dr. J. S. Simmons acted as master of ceremonies; Dr. P. P. McCain paid tribute to Mrs. Carrie Broadfoot, who has been superintendent of the Nurses of the Negro division for the past twenty years.

GRADUATES

Dr. C. D. Thomas, physician in charge of the Negro division, presented the diplomas to the following graduates:

Sylvia Mae Daniels, LaGrange; Anna Bell Grice, Aberdeen; Lucille Mamit Harlee, Elrod; Mary Margaret Harper, Fayetteville; Peggy Vera McIver, Fayetteville; Mary Celestine Paige, Lumberton, and Barbara Glennore Small, Southern Pines.

Dr. L. A. Marks presented pins to the girls. The nurses choral group rendered several selections. Rev. E. B. Lipsey, of Southern Pines, pronounced the invocation and benediction.

North Carolina

Help Lessen Nurse Shortage

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.
OCT 9- 1943

SHOWN IS THE LINCOLN HOSPITAL GROUP which on September 14 ended its three months stay at Bryn Mawr for pre-clinical work. Left to right: Mrs. Lorraine Johnson, Miss Mabel Wright, Miss Hazel Stewart, instructor at Lincoln Hospital and on the Bryn Mawr Summer School's nursing faculty; Miss Mae Graham and Miss Elaria Durant. —Red Crss Photo

Nurses School Ignores Jim Crow

By LEROY M. WANT

A three-year-old Summer School of Nursing, born of the desire to relieve the already pressing shortage of registered nurses, has given, as a by-product, a practical demonstration of racial harmony and cooperation in the field of professional training.

In 1941—months before the attack of December 7 was to spotlight the crying need for nurses—there were nursing leaders who realized that something must be done toward increasing the reservoir of trained personnel. Thus it was that the American Red Cross sponsored at Bryn Mawr College a summer camp for nurses, to bring more college graduates into the field and to qualify them more rapidly.

On September 14 this "camp" on the campus of one of the East's outstanding girls' colleges ended its third summer. With their three months of pre-clinical behind them the girls reported to the five co-operating schools to complete their nursing courses. Among those who left Bryn Mawr for the remainder of their training were four Negroes, who are continuing their education at Lincoln Hospital in New York City.

Vassar Camp Model

The Bryn Mawr camp — now a summer school financed by the United States Public Health Service and still sonsored by the American Red Cross—was modeled after the famous Vassar camp of 1918. This the Red Cros had financed, with hope of speeding professional education and of raising professional standards. So successful was this effort in it influence on present-day nursing that a similar effort was called for when World War II became imminent.

As organization of the 1941 camp progressed, it became evident that nursing standards had been raised to such an extent, and the process of nursing standards had been raised to such an extent, and the process of nursing education so timed, that the problem of Bryn Mawr days was not quite the same as in the days of Vassar's camp. So, Bryn Mawr's became an experimental group to work out methods of relieving the nursing shortage, of teaching students effectively and quickly the pre-clinical phases of their education.

One of the applicants for this summer course of 1941 was Emily Hill, daughter of the president of Cheney Institute for Colored Teachers. She had all the qualifications and, as a matter of course, was accepted.

For three months, with twenty-nine other students who came from twenty-three colleges and ten states, Miss Hill lived as a Bryn Mawr nursing student. Then, she went on to Lincoln.

Opened To Negroes

The Summer School's executive committee was so impressed by the work of Emily Hill that, in 1942, the members deemed it advisable to open the school to a group of girls selected by Lincoln. In the words of Mrs. James Chadwick - Collins, director in residence of Bryn Mawr College who has been loaned by the College for each session of the summer school as administrative officer:

"The committee had in view the imperative need for nurse training of college-trained Negro girls who can assume in the post-war world important positions in public health and other nursing services for their own race."

In 1942 ten of the 80 students were Lincoln girls and this year four of the sixty-six who completed the three-month course are doing their practical work at Lincoln.

Many College Girls

Although many of the girls are college graduates before taking the Bryn Mawr course, the requirement now is two years of college work. The summer course makes possible the beginning of their work without a three - month wait for fall classes and, in some cases, it further speeds the work. The girls become eligible for the new nurse cadet corps, depending on the arrangements made by the institution they attend for the remainder of their work.

Of the 1943 Lincoln group of four, Elaria D. Durant, of New York, had two years at Fisk University, and Leron Mable Wright, of Detroit, two years at Wayne University Mrs. Lorraine Johnson, of Washing- has a B. S. and an M. S. from Howard University.

The Bryn Mawr nursing school has a distinguished faculty which includes representatives of each of the participating schools. Hazel Jean Stewart, of Macedonia, Ohio, a Lincoln graduate of 1939 and now instructor in science there, is on the summer school faculty at Bryn Mawr.

Miss Dennhardt said Lincoln officials feel that the Bryn Mawr experience certainly will be another big factor in "helping both the white and Negro nurses to know each other better . . . In the world today different people of different races and nationalities need to know more about and understand each other and I think the American Red Cross and the United States Public Health service have sponsored an excellent opportunity for a few privileged women to have the sort of contact which they should have."

BRYN MAWR NURSING SCHOOL TRAINS NEGROES

Bee (Magazine Section
Chicago, Ill

By LeROY M. WANT.

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Atlanta Sends Out 178 New Nurses in May

Atlanta hospitals are doing their full share in attempting to meet a shortage of nurses as a result of the war, it developed yesterday when six large institutions announced they will graduate 178 new nurses this month.

Twenty white and 20 Negro nurses will receive their diplomas from Grady hospital. The white nurses will hold their exercises at the Central Presbyterian church on May 14, and the Negroes will be awarded their diplomas at exercises to be held May 27 at the Ebenezer Baptist church. Speakers will be announced later.

Beginning at 8:30 p. m. today, 28 young women will get their diplomas from Piedmont hospital training school, with Dr. David Marx as principal speaker. The exercises will take place at the Atlanta Woman's Club auditorium.

Georgia Baptist hospital will graduate 29 at exercises to be held May 25 at the First Baptist church, with Dr. Paul James, pastor of the Tabernacle, making the address.

Crawford Long hospital will graduate 31 students at exercises to be held at the auditorium of the nurses' home on May 27. Thomas K. Glenn, chairman of the Grady hospital board of trustees, will be speaker.

Emory hospital nurses will receive their diplomas at the same time the university graduation exercises are held on May 29 at 7 p. m. The awards will be made in the amphitheater at Glenn Memorial Methodist church. Twenty-four are in the graduating class.

Bishop Gerland P. O'Hara, of the Atlanta-Savannah diocese, will preside at ceremonies and present diplomas to 26 graduates of St. Joseph's Infirmary at 11 a. m., May 27, at the Cathedral of Christ the King.

22 Negro Nurses Graduated From Columbia School

Last night at 8:30 the Columbia hospital school for Negro nurses graduated 22 nurses in the auditorium of the hospital. Fourteen were from the Columbia hospital school for nurses and eight were affiliates from the South Carolina State hospital school of nursing.

Sam Parham, chairman of the board of trustees presided at the exercises and presented their diplomas to the graduates.

J. B. Kershaw de Loache, superintendent of the hospital, introduced the evening's speaker, Dr. Robert Nance of Columbia. Shirley Reese was the mascot for the graduation. The hospital pin was presented to the graduating nurses by Miss Kitty Moseley, acting director of nurses.

Nurse Hilda Mae Artis received the award for the highest average of the class and Nurse Emmalie Miller received honorable mention for the second highest average.

Class officers were: President, Naomi Chisholm; vice president, Emma Jo Richardson; secretary-treasurer, Wilhelmina Quick.

Graduates from Columbia hospital: Hilda Mae Artis, Lizzie Brown, Mattie Naomi Chisholm, Louis Darby, Helen Davis, Mae Lilie English, Ozie B. Beatrice Gary, Carrie Ruth Glasgow, Charity Glover, Phyllis Gertrude Middleton, Emmalie Verdelle Miller, Margaret Wilhelmina Quick, Emma Jo Richardson and Emily Louise Scott.

From the South Carolina State hospital: Florence Etta Beeks, Bernice Yvonne Best, Anna Mae Belton, Annie Louise Coleman, Rachel Payne Green, Elise Ruthine Herndon, Charlie Mae Harrison and Fannie Belle Thompson.

Columbia, S. C., State
June 16, 1943

Negro Nurses to Graduate Tonight

Eight Negro nurses will be graduated from the school of nursing for Negro women of the South Carolina State hospital at ceremonies tonight at 8 o'clock at the State Park chapel.

Officers of the class are Rachel Payne Green of Charleston, president; Florence Etta Beeks of Laurens, vice-president; Annie Mae Belton of Columbia, secretary, and Charlie Mae Harrison of McCormick, treasurer.

Others in the class are Bernice Yvonne Best of Allendale; Annie Louise Coleman of Spartanburg; Elise Ruthine Herndon of Columbia, and Fannye Belle Thompson of Blacksburg.

49-1943

31 NURSES ASSIGNED TO FORT CLARK

Chicago, Ill.

Major King Brown Of Chicago Among Staff Officers In Texas

Defender

FORT CLARK, Texas. — The Second Cavalry Division stationed at Fort Clark has a well equipped hospital of 457 beds, staffed by 19 officers and 31 nurses.

Among the Negro officers on duty at the hospital are: Major King D. Brown, Chicago; Captain Homer L. Wales, Indianapolis, and First Lieutenant Edward L. Mais, River Head, New York.

The nurses' staff is headed by First Lieutenant Josie M. Glenn, Winnsboro, S.C., and includes women from 16 states. Another nurse from South Carolina is Second Lieutenant Lee M. Aikens, Allendale. From North Carolina: Oasie Byers, Kings Mountain, Rubye B. Collins, Gastonia and Cecelia Scott, Pleasant Hill. From Pennsylvania: Mary J. Culver, Catherine L. Harris and Laura E. Smith, Philadelphia and Caroline Schenck, Uniontown.

From Texas: Annie L. Jackson and Aurelia Woodruff, Houston; Roberta Johnson, Appleby, and Prinzola McFarland, Silsbee. From Virginia come: Annie B. Johnson, Whitethorne; Ruth B. McCoy and Goldie M. Quinerly, Norfolk, and Jane E. Pate, Christianburg.

From New Jersey come: Rose E. Gantt, Pennsanken, and Alice M. McKoy, Millington. From Missouri: Mary G. Tyler, St. Louis, and Lillian B. Miller, Richmond Heights. From New York: Syble A. Lewis, Brooklyn, and Lydia Pinkett, New York City.

Nurses from other states are Ruth E. Anderson, Omaha, Nebr.; Louise Brown, Gary, Ind.; Lillie L. Emory, Knoxville, Tenn.; Inez F. Howard, Chicago, Ill.; Margaret Lipscomb, Salem, Ala.; Ora P. Maddox, LaGrange, Ga.; Mary A. Smith, Baton Rouge, La.; and Ruth Smith, Steubenville, Ohio. All these nurses are commissioned second lieutenants.

They received their training at University hospital Augusta; Grady hospital, Atlanta, and City hospital, Columbus, Ga.; General hospital, Kansas City, Mo.; Meharry Medical college, Nashville Tenn.; St. Agnes hospital, Raleigh, N.C.; Freedmen's hospital, Washington, D.C.; Mercy hospital, Philadelphia, Pa; Prairie View college, Texas; St. Philip hospital, Richmond, Va.; Harlem School of Nursing and Lincoln hospital, New York.

Chief Dietician is Second Lieutenant Velma P. Owens, Indianapolis, Ind., who was recently transferred to Fort Clark from Camp Benning, Ga.

49-1943

Virginia

NEGRO WOMEN MAY TAKE NURSING NOW

Bristol, Va. August

Girls Here May Apply for Training; Meeting Is Set by Miss Brogdon

Miss Henrietta Brogdon of the King College infirmary announced yesterday that she had application blank from St. Philip's school in Richmond, Va., and would be glad to confer with any of the young negro women of Bristol and area, graduates of high school, who are interested in nursing as their life work.

Miss Brogdon announced that through the courtesy of the Rev. J. A. Martin, pastor of the Lee Street Baptist church, she would be at the church at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon of this week, to meet any young colored women interested in taking the nursing training.

Calling attention to the great need for more nurses, a front line war work for women, Miss Brogdon said the call was for young negro women as well as for young white women and that the Bolton bill solved the financial problem, and that the Medical College of Virginia through the Saint Philip hospital of 167 bed capacity, for negro patients and the Saint Philip training school answered the question of the young women as to where she might get her nursing education. Two classes are admitted each year, one in February and one in September. The September class is still open for registrations. The capacity of the school is 84 students and ten staff members.